

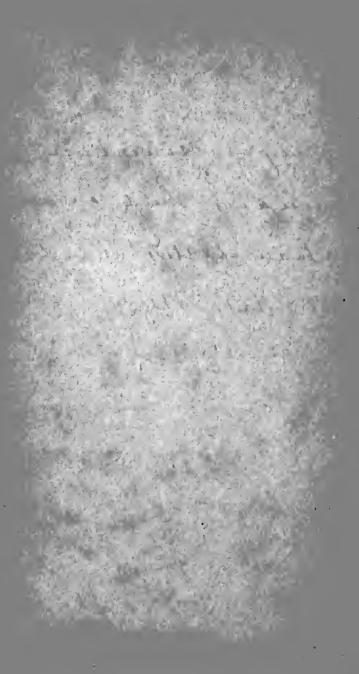
1735

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THE

ACCOMPLISHMENT

Of the SCRIPTURE

PROPHECIES,

ORTHE

Approaching Deliverance of the CHURCH.

Proving, that the Papacy is the Antichristian Kingdom; and that that Kingdom is not far from its Ruin. That the present Persecution may end in Three years and half, after which the Destruction of Antichrist shall begin; which shall be Finish in the beginning of the next Age: and then the Kingdom of Christ shall come upon Earth.

Written in French by Mr. PETER JURIEU, one of the present Ministers of the French Church at Rotterdam.

In two Parts.

Faithfully Englished from the New French Edition, Corrected and Enlarged by almost a third part, with the explication of the Visions of Daniel, and the Revelation.

LONDON, Printed in the Year 1687.



TO THE NATION

OFTHE

JEWS.

T Desire of that People, that they would please to read this book attentively, and without prejudice; especially from the middle of the second Part to the end; they will find nothing there that can irritate 'em. I confess the hopes they conceive of a Kingdom of the Messiah, which shall be chiefly for them, is built upon express and unquestionable Prophecies; that even their Ierufalem should be rebuilt, and that they

To the Nation of the Fews.

they shall be again gathered together in their own Land. And
if any thing be capable to recover them from their obstinacy, for the establishment of
the Law of Moses, and against the Law of Christ; this is
certainly the most likely method, which we make use of,
because it grants them almost
all the Advantages which they
expect.

Advice

Advice to all Christians, concerning the approaching End of the ANTICHRI-STIAN Empire of the PAPACY, and of the coming of the Kingdom of Christ.



HE Afflicted Church seeks for consolation: where can she find it, but in the Promises of God? when the prefent prospect is sad and dolefull, we must search for it in what is future.

The promises of God are either General, or Perticular. The general Promises are such, as assure us in the general, that God will not cast off his children; that this Grace shall never for sake his Church; that he will be with them to the end of the World; that though the mountains be overthrown, he will not depart from them. But afflicted persons would be glad of something more perticular: they would be willing to fee, in some particular Promises, near about what Time they may expect the Period of their Calamities. Now the Promises and this infight into the future, is no where to be had but in the Prophecies. They doubtless contain the promises which respect the Deliverance of the Church; yea, they fet forth the very Time, and the circumstances of it. But as God hath caused the Prophecies to be written more for his own glory, than for our fakes, 'tis almost impossible to dive into the meaning of them till their accomplishment. And experience The depta teacheth us, that even after the Things are come to of the Propass, we do not well understand the Prophecies which foretold 'em. Infomuch, that it may be faid, that God hath rather concealed Things in the Prophecies, than thereby revealed'em. He hath

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reserved to himself the knowledge of Futurity; 'Tishis Prerogative. Nevertheless, this is not to be taken in that strict and rigid sense, as if we were to reckon all the Prophecies to be unintelligible to all men, and in every age to be so. As his providence hath prefided in a peculiar manner, in compoling the Prophecies; so tis certain, it doth perticularly direct and govern, as to what concerns the interpretation of them. God will not that they should be understood in every age; But from age to age, from year to year, his Spirit discovers ro Interpreters what he thinks fit; and leaves the rest under a vail of Ignorance, till the fixed time which his wisdom hath appointed shall come, for the full and perfect revelation of it.

They are not impenetrable.

We are not therefore to be discouraged by reafon of the difficulty; we are not to look upon the Prophecies as absolutely impenetrable. We must feek, that we may find; we must ask, that we may receive; we must humbly and devoutly knock at the Gate of Heaven, that it may be open'd to us. are obliged to those Interpreters who have gone before us; for if they had discovered nothing, it may be, no entrance being made, we should never have attained the knowledge of these mysterious truths. But we are not to stop at their labours, and acquiesce in what they have done, as if they had succeeded well in every thing. This is so far from being true, that the contrary is much more fo. For one Truth which they have hit upon, they have miss't several. The misforture of other Interpreters hath not disheartn'd me, hoping that I have discovered many things, which to them were concealed. But I may fay, that I did not out of choice apply my self to the study of the Prophecies: I found my felf forced to it by akind of violence, which I could not relife Two

Two things led me to it. I. The cruel and horrible Persecution, which at this day makes such terrible ravage and desolation in the Church: Endeavouring some consolation under the deepest forrow I ever felt, by fearching into the grounds, we may have to hope for a speedy deliverance of the Church, and not finding them other where, I inquired after them in the Prophecies, which foretell the destiny of the Church, and the most remarkable changes through which she is to pass. 2. The next thing that made me resolve to dive into these sacred Oracles, was the concurrence of formany Prophecies, (obscure indeed, & of an uncertain and doubtfull original,) which fore-tell a speedy and perfect Deliverance of the Church. For Example, the fa- The conmous Prophecy of Usher Arch-bishop of Armagh, currence of moderu who fore-tells a most terrible Persecution at hand, Prophecies the most dreadfull of any which the Church hath concern-fusfier dhitherto; but withal, the shortest: after of Antiwhich shall come the fall of the Antichristian Em-christ. pire. The Prophecies of Cotterus, Christina Poniatonski, and those of Drabitins, and several other more obscure ones, which I have heard and confidered, without giving much credit to'em.

I compared these Prophecies so universally spread, and coming from so many several places, to the general rumours about the time of the birth of Christ, that were every where divulged throughout the Roman Empire, of a Great King that should be born in the East, to whom all the World should pay obeyfance. I did not find my selfmuch disposed to give credit to those modern Prophecies. Credulity being the ordinary source of much delusion, I always stood upon my guard in that perticular as much as possible. Nevertheless, I could not but be toucht with a secret opinion, that in all this there might be

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something more then humane, something of an hand of Providence therein. As the Holy Virgin, I kept these sayings in my heart, without passing a judgement, I waited till farther Time, (which is the only true Touch-stone) would distinguish soo-

lish visions from real Prophecies.

I found fomething furprizing and extraordinary, in the Prophecies of Cotterus, Christina, and Drabitius, which are publishe by Comenius. Cotterus, who is the first of the Three, is Great and magnifick; the images of his visions have so much majesty and grandeur, that those of the ancient Prophets have hardly more. They are also admirably laid together, everything supports it self, and one part doth not contradict another. I cannot conceive how a simple Artisan could have imagined fuch great things without Divine affiftance. The two years of the Prophecy of Christina, are in my judgement a train of as great Miracles as have ever been fince the Apostles days, and even the Life of the Greatest Prophets hath nothing in it more miraculous, than what happened to that maid. Drabitins hath also his Heights and Excellencies, but for the most part he is obscure. These three Prophets concur to fore-tell the Ruin of the Antichristian Empire, as a thing that shall shortly come to pass; but withal they have to many things that offend, that no man can fatisfy himself to rely upon what they say. Therefore I resolved to look into the Fountain it felf of the Holy Oracles, to fee if the Holy Ghost would not teach me something more certain and more exact, concerning the approaching rain of the Antichristian Empire, than what other Interpreters have discovered from thence.

I will freely acknowledge, that when I first lookt into the Divine Oracles, my opinion was in favour

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of what I fearcht for; being altogether inclined to believe, that we were near the end of the Kingdom and Empire of Antichrist. I was also fully perfwaded of this truth, that the Papacy is the Antichristian Empire; and that the principal Character of that Antichristianism, is the superstition which for more than invelve hundred years hath disfigured the Church, and made her desolate. Many things, without reckoning the modern Prophecies, made me Hope, that we were near the end of that Period of 1260-years, at the close whereof Babylon must fall, the Heathen be converted, and the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ be fully settled.

First, I reflected on the long duration of that Idolatry, which hath been establisht in the Christian Religion. I saw that it began about the end of the fourth Century, that is, thirteen hundred years ago; it seem'd to me, that no instance could be given, where God suffered so great a Corruption, for fo long a time, without giving some remedy and relief. I considered farther, that in the last age, God gave a terrible blow to the Antichristian Empire and the Pagan Religion. The Kingdoms of England, Swede, Denmark, the Protestant States of: Germany, the United Provinces, the Switzers, and a great part of France, broke from the Papacyall at once, appeared to me so considerable a matter, that I could not perswade my self, but that God had made mention of it in the Revelations. And yet I found no such thing among the Expositors of that Book: or I found that they had lookt for it in those Places, where I saw plainly that it was not. Hereupon I suspected, that that part of the Apocalypse, which describes the degrees and Circumstances of the end of the Antichristian Empire, was not well unders

understood; and consequently, that it was much

nearer than was commonly thought.

Confidering the Reformation of the last Age, as one half of the ruin of the Kingdom of Antichrist, I supposed that the other half could not be far off, there being already near 200 years from the one to the other. When God makes great Empires fall, and not all at once; the distance is not commonly so great between the first part of the Fall and the second.

After this, I considered the present posture of the World, and it feem'd to me, as if all things were prepared for some great Revolution. 'Tisas easy with God to work in one moment, and without preceding dispositions, as to take time, and prepare the matter. Nevertheless, we see that by secret methods, which men perceive not, he opens the way to his greatest works. For Example, the Fall of Paganism by the preaching of the Gospel, and the conversion of the Heathen World, was a great Revolution. God prepared all things for this great Event many ages before it came to pass, by admirable means, of which no man then knew the tendency and design. 1. He reduced the World to two Languages, which were almost universal, the Greek and Latine, that the knowledge of the Gospelmight the more easily be communicated; Difference of Languages being a great hinderance of such a communication. 'Tis true, the Apostles had the gift of Tongues, and could speak all Languages; but we are not to imagine, that all the Preachers of the Gospel had the same priviledge. 2. The world was almost wholly united under one Empire, viz. the Roman: which was another means to facilitate the Conversion of the Nations. For if the Earth. had been divided into many little Principalities, un-

der several Soyeraigns, as the West is at this day, it had been as it were impossible, but that divers of them, if not the most part, would have denied entrance to the Apostles, who were the new Preachers. Little Lords, who have not much to do, concern themselves more particularly about every part of their Territories, than great Emperors, who having the Government of the whole World to mind, are forc't to remit the care of less important matters, to their Deputies and Lieutenants. 3. The dispersion of the fews by their frequent Captivities, was also a means which God made use ofto prepare the way for the Conversion of the Gentiles: they gave them the knowledge of the true God. 4. Another thing which contributed very much to this defign of God, was the Translation of the Bible into the Greek Tongue; whereby the facred Oracles became common among the Heathens. And about the time of our Saviour's appearance in the World, there were multitudes of those Proselites, which are called Profelites of the Gate. Such as were not really Iews, but they ceas't to be Pagans. They renounc't their Idolatry, they were present every Sabbath day at the reading of Moses and the Prophets; they had a distinct place in the Synagogues. 'Tis of them we so often read in the Book of the Asts, under the name of devout, and fuch as feared God among the Gentiles: Cornelius was of that number. It could not be difficult for them to abandon Paganism, for they had already left it, and they could not be hindred from becoming Christians by Judaism, for they had never imbrac't it; So that they became Christians without change or violence; The greatest part of the converted Gentiles were such as these. by the same good Providence of God, Philosophy

losophy began to flourish among the Pagans, a little before the coming of Christ, which was of great use to refine the minds of men, and render them capable of receiving celestial and sublime Truths. 6. Lastly, God posselt the Heathen with a contempt of Idolatry and Idols: They were disgusted and fick of their Gods: The false Oracles of Damons ceas't, their Priests lost their reputation, and all the World breath'd after a change, without

knowing why.

I find fomething like this at present. 1. Since the last Age God hath revived the Light and knowledge of the Sciences, which was almost stifled and extinguisht under the barbarism of Scholastick Learning. In the last Century, God caused the knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew Tongues to revive, which was of fuch use for the understanding of the Holy Scripture, and the confutation of Heresy and Idolatry, that the Papists do not scruple to fay, that 'tisthat which hath undone In this Century the Providence of God hath carried the acuteness and delieacy of mens minds to that degree, that it may truly be faid, that the most inlightned and refined Ages past, were barbarous in comparison with this. The speculative Sciences and true Philosophy are brought to that Perfection, that all that we had before may be reckoned simplicity and ignorance. This new Philosophy doth open and inlarge the mind, and the light we receive from modern Philosophers doth help very much to scatter that thick darkness, which the Philosophy of the Schools had call upon the Doctrines of Religion. We shall shortly know of what use the new Philosophy may be to destroy those Monsters of Transsubstantiation and the Real Presence.

2. I look upon the long Voyages of our Europeans,

the discoveries made of new Countries in the East and West, and the improvement of the Art of Navigation, to be a means which God prepares for the fullfilling that great Promise that concerns the full Conversion of the Gentiles. Why did God referve the Invention of the Sea Compass to these last times? why was it not known three or four hundred years ago; what it was to fail upon the Ocean far from the thore? was there less curiofity, covetousness; or industry among men formerly than now? for what reason would God that one half of the World should live in ignorance of the other for folong a time? Why hath God in these latter days more visibly favour'd the designs which men have always had, to inrich themselves by Commerce and Trade, going in pursuit of riches to the end of the World? for my own part, I cannot but look upon this as a work of a most wife Providence, discovering to us unknown People, whose Conversion he intends to bring about within a short Time.

3. I consider the great number of half Christians which the Popish Aissians make in the Indies, to be just as those Proselytes of the Gate, which the Iews made; they were properly neither Iews nor Christians, but were the seed of Christianity. These Eastern Converts, which are made by Papists, are neither Heathens, nor Christians: but they will be the first part of the Harvest, which God intends to have among those People; and after they are fully converted, they will be very serviceable for the Conversion of those who as yet are altogether Pagans.

4. I admire the depth of Divine Providence, that by insensible steps and degrees, disposeth the Mahumetan Nations for Conversion. For this we need but consult the second Book of the Present State of

the Ottoman Empire, by Mr. Ricaut. In that Hi-Chap. 2. Story we meet with a Sect of Mahumetans, called Hartites; who believe that the Messiah took a true natural Body, and that being Eternal, he became Incarnate, as the Christians believe: Wherefore they have inserted this Article into their confession of Faith, that Christ shall come to judge the World at the last day. For the proof whereof they cite a Text out of the Alckoran in these words, O Mahomet! thou shalt see thy Lord, who shall come again in the "For though they dare not politively "interpret this of J. Christ, yet they boldly affirm, "that this is fore-told of the Meffish; and in their "ordinary discourse, they confess, that this Messiah "can be no other than lefus, who is to return into "the World with the same flesh which he assum'd.

Chap. 12.

The same Author tells us, "That there is an opi-"nion generally received among the Turks within a "few years, which is entertained by the best people "of the Seraglio, & common enough at Constantinoseple. They who profess to believe it, are called Chup "Messahites, i.e. the good Partisans or followers of "the Messiah. They hold that Christ is God, and that he is the Redeemer of the World. The young "Scholars in the Court of the grand Seignior are ge-"nerally of this opinion: perticularly the most poflite and civilized, and wellbred among them. In-66 somuch that 'tisa form of speech very much in use "among them, when they would praise any one, to " fay to him, Chup Messahisen, you are very civil and cobliging, as he should be who makes profession of the service of the Messiah. There are a multitude "of these People Constantinople; and there have "been some who have maintained this Doctrine, with somuch courage, that rather than quit it, they 46 have chosen to suffer martyrdom. There

There is another Sect, called Eschrakites. " They P. 407. who profess it, addict themselves very much to the contemplation of the Idea of the Divinity, and the numbers that are in God. For though they "hold the Unity of God; they neverthelessadmit the Trinity also, as a number proceeding from "Unity. They explain that thought by the exam-"ple of three Pleats, or folds in an Handkerchief; "which may be called three, though it be but one "piece of cloth when it is unfolded. These are no "great Admirers of the Alchoran, they only make "use of that which they find agrees with their Prin-"ciples, and reject the rest, as if it were abolisht. Be-"lieving, that the chief Good of man confifts in the *Contemplation of the Majesty of God; they de-" spise the dreams and gross imaginations of Mahomet, concerning the Pleasures of Paradise. All "the Schees, and the most able Preachers of the Royal Mosques, are of this Sect. They are very diligent in their devotions, and sober in their "dyet, &c. They have also a great deal of Charity "for their Neighbours, faying, they are the Crea-"tures of God, &c. They instruct their Scholars to "be moderate, wife and grave, in a word to abstain "from all evil Actions, and to practife all Vertues. One step farther, and these People will be much better Christians than the Greeks, who have the name and Profession of Christians.

5. The sensible Fall and declension of the Papacy, A general is a fifth sign of that great work which God is main the king way for. It seems to be furious, to reign, and world to despise and get ground; nevertheless, in truth it is falling; for sortake Poas God discredited the Religion of the Pagan Idols, pery, a little before the coming of our Lord Iesus Christ; so he makes this renewed Paganism of Popery, to be in less credit and esteem than formerly. Men begin

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to disgust the popish superstitions. They speak of the Invocation of Saints with contempt; and boldly condemn the excess of it, and call it Idolatry, when they speak of it in private. They with Images were banisht from their Churches, that it might not be a scandal and an offence to us: They begin to confess, that there was no necessity for the taking away the Cup. They acknowledge, that a man may be faved without Indulgencies, by the fole merit of I. Christ. They would restore the reading of the Holy Scriptures to the People. They suppress the Authority of the Pope, and speak of it with scorn. They despite his Thunders; and if he begin to murmur, they talk as loud, or louder than he: They indeavour to establish this Doctrine, that under pretence of Religion; or for the preservation of it, 'tis not permitted to subjects to take up arms: They mollify and sweeten all the Dostrines of Popery. I have taken notice of this in another place, and again observe it, this cannot hold long, this state and posture of the Papacy is violent. Since it is freely confest, that the adoration of one God is sufficient without that of Saints and Images, they must shortly conclude, that for things unnecessary they ought not to scandalize one half of the Christian World, and shut the Gate against the Iews and the Mahometans. Never were there fo many in the Church of Rome as now, who acknowledge the vanity & impurity of their Superstitions. Every man hath the liberty of his own thoughts; but I profess, that to me these are great presages of the approach of the last work of God, for the establishment of his Kingdom, and the ruin of that of Antichrift.

My spirit was in this frame, when this last and great Persecution in France began. I therein took notice of several Characters, that consumed me in

the belief that we were in the last times of the Period of 1260 years, and that this is the last Persecution spoken of in the 11th Chap. Revel. And when they shall singular have finite their Testimony, the Beast who ascendeth Characters in the pre-out of the bottomless Pit, shall make war against them, sent perseand shall overcome them, and kill them. And their which predead Bodies shall lye in the street of the great City three fage that is days and a half. For there are so many things singue shall be the lar and irregular in this Persecution, that without prophaness and a denial of Divine Providence, we cannot but acknowledge the hand of God therein. Tissingular and more than usual, whether we confider the Authors of this Persecution, and the manner of it; or whether we consider the Subjects that fuffer it; and in what manner they suffer.

As to the Persecutors themselves, There is First 2 Prince, who hath the chiefest obligation to us for the Crown he wears, which entred into his Family by the person of his Grand Father; a Prince, to whom we have always paid obedience and submission, without the least shadow of Rebellion: a Prince for whom we preserved the Crown in his minority, and who hath not scrupled to testify that we did so: a Prince, who is wife and understanding, as to his own Interests, and those of the States of Europe, who yet in despite of his own Interest, hath done all that which the House of Austria would have dictated to him to do if she had imployed her Emissaries in his Council: who destroyshis own Subjects, who makes innumerable Male-contents, who throws eternal feeds of rebellion and war in his own Dominions, who disobliges his Protestant Allies, and alienates them in such a manner almost as never to be reconciled. The Protestant States and Princes have been always the principal Allies of France, Swede, Denmark, England, the Low-Countries, the Switzers

Switzers, and the Protestant Princes of Germany. These are they that have supported it, when the House of Austria threatned the liberty of all Europe. And these are they who assisted France, to humble the House of Austria so low as now it is, and consequently that have advanced France to that point of Grandeur she is now at. But Time will shew how great a wound France hath now made in the heart of all her ancient Allies.

We see already that this Persecution makes the discord and dissention cease that was between the Protestants, and brings them nearer an union and reconciliation than before. God will let us see something farther of that kind. However, it must be confest, that there is something therein, which is not to be understood by man, that so wise a Court should violate all the rules of good policy, which is the Soul

of States, and the spring of all their motions.

If we look upon the Clergy, that feems to have been the Sollicitor of this Persecution, it will appear no less extraordinary. 'Tis not an Ignorant and superstitious Clergy, as was that of the last Century. These are understanding and knowing persons, Men of learning and prudence, freed from the ridiculous affectation, and prejudice of a Monastic Spirit, who have little zeal for the Romish Ceremonies: who flight their worship, at least forthemost part of it; who have much knowledge of the Truth, and at the bottom but very little Religion. In a word, they are fuch, asknow very well that we are not in the wrong, or at least, that altogether and in every thing we are not: Nevertheleis, they persecute us more cruelly, than the most furious Monks, or inraged Inquisitors have ever done. They act therefore against their own light, which is so far very strange and furprizing. But what is moreastonishing, they

act against the most facred Principles of their Rella gion. There is nothing among them more venerable than the Sacraments, and nothing esteemed more criminal than the violation of them. To administer the Sacrament of Pennance, to give absolution to a Sinner, to an Heretick who is not penitent, who faith and declares openly, without hiding or concealing it, that he perseveres from his very heart in his fin and Herefy, and never renounc't it, but by constraint and violence; to give, I say, absolution to fuch a man, according to the definition of their loosest Casuists; 'Tis Sacriledge to give the Sacrament of the Altar to a man, that professeth he believes nothing of it, and acknowledgeth nothing there but meer Bread; 'tis a Sacrilegious Communion. Should it not affect the Hearts, and even the Imaginations of those persecuting Bishops and Priests, to think of the innumerable Sacriledges that by this means are every day committed? They abfolve a multitude of wretched People, who protest that by meer force and violence, they were constrained to sign the abjuration of their Religion, and to get out of the hands of a thousand Executioners, who devour'd and destroyed'em, and gave them no rest day or night. The Priests and Bishops who abfolved them, know well enough that they are Impenitent and Heretiques, and persevering in their Heresy; nevertheless, they give them absolution. Moreover, they bring them to their Altars by force and violence; they must be confest; they must defire the Sacraments, and they are given them. In the mean time, they know, that they detest and abhor from their very hearts, as a meer Idol, that which is given them to eat and worship as a God. So that all these are Sacrilegious Communions, and in plain terms, the most abominable Sacriledge that can be ** 2 ima-

imagined: what conscience can we suppose these men to have, who are guilty of such abominations, so directly contrary to their own Principles?

But by what name shall we call the Oath, which they force men to take, and which they have publickly printed; in which the new Converts swear by the name of God, and upon the H. Evangelists, that they have willingly absured, and without constraint or force? And yet the Bishops know, and all the World is acquainted with it, that they have been forc't to this abjuration, by armies of Butcher's and Executioners, let loose upon them. Where are any principles of Morality, even those of the greatest latitude, that will permit this? can there be any more horrible prophanation of an Oath? than which nothing is more facred and venerable.

In what a state-must such mens Consciences needs be, who force these poormen to commit so execrable a perjury, and cause the name of God to be used, for the assuring the Truth of a Thing, which is most notoriously false? I confess, Ishall never comprehend this; and will alway fay, there is fomething in it more than humane, that Men should make profession of a Religion, and contradict the most inviolable rules of it, openly before all the World. But to what a pitch of Impudence must they be arrived, who Print and publish, that no violence at all hath been imployed to make these Conversions? All France abounds with strangers, who are witnesses of it; the Ministers of the Princes of Europe behold it; forreign Merchants fee and know it; An hundred thousand witnesses, who have themselves escapt out of the hands of these Executioners, carry tidings of it to all the ends of the Earth; and yet there are some who have the confidence to deny a matter of Fact, that was done in the fight of all En-

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rope. We read the Arrests; we see the Ordonnances of the Intendants; we see Woods cut down, and Houses rased; we behold twelve or sisteen thousand Prisoners in all the Prisons of the Kingdom: and yet they tell us, there is no such thing as Persecution. This is one thing which is very singular in this Persecution, and which hath no example. I could not read without trembling, what Mr. de Brueys saith in his last piece, that the success there hath been of the Methods imployed for the Conversion of the Reformed, make it evident that they were altogether disposed to receive the Catholick Truth. I know not what those dispositions were as to himself: but I question not but by the same means to make him turn Turk, and

afterwards Heathen, in a very little time.

What Judgement can one make of fuch men as Mr. Brueys, and Mr. Maimbourg, who in the Epistle Dedicatory to the Life of Gregory I. complements and congratulates the King to this purpose, that he fees the Period of Calvinism, without having made use of any means to bring it about, but those of Grace and sweetness, mild and gen: le methods? 'Tis these kind and gracious proceedings that hath forc't per-(ons of good birth and quality, accustomed to all the best accommodations of Life, to leave ten, twenty, thirty, farty thousand Livres per annum, to expose themselves to all forts of suffering and disgrace. Tis these sweet and obliging ways, that hath forc't women of every age & quality to come away, disguis'd in the habit of Peasants, some on foot, some on horseback, some by Post, some who were eight or nine moneths with child, in the night, through all the Fatigues of the winter. I say once more, that I cannot understand, how men that have any honour to lose, or at least, who believe they have, can declare that to be falle, which is so evident and notorious, that nothing

nothing is more publickly known, or more undeniable. This is a fort of Lying that in my opinion is very perticular. But in the mean while, 'tisan homage paid to Truth and Justice; tis a confession, that fuch Actions are most black and abominable, because though they are committed in the face of the Sun, they dare not own them; they deny them beforethose who were eye-witnesses of them. No man of honour, after the reading of Mr. Maimbourg's Epistle to the King, prefixt to the Life of St. Gregory, but must judge him to be one of the most base and dishonest Writers in the world. It had been more pardonable, if he had only by the by dropt such a falsehood, without insisting on it. But to write a large Epistle Dedicatory on that subject, to complement the King for the Conversions he hath made, without using any other means than sweetness and Charity, this is to put the most patient Readers out of all patience.

If we consider the manner of this persecution, it is no less extraordinary; 'Tis new,'tis without example. 'Tis no new thing to condemn people to dye, or to offer incense to Idols, and to go to Mass, to banish Christians or massacre them, because they will not joyn in with the Religion that is uppermost; this hath been seen an hundred times. But I maintain, there was never any thing feen like this Persecution, which we see at present. They tell People, they will not kill them; on the contrary, "we will, fay they, "that you live, but you shall go to Mais, or you "shall be tortured; you shall be confined within "the Kingdom; you shall not be suffered to go "away; if you attempt an escape, you shall be sent to the Gallies; while you flay, you shall have fifty. Soldiers, or rather Executioners to maintain; if fifty be not sufficient, you shall have an hundred, " with

"with express orders, not to let you alone by day or inght to omit no pillage, no blows, no punisherments, no torments, till you have renounc't your Religion. This, I say, is what hath never been seen before.

The fuccess hath made many believe, that this infernal method was the most happily invented by the Clergy, that could be, to promote the design of the Converters, and to ruin the Reformation. But I am quite of another opinion; and 'tis one of the most extraordinary things which I find in this persecution, that any persons of good sense, should believe this to be a likely method to abolish a Religion. The persecution was well enough begun, in order to the end and design of the Persecutors. And had they been contented by little and little to deprive us of our Temples, to banish our Ministers, to forbid all Assemblies, to leave us in ignorance, and deprive us of all the other advantages which others Subjects injoy; the Reformed Religion would have been almost extinguisht before ten years were over: such being the coldness and declension of Piety, to which the Protestants were already come. But God, who would not that his Truth should perish, suffer'dnot that things should remain in that posture. 'Tis well known, that humane passions are a great help to Christian vertues; The fury which these persons are now in, who feel this violence, the torment they fuffer in their Consciences, the rage which they are in, for being forced; do all concur to fortify the batred they had of Idolatry, and their love and inclination for the Truth. So that by means of these violent Passions, the Truth makes the more indelible impressions on their hearts. He must be very ignorant in the History of the World, and of the Heart of man, who can think this to be a likely way to extin-**

guish a Religion. The means to extirpate an Herely, pretended, or real, is to cut off the Heads, to shed a great deal of blood, and to stiffe the most zealous of them by a massacre: for if you suffer them to live. and are content only to draw from them a feigned abjuration, you thereby make them irreconcileable Hereticks. 'Twas by fire and sword the Albigenses were destroyed. There is yet another very effectual way of extinguishing an Heresy, which is to take away from them all means of increase and growth by preaching and instruction: after this manner the Arrian Herely was supprest by the Emperors. This way they began to take in France for these twenty. years last past, and which could not have failed of fuccess, as I observed, if it had been continued. But he must be very blind that can believe, that Persons, into whose Heads and Hearts you would force the Truth by blows and violence, will not recover themselves again assoon as possible, and by all manner of ways. But it will be said, there are other methods used, which you grant to be effectual; The People are deprived of all the means of Instruction, and foin a little time the Truth must dye. This would prove so, if their Consciences were not under such a violence as they are; and if that posture of things could last long, the Truth would then be extinguishtby little and little. But that state of things is too violent to continue long; and within a few years you will fee the Light of that fire, which is shut up, without being extinguisht.

There is another thing very extraordinary in this Persecution, and wherein the finger of God doth manifestly appear; that is, the way they have taken in their dealing with the Pastors. These are the men that must be supprest, it you would extinguish a Religion: because they are capable of recovering

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it. Therefore in all former Ages the severest part of the storm hath sallen on them; and even in this Age likewise, witness the History of the Persecutions in Hungary. But here is the quite contrary, the People ruined, and the Ministers suffered to go free. They must carry nothing away with them, but their Souls and Consciences are given them as a prey: which so many Laiks would desire and rejoyce to obtain. These banished Pastors carry the account of the miseries of their several Flocks into all parts of the World. They are in all the Protestant Courts of Europe, the unreproveable Witnesses of the violence of the Persecution: their miseries stir up compassion towards the afflicted, and Indignation against their

Persecutors.

Besides this, they are always ready, and kept in rcferve, to return into France, and bring back the Light of Truth again there, whenever God shall please to open the door. This is such a thing as speaks plainly, that God preserves them in safety, in order to his great work, and till then. This is not the effect of the Compassion of their Persecutors; for they are destitute of any, and are cruel to the utmost degree. 'Tis not a piece of policy neither; for that would have made them secure the Pastors in such a place, wherein they should have been condemned to an eternal silence. 'Tis then a secret Providence of God, which leads persons farther than they would go, and todo that which they would not have otherwise done: and'tis observable, that Bishop Usher in his prophecy doth expressy take notice of this particular, that in this last persecution the Pastors shall be spared, Godreserving them for the Great work he hath farther to do; which makes me give the more heed to that prophecy.

Lafly, that we may see how extraordinary this

persecution is in allits Circumstances, let us consider it in its success, and with respect to those on whom it hath succeeded. I look upon that general Desertion, an whole Kingdom in a manner changing its Religion in four moneths time, as a thing that cannot be parallel'd. 'Tis true, the Roman Empire hath been seen to become Arrian in a very little while, by the persecution of the Emperors. But Arrianism was a speculative Herely, and the Arrians cheated the People by equivocal Confessions of Faith, which taken in good sense, might now be subscribed unto. And for other things, their Worship, Prayers, Ceremonies, Altars, Bishops, Government, twas all alike; and so the passage from one to another was very easy. But here is the greatest difference imaginable, in worship, the object of adoration, the manner of it, in Ceremonies, Government, and Discipline. The Reformed Religion and the Roman differ as Day and Night; so that there must have been a prodigious Current, for the passage from one to another in so little time. 'Tis a frightfull and furprizing thing to fee People make less difficulty to change their God, than good Subjects would do to change their Prince; in case an Enemy break into any Country, he would not find People so ready to abjure their former Oath of Fidelity. 'Tistrue, this kind of persecution, which is made use of against the reformed, seems to me more cruel and more likely to overcome their constancy, then Massacres, and Fires, Wheels, and Gibbets. When a man can see to the end of his sufferings, though that end be death, he may be able to stand his ground: but when he is given over to an hundred Executioners, who are commissioned to torment him by turns, without giving him the least repose, I confess, this is the ready way to despair. If they did nothing more than hinder a man from fleep,

it were sufficient to make him distracted, and to make him do what ever they would have him. 'Tis certain then, that several of those who have yielded, would more willingly have suffer'd death for their Religion, and have earnestly and seriously desired it. But what is very strange, is that the greatest part have not tarried for these Persecutors. At the very approach of the Dragoons they cowardly complied, and a simall number of True Believets remain'd victims, exposed to the Rage of an Army of an hundred thousand men, which were let loose upon the

Kingdom.

This, I say again, is without Example in any Histry. S. Cyprian in his Treatise de Lapsis, seems to say that some such thing happened in the persecution of Decius; but he himself in his Epistles makes it evident, that the Apostacy was not so general: for he remitsthose who had fallen to be judged at the return of Peace, in the Assemblies of the Faithful who perfevered; so that the number of those that persevered must have been considerable. In our time it would be difficult out of every Flock to make up an Affembly of such as persevere to judge the rest. 'Tis therefore an Event, wherein we must admire the depth of Divine Providence. 'Tis a speaking Prodigy, which tells us, we are now in those last days, when Christ should come, and not find true Piety, or true Faith upon Earth. This is a Touch-stone for all Protestants; their Brethren of France were not more wicked than others: Wherefore we may believe, that the same thing would happen in any other place, on supposition of the same Circumstances; and consequently, that Christian courage and true Faith are at this day very rare, and few Instances to be found. Lastly, this Affair tells us, that God would melt the Heart of that People, and suffer

them to fink and be swallowed up, that he may shortly raise to himself another, a new People. These are the Characters of this persecution, which makes me regard it as very singular and extraordinary in its kind, and consequently as a presage, that God will shortly sinish the establishment of his Kingdom, and the Ruin of that of Antichrist. If we only consider, how this Persecution hath been more effectual than any the Church ever suffered, it were enough to make us judge, that the Devil now imploys his utmost force and power, as apprehending its the last Time, and that the ruin of his Kingdom is at hand. When Paganism was ready to fall under Constantine, he then excited the sharpest persecution under the

Emperor Dioclesian.

These are the different Reflexions that conspired to possess me, that the coming of our Lord was near, to destroy the wicked one by the Breath of his Mouth. I had a strong inclination to be certain and assured of the truth of these Thoughts, which could no otherwise be done but by finding in the Apocalypse, the accomplishment of those Circumstances, which were to precede and accompany the fall of the Babylonish Empire. With this design I betook my self to read over the Apocalipse, not the feveral Commentators on that Book, but the Bookit felf, only with the Exposition of loseph Mede, whom I formerly look't upon as a man inspired for the Interpretation of the Prophecies. His Key of the Apocalypse, and annexed commentary, did heretofore charm me. I could find nothing like it in all the other Expositors. I added that of his Chronicles, and his Book called The Apostacy of the latter Times, which is a large Commentary on I Tim. Chap. 4. v.1, 2, 3, 4. And the Spiritsaith ex-presty, that in the last times there shall be some who shall

shall depart from the Faith. Besides several excellent and curious things, (a part whereof you will find in this Treatife) I met with in that Author the thing which I fo eagerly fought for, viz. the true Epocha of the 1260 years, during which Time the Antichristian Empire should last; he makes them to begin about the year of our Lord 450. or 455. by dateing them from thence, they must end about the year 1710, or 1715. which agrees very well with my conjecture. But Ioseph Mede, who set me right at first in the beginning of the true path, forsook me in the middle of the way; and when the circumstances and preliminaries of the fall of Babylon were to be adjusted according to this Calculation, which are so exactly described in the Apocalypse, I found no affiftance at all from him; on the contrary, he led me out of the way, wherin he himself had put me, and to make me wander and go aftray. According to the Epocha which he himself had mark't, for the beginning of the 1260 years for thereign of Antichrist, I should see the end of it in 25 or 30 years, but according to Mr. Mede there: must be many Ages to accomplish all things which are to be fulfilled before the period of the Kingdom of Antichrift.

In the 11th, 14th, & 16th, Chapters, we have an account of the Circumstances and degrees of the Fall of that Empire; the Eleventh Chapter speaks of the death of the two Witnesses for three days and half, of their Resurrection, and of the fall of the tenth part of the City, &c. In the 14, Chap. where the Fall of Babylon is divided into two Acts, one is called the Vintage, the other the Harvest. In the 16th. Chap. where the seven Periods of the declension and Fall of the Antichristian Empire, are set forth by seven viols and seven Plagues; of all this sesses.

Isleph Mede understood nothing; yea, supposing, as he doth, that of those seven Plagues not above two or three were come to pass in his Time, he remits usfar enough off for the accomplishment of the five others. The Periods described by every Viol are each of them more than one Age: so that we should have four or five hundred years yet to come, before the end of the Kingdom of Antichrist. If every one of the four viols, that remain to be poured out, were but of fifty years, we should have yet

two hundred years longer to wait.

. I confess, that after having read those places of the Apocalypse, and reviewed them twenty times, I understood nothing more therin; I was only more and more confirmed, that no man had rightly understood them. In the midst of these distractions I yet begun my work, without knowing well where I went. But I can fay, that God so opened mine eyesin the way, that gave me unexpressible consolation; for after having consulted the Eternal Truth above an hundred times, with a deep Humility, and very great Attention, at length I received an answer, at least I believe so, and think it very plain, that all that must precede the last Fall of the Antichristian Empire, is fully accomplisht. I have no right to require the same assurance from others, neither do I require it. But that which I demand at least, is a little of that attention, which I imployed in the meditation of those divine Oracles, and then I am perswaded, that if you are not as fully convinc das I am, you will yet see reason enough not to condemn me of rashness.

In the first part of this work, you will find nothing new for the substance of it; for 'tisa long time that Rome hath been called Babylon, and that the Characters of the Antichristian Empire

have

have been confest to be found in the Papacy. I believe nevertheless, that you willfind that Truth better cleared, and made more manifest, than hitherto it hath been. This Controversie about Antichrist hath languisht for an hundred years; it hath been unhappily abandon'd, on a politick account, and in obedience to Popish Princes. 'Tis a wicked Complaifance, for which we are punisht, and which hath cost us very dear: for if we had perpetually exposed this Great and important Truth before the Eyes of the Protestants, that the Papacy is Antichristianism, they would not have fallen into that degeneracy and apostacy, which we fee at prefent. How could they have refolved withinthemselvesto submit to Antichrist, and return to his Party! But 'tis so long since they heard it so called, that they have forgot it. They thought it was only a transport of zeal in the first Reformers, from which we were now come off. There was something in that neglect and forgetfullness, which seems to discover the finger of God: He would that this horrible catastrophe should happen, and to that end permitted that this important Truth should be neglected, and those controversies only which were but accessory should be minded, and that this should be pass't over, that the Papacyis the Antichristian Empire: they who for want of giving heed to that Truthare fallen, oughtnow to think of it, and tremble to consider, that they have voluntarily plung'd themselves again into that Babylon, out of which God had so wonderfully delivered them. In my opinion, this is so fundamentala Truth, that without it aman cannot be a true Christian: to confound the Kingdom of 7. Christ with that of Antichrist is an unsufferable Fault: in some Ages for certain God hath permitted that Igno-

Ignorance; but we are not now in those times: we must now declare for one party, and stand our ground. There is no Communion between Christ and Belial, between the Prince of light, and that Destroyer, who is truly an Angel of Darkness; that Controverly was so much stifled and laid asleep, that our Adversaries believed it dead, and thought that we had renounc't that Principle, and the ground of all our Reformation; for I cannot believe the Reformation to have been on a good foundation, but on this account. Some Protestants (the reproach and shame not only of the Reformation but of the Christian name) have contributed to esface these Ideas from the minds of men; by turning to another sense what the H. Ghost saith of the Antichristian Empire, making such Commentaries of the scripture, as overthrow the design and meaning of it, forging Histories at pleasure, by that means to find the accomplishment of S. John's Prophecies in the first ages of the Church. At present therfore we must revive that Truth, which we had almost fuffered to dye. This is the Time when we must indeavour to open the Eyes of the Princes and People of the Earth; for behold now is the Time when they ought to eat the flesh of the Beast, and burn it with fire, stripnaked the whore, and tear off her ornaments, and make a full end of Babylon. Within a little while these great Things must come to pass; 'tis high time then to awaken men in order to it. This is what I attempt in the first part of this work, wherein Idiscover, after another manner than hath been done hitherto, the true Characters of that Antichristian Empire. In which I must acknowledg my great obligations to my forementioned Author, foseph Mede; for no man hath taken pains upon that subject with somuch successas he.

You will see the admirable Type of Antichrist in the famous Antiochus, carried farther than ever it hath been, and the explication of the three years and half, or 1260 days, much clearer than ever hitherto it hath been made. But I must here advertise, that to comprehend the full force of my Arguments, to prove the Papacy to be the Antichristian Empire, to the reading of this work, you must add that of my Lawful Prejudices against Popery; for in that book you will find the proof of all the Characters of the Antichristian Empire inlarged. I mean not only those Chapters, wherein the explication of some passages in the Prophecies concerning Antichrist, I apply them to the Pope and his Empire, I speak principally of those Chapters where I describe the Corruption, Covetousness, Pride, Idolatry, Paganism, the fabulous and lying Spirit of Popery, all characters of Antichristianism, as in this work is shown. I defire all those who have any care of their falvation to Read those two pieces; and I dare be confident that all those who have not a seared Conscience will be sensibly affected with what they shall there find, and conceive a just Horror for that Religion, which hath held the Truth under so long and cruel a Captivity. That I may render my Lawfull Prejudices the more usefull to my defign, which is to make the Papacy appear to be the true Antichristianism; I am refolved, according to the advice that hath been given me, to abridge it; but instead of making a pure and simple abridgment, I shall, in contracting it, change the Prejudices into so many Characters of Antichristianism: and show, that there is no one of those Prejudices but is a character of the Antichristian Empire. If any thing retards this design, it will be my desire to see whether Mr. ATO

Arnaud will make good the promise of F. Simon, and reply to that Book. So that when I Abridge that Book, I may at the same time resute the Sophisms Mr. Arnaud is preparing. This sirst

part regards the Time past.

The second part contains the explication of Things Future, or rather of those which we believe are yet to come, there are many things therin which will certainly be furprizing to you, as they were tome; and if you read with any favourable opinion, what Islay upon the 11th, 14th, and 16th. Chapters of the Apocalyps, I cannot believe you will have much different Thoughts from mine. I will not call them Conjectures, let them be such to others, I consent; but as to me, there is something more; for I think I have discovered which are the two parts of the Fall of Babylon, wherof one is called the Harvest, the other the Vintage. I believe that I have found the feven viols of the 16th. Chap. to be already poured out, which were supposed to be yet to come, which to me is an argument, that the Reign of Antichrist is near its end. I know not whether others have discovered any thing of this before me; I pretend not to have peruied all the Modern Commentators on the Apocalyps; on the Contrary I have read very few of them, having experienc't, that the diversity of Ideas that remain in the mind, ferve but to obscure the Truth, and cause one to lose it. Some I consulted before I made this fecond Ediction; but I found nothing capable to make mealter my fentiments, or that could furnish me with any new light. Dr. Moore is one of the latest Commentators on the Apocalypse, and one of the most esteemed. I found, that he follows Mede in every thing, fave in the explication of the Harvest and the Vintage, of the 14th. Chap.

the feven viols of the 16, and the death of the two Witnesses of the 11th. Chap. that is, that he had solved him in those places, wherin he had succeeded well: 'tis in effect impossible to differ from him in those places. But in those places where Mr. Mede was not Happy, Dr. Moore is no more so than he. If any other hath discovered these Truths, he will oblige me that shall let me know it. I shall be rejoye't to understand, that any other hath made the same discoveries: this will confirm me in the perswasion which I have, that I have

found that which I inquired after.

After having proved in this second part, that the end of the Reign of Antichrist is at hand, I treat of that which is to follow after that Fall, viz. the famous Reign of Christ upon Earth, which hath been fo often contradicted fince the Beginning of the Christian Church: I have inlarged a little upon it; as being one of the most consolatory Truths which is in the whole Scripture, I cannot but ascribe to a! fecret providence of God, that Blindness, which most Christians have been under hitherto concerning its for certain reasons, God would not that they should see that Reign of Christ in the Propheties; tho it be there as clearly described as the Coming of the Messiah, which yet the lews will not see to be there, you will therin find one Chapter; for which the Iew's are indebted to me; for I re-establish them in their Rights, and in their Hopes, farther than Christians have as yet done. Among the proofs of the Reign of a thousand years, you will find an explication of the Type of the work of Creation, which will not be unpleasant to those who love Mysteries. I have nothing to say in vindication of this book. It must run the common risque, it must be left to the Judgment of the pub-

lick; a Risque so much the greater, in that treating of Prophecies, no man thinks himself obliged to subscribe to the thoughts of those who interpret them. I may well expect to be ill treated by others, the learned and the wife, as they pretend to be, who mock at all Prophecies, and all those who go about to interpret them; these men are upon the borders of Impiety, if they are not already plunged into it. 'Tisnot for their fakes that I write; I despise them, at least their Judgment; but I pray God for their falvation: 'tis for the comfort of the Good and upright that this work was undertaken; God grant it may contribute to it; if I am deceived I shall have but my common Lot with many others; nevertheless, I deserve some thanks for my good Intentions. Let me add one word, that this is not a book to be read Curforily over, and that but once, I consent that it be read the first Time as a Romance, but let fuch a one return to it, and lay aside his Prejudices by little and little, length accustom himself to those Idea's that at first feemed strange. This advice I give chiefly to Roman Catholicks, assoon as they perceive by the title of a Book, that the delign is to perswade them that their Religion is Antichristianism, they fall into a rage, and their Passion blinds them. But yet for once let them take the pains to read it as a Romance, and afterwards let them think that the matter deserves at least to be examin'd, because no less than their Eternal Salvation is concerned in it: I have no design to anger them; I desire their Salvation. 'Tis the only end I propose, God is my witness.

A Supplement to the Advice to all Christians.

This is what I have advertised the publick in the first Ediction; in this second I find my self obliged to remove two scandals, which I have learnt have been taken on the account of this book. First, there are some who believe the hopes I give of a Re-establishment, within a few years, may do much Hurt, because all those who are thus perswaded, will suffer themselves to sleep secure in the mean time in the Communion of the Roman Church, faying, if it be thus, we may expect a while, and bear our Captivity as well as we can, we shall ere long fee the end of it. During which expectation they will still go to mass, and joyn in the super-stitions of the Church of Rome. To this I have two things to fay; First, that God's ends and ways are different from ours; at this rate God should never have promifed to deliver his Church, that men might not grow fecure in the Expectation of it. God hath almost always hid Events from us, and would not that at all times the Prophecies should be understood, lest the knowledg and understanding of them should prejudice their accomplishment; left men should oppose it, and stand upon their guard in that respect. But who knows whether God ought not at last to make the Prophecies be understood, that they may the more easily be fulfilled? who knows, whether so many of the Romish Communion, who are already disgusted with their Religion, may not open their Eyes by the Light which we fet before them, and refolve to become instruments in the hand of God, for the accomplishment of this great work? 'tis certain that oftentimes Prophecies, Counterfeit, or Real,

have inspired those for whom they were made, with the design to effect the things that were promised them: after all, when God discovers any truths of this nature, he hath his reasons for doing so, and we ought not to resist it, upon pretence of some ill Consequences that would follow. Ieremy, during the siege of Ierusalem, declared to all the world, that the Chaldeans would take the City; should he have forborn to speak that Truth, which God had revealed to him, because of some ill Consequences? 'Tis evident, that nothing was more proper to lessen the courage of the Inhabitants, and to promote the taking of the City of Ierusalem,

than fuch a discourse of the Prophet.

The other thing which I have to fay on this first scandal, is this, that such who take occasion from this Book to continue in the Roman superstition, waiting for deliverance, have no need of this book to cherish the disposition they are in to remain there. They are people who only fearch for Pretences, to flatter themselves in the condition they are in, and can never want them either here or there, from this thing or another. But in truth, nothing can be more ridiculous than to take occafion from hence, to continue in the Roman Church. In three or four years or more there will be a great change in the Papacy, we must than remain there, waiting till that Change happen; 'tis to the same effect as if I should say, I am in an house that is on Fire, and that is ready to Fall, I have good assurance that in three or four years it will be rebuilt, therfore expecting that, I must suffer my self to be burned in or to perish under its ruines. I amnear a filthy and poisoned water, in a little time some one will come and cleanse the fountain, and render it wholfome; in the mean time expecting that, let us drink

of it. A man must be besides himself, that should argue after this rate; no less must hebe, that shall reason as these cowards and Apostates do. Within some years the Reformation shall revive, waiting for. that I will continue in a wicked Religion, wherin I cannot be faved; I will pertake in its Idolatry, and basely suppress the truth of God within my breast. A fin of a quarter of an hour is enough to destroy a man Eternally; and shall it be thought, that the Idolatry and most shamefull Hypocrify of two or three years are venial crimes? To betray a mans Conscience and the Truth, by one single act, deserves Hell; and they flatter themselves, that God will Indulge them in a treason continued in for several years: they who reason after this manner have they any revelation from God, that they shall live three or four years longer, or that they shall have the leafure to repent? and what will become of them if they dye in that treasonable state? so far is the Hope that I give from being capable to make them continue where they are, that nothing can be more effectual to make them quit it. Their Possessions and profit is that which retains them; could they be perswaded that in a few years they should recover them again, it would not be so difficult to forfake them now.

The other scandal which I know hath been taken, is concerning the Reign of a thousand years; many Divines in this country have greatly murmured at it, even so far as to threaten to complain of me. I am forry it is so; for I should be glad not to displease my Brethren. In the mean time, I patiently expect what they will do in it; and by waiting, I shall know whether our Conducters intend to make new Articles of faith, and whether Cocceanisme be become an intolerable Heresy. M. Cocceius

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Coeceins, upon the IIth. Chap of the Apocatyple, proves this Reign of Christ upon earth, by the same passages and the same arguments as I do, Except that he refers not to this the thousand years of the Dragon being bound, in the 20th. Chap. Since my arrival in these Provinces, I have fallen in with nothing of that famous Divine but in this article. If I should have agreed with him in some others. I should not be a shamed of it, and I know not what trouble any one can give me for one only article of agreement with many Able Divines, who are Good men, and very orthodox. But I would fain know what it is in this opinion that so much offends these Gentlemen. Is it anything contrary to any Doctrine of faith, and which doth directly or indirectly strike at the foundation? It is worth while to know, that fuch as can produce a little of their own, and labour usefully for the glory of God, if they hate the Spirit of Licentiousness, are not like to become flaves to certain prevailing opinions, only on this account, because they are prevailing. I shall conclude by advertising the Reader, that he will find this second Edition to be inlarged throughout the whole book, cspecially as to what is Prophetical in the Apocalypse, which was not explained in the first Edition. It was believed, that by showing a compleat system of all the Events foretold in that book, we should give the more light to each of the several Visions; for we shall find that every thing is well followed, and that the order of the Prophecies is the same with that of the Events, or for the most part is so.

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ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE PROPHECIES.

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THE FIRST PART.

Of the Establishment of the Antichristian-Empire, & its Characters.

CHAP. I.

Of the Seven Epistles to the Seven Churches.

That in all probability they are not Prophetical. The Thoughts of Interpreters thereupon.

Hen I undertook this Work, I had no Design to make a compleat Commentary on that which is Prophetical in the Revelations, as did appear in the first Edition: However, when I observed B

that without defigning it, I had explained almost the whole Apocalypse, I did believe that as for three or four chapters that remained to be explained, Lought not to leave them behind, tho they had no respect to the scope of this book, which is to find out Antichrift, & learn when his Empire must end. When one fees a system that is very perfect, & well attended with all the events foretold in this book, this will give fuch a fair aspect of truth to all the parts of it, as will be most easily perceived. Moreover the publick may have observed, that in the pourtraiture of Antichrift, I have referred the Reader in many chapters, as in the 13th. & the 17th. to my Book of Prejudices. Now as I have promifed to epitomize the book of Prejudices, I thought it would be more proper to bring out of that book into this prefent work all that respects the Prophecies & their Explication on the subject of the description of Antichristianism, than to refer a part of this to another Book. So that in this second Edition there will be found an explication of all that is prophetical in the book of the Revelation.

We believe with the learned fofeph Mede that this book is divided into two parts. The first is contained in the book sealed with seven seals, which is to be seen in the beginning of the 5th. Ch. And the second in the book which the Angel gave to St. John in the 10th. Ch. The two little books move upon the same time; the one & the other reach even to the end of the World; butthey do-

not

not fay the fame thing, & have not the fame object. For the first little book that appeareth fealed with feven feals, principally respects the affairs & the adventures of the first Period of the fourth Monarchy, viz. the temporal Roman Empire. And the second book contains the destinies of the Church corrupted during the same ages, & the same duration of time; this is what we call the Spiritual Roman Empire. I fay, that the first book contains properly the destinies of the Empire; not but that those of the Church are included in it too. For that which God foretold should befall the Roman Empire, was always with respect to the Church, to its Persecutions, & the great Changes that befall it. So that to speak properly, the whole work respects the Church. But the second little book, which reaches from the 10th. Chapter to the end, respects the Church, & what was to befall it, much more particularly, yea & more clearly.

The first thing that appears in the book ther the of the Revelation is the seven Epistles to sether the ven principal Churches of Asia, contained the properties in the three first Chapters. This very much photical squestion'd whether these Epistles are Prophetical or not. Some maintain that they are with a great deal of heat, & others deny it. As for me, I have nothing certain to say upon it. So that I would not raise a prejudice against any person or any opinion by my own; tho I am much more enclined to believe that there is nothing of prophecy in

them, but that all that is faid in these Epistles, refers to things that had happened in those seven Churches. It is certain that the Revelation is nothing but an Epistle. This is clear by its beginning & end. Now it was not usuall with the Apostles to direct their Epistles to the Universal Church in generall of all places & all times, as some would have St. John here to have done. The Apostles were wont in their Epistles to rank in the first place what they had which was dogmatical & Prophetical to write of; & afterward came that which respected what was moral. This is the method of St. Paul. St. John on the contrary in this Epistle sets that which is moral therein, before that which is Prophetical. The reason is because he little design'd to stay upon that which is moral, & his principal aim was to relate the visions which God had given him. Therefore he difpatcheth in the beginning that which was to make the least part of his Epistle, & which was less important, that without diversion he might stick to that which he principally intended therein.

Why the H. Spirit wrote but to seven Churches.

I fee but one thing that feems mightily to favour the opinion of those that believe that the seven Epistles are Prophetical. 'Tis the number of seven. Why did the H. Spirit write to no more than seven Churches? Were there not many more in Asia? Were these the only ones in which there was any thing to be reproved, or to whom the H. Spirit had something to say?

It feems therefore that the feven Churches are the Universal Church of all Ages divided into seven Periods. But this reason doth not appear strong enough to me. First, because the number of seven is evidently consecrated in the Revelation. The holy Spirit useth it in counting up all things, the feven Spirits, feven Lamps, feven Angels, &c. Surely whatever we understand hereby, 'tis certain that the number of Spirits, of Lamps & of Angells is not reduced to the number of feven. Not but that oftentimes the number of seven in the Revelation must be taken for a determinate number as in the feven Seals, in the feven Trumpets, & the feven Vialls; but that is when the division of time into Periods is treated of. Now this is that which is doubtful, that by these seven Churches are meant feven Periods. And we shall also see hereafter that what is faid to these seven Churches doth not at all agree with the events, in what manner foever the times be divided. So that this only thing that the H. Spiritmaketh here feven Churches doth not prove that they are so many Period's of the duration of the Church. 'Tis probable that by these he means all the other Churches of Asia, and if any will have it so, all those that were at that time in the world. And he chose among these seven the names of the principal ones, intending that the other lesser Churches should reckon that as spoken concerning their prefent estate, which is spoken to the seven principal ones among them.

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ples of the greater ones.

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Lastly, it doth not appear that the holy Spirit, in what follows, hath divided the duration of the Church since J. Christ's time to the end of the world, or to the coming of Jesus Christ's Kingdom into seven Periods. For the seven seals, the seven Trumpets, the feven Vialls, do not each of them take up all time. They fucceed one another. The feventh feal brings forth feven Trumpets, & the fixth Trumpet is fubdivided into seven Vialls. It had been very methodical in a Revelation, after having obscurely mark'd out the feven Periods of the Church by the feven Epistles, to describe the same times by seven other Characters more observable & more distinct. This is indeed what some modern writers do believe that God hath done; pretending that the seven seals & the seven Trumpets are co-temporary, & divide the duration of the Christian Church into seven Periods, as the seven Epistles to the seven Churches do. But this opinion will not appear probable to those

that study the Prophecies & the events with

any application of mind.

I look on that as nothing that is faid to support the mystery of the seven Churches, viz. that we do not fee that fuch things happened in the seven Churches of Asia, which are there named, as have any resemblance with what the H. Spirit faith to them. How should we fee it, feeing we have not the particular History of those Churches in that time? Befides, tho we do not know the particulars of those events, yet there is nothing in the seven Epistles which doth not very well agree with the Estate of the Church that then was; without any necessity to seek out events my-

stically meant in future ages.

The principal thing that hinders me from Theapclosing with the opinion of the Prophetical plications fense of the Epistles, is that I do not find that made of the applications which are made of them to the feven the Ages that have past since the Apostles, to the sedo answer expectation. Tis true, there are some ven Periods are places where the applications are not unhape not happy. But sceing this is not to be met with py. every where, I believe that they have hit luckily by chance. Otherwise the Prophecy should every where agree with the events. To the end one may better judge of the force of this last reason, I shall set down two or three of the mystical interpretations that are given to these Epistles. This will please those who cannot or will not go to seek them in their Springs.

I begin with that of Patrick Forbes a Scotch Divine BA

The explication Acry of the leven Churches by Forbes.

Divine, that lived & died in the beginning of of the my- this age. According to him the Church of Ephesus signifies the Primitive Church of the three first Ages. The Praises which the H. Spirit gives it, I know thy works & thy labour, & how thou canst not bear them which are evil, &c. These praises I say may well agree to the Church of the three first Ages. But those which God gives to the Church of Thyatira afterwards are greater. Yet 'tis certain that the fourth Period of the Church did not come near the Church of the three first Ages in fervency & purity. The Nicolaitans that are spoken of in this Epistle to the Church of Ephesus, may signific all the Hereticks, all the kinds being meant by one. But feeing the Church of all Ages hath had its Hereticks, this character can't distinguish this Period from the others.

The fecond Epistle is to the Church of Smyrna, & Forbes would have this to be the Period in which the Arrians, Macedonians, Nestorians & Eutychians reigned. That is to fay, that this Period will comprehend the fourth, & the fifth Age. But how can these words be applied to those Ages, I know thy works & thy Tribulation, & thy poverty (but thou art rich) & I know the blafphemy of those that say they are fews but are not, but are the Synagogue of Satan? See here are praises that are no whit inferiour to those that were given to the Church of Ephe fus. Yet 'tis certain that the Church, in these Ages was corrupted, & lost all the beauty Its manners were corrupted, & its worship was marred by the invocation of Saints & the worship of Reliques. What will become of that Perfecution of ten days that God predicts to this Church of Smyrna? Tis true the Church was persecuted under the Arrian Emperours; but it doth not appear very well why this is described by number of ten

days.

The third Epistle is directed to the Church of Pergamus, & according to Forbes this is the Period of the reign of Antichrist. The foregoing Periods were but of two or three hundred years; this must be above a thoufand years. Here is found fomething that is pretty like this Period. I know where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seatis. To which may be added that the martyr Antipas spoken of in this Epistle signifies Anti-papa, an Enemy opposing the Pope; & that this signifies all those that have opposed the tyranny of Antichrist. But the rest doth by no means agree to this Period. Iknow thy works, & that thou holdest fast my name, & hast not denied my faith. These praises do by no neans belong to a Church fo corrupt as was that of the third Period under the reign of Antichrist. Thou hast them that hold the Doctrine of Balaam who taught Balak to cast a stumbling-block before the Children of Israel, to eat things sacrificed unto Idols & to commit fornication. By this must be meant those evil Christians that joined in with the Antichristian Idolatry. Now these people are not well described by thou hast them; for this imports, that it was not the body of the Society. And on the contrary, under the Antichristian Empire, the greatest part of men did partake of his abominations.

The fourth Epistle is directed to the Church of Thyatira, to which the H. Spirit gives these great praises I know thy works, & Charity, & service, & Patience; & that thy last works are more than the first. Forbes would have this be that Period of the Church. in which the Church began to reform her self, & in which the good separated from the evil. i. e. the Church from the Albigenses to Luthers time. Now I leave every wife man to judge if a small number of Albigenses & Waldenses, that separated from the Church of Rome, & that endured so short a time, could deserve from the whole Christian Church, so generally corrupted, the fairest of all the praifes that the H. Spirit gives to the feven Churches.

Thon sufferest that woman Jezabel that calleth her self a Prophetess, to teach & to seduce my servants to commit fornication. This sezabel I confess very much resembles the Antichristian Church. But Why should the Albigenses be blamed for suffering the Roman Church? How could they destroy it, who were so weak? Did they not cry out upon her as Babylon as much as they were able?

Sardis, is the fifth Church to which the H. Spirit writes, & according to Forbes' tis

the Reformed Church, in which neither 7ezabel, nor Balaam, nor the Pope nor Popery are any longer tolerated, because she broke with the Roman Church. But why would we have the Ages of our Reformation fince Luther to be branded with so black & fatal a Character, Thou hast a name to live, but art dead? Be watchful, & strengthen the things which remain, & are ready to dy; for I have not found thy works perfect before God. I think our Reformation deserved at least as much praise as that of the Albigenses. The Zeal thereof was great, & the Doctrine pure.

Philadelphia is the fixth Church, & fignifies according to Forbes, the Church that shall carry the Reformation to its greatest height, that shall have but a small number of members, but they shall be very Zea-

lous.

Laodicea is the last Church or the last Period. The Holy Spirit terribly blames it. Thou art neither hot nor cold. Thou saift I am rich, & have need of nothing, &c. & dost not know that thouart wretched, & miserable, & poor, & blind, & naked. According to Forbes this is those Churches that making all their glory to confift in their having quitted Babylon do fall back, & make Religion to confift in nothing but duties purely external. This last Period must be placed at the end of the World. Thus you have Forbes's system.

Let us proceed to that of Cocceius.

According to this later Author, the Church of Ephesus is the Apostolical Church, i. e.

that

The Explication of the myftery of the leven Churches according to Cocceius.

that wherin the Apostles preached. So that this Period must be extended to the death of St. John. The Nicolaitans spoken of in this first Epistle, are Hereticks in general. Nicolaos in Greek fignifies the Conquerour of the People. 'Tis the Character of Hereticks to make themselves masters of the people by

feducing them.

The Church of Smyrna fignifies the Church fuffering in all places, & especially that of the three first Ages. The persecution of ten Days according to this, must signify the ten Perfecutions, which the Church suffered during those three Ages under the Pagan Emperours. This doth not fallout ill; but I fear it was chance that made this hit; for the rest doth not fall out in the same manner. holy Spirit saith, Some of you shall be cast into Prison, that ye may be tryed. This is very feebly to express the great number of Martyrs, and the cruel Sufferings to which the Church was. exposed during these three first Ages of the Church. 'Tis much more probable, that this fignifies some light Persecution that was to befal Smyrna, in which Persecution the Evil fhould not go beyond the imprisoning some perticular Persons.

The Epistle to the Church of Pergamus is the third, & according to Cocceius, 'tisthe Church from Constantine's time to the birth of Antichrist. Pergamus is the name of a famous fortress of Froy. Rome signifies strength or fortress. 'Tis in Rome that satan's seat is. But why should the seat of satan be fixed in Rome

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converted by Constantine? It had been much better to have fix'd it in Rome Pagan, or to reserve it for Rome Antichristian that was to follow immediately after. Antipas the martyr signifies (saith he) the Orthodox that maintain'd the consubstantiality of the Son. Antipas for Antipatros, & Antipatros for Isopatros, equal to the Father. I have nothing to say hereupon, but it dothnot please me very well.

The Church of Thyatira is the fourth, & signifies according to Cocceius the Church under the reign of Antichrist. Jezabel that appears in this Epistle is the Antichristian Church. They that suffer Jezabel the Prophetess are the elect mingled among the Antichristian Idolaters. That fickness that God would send on fezabel in casting her on her bed, are those mortifications which Antichristianism was to receive by the several disasters that befel the Roman Church till the Reformation. This falls out pretty well, but 'tis by meer chance; for how can that magnificent Elogy be applied to this period of the Antichristian church, I know thy works, & thy charity, & thy patience, & that thy last works are more than the first? Never was the church so void of faints & of good works as in this fad Period.

Sardis is the fifth Church & the fifth Period, & according to Cocceius as well as according to Forbes 'tis the Reformed Church. But I say hereto as I said before on occasion of Forbes, why should we say of our Reformation thou hast a name to live, & behold thou art dead; strengthen the things which remain & are ready to dy.

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Philadelphia fignifies brotherly Love, this is the fixth Church which carries in its name the character of a Church yet to come, wherein love and charity shall reign, but among a very small number of people. This church shall be persecuted. Attempts will be made to shut the door against its conversions. Yet after this the Kings of the Earth shall submit themselves to it. This is in after ages. So that we have no-

thing to fay about it.

Laodicea signifies the Church that shall immediately precede the time wherein God shall pass that judgment spoken of in the 11th. ch. v. 18. i. e. when the reign of J. Christ shall come to be establisht on the Earth. That is to fay, that immediately before the Kingdom of 1. Christ comes on the Earth, the Church must fall into that dreadful decay meant by these words, Thou art neither hot nor cold, thou art poor, blind & naked. I do not well understand how all this hangs together. The Church of Philadelphia, which is the fixth, after it hath been persecuted shall remain victorious over all the Kings of the Earth, which fignifies, that all the nations of the Earth shall be converted, fee here the reign of J. Christ on the Earth. And yet after this comes a seventh Period, wherein religion shall almost entirely perish before the Kingdom of J. Christ comes on the Earth. Besides all other inconveniencies this fystem hath this further, viz. that besides these seven Periods an eighth must be added for the reign of the Church on the Earth. This is a thing that was never heard of, &the times werc.

were never in any prophecy divided into eight.

Dr. Henry More is one of the last that hath flery of spent his Labours on the Revelation. He be- Churches lieves also that these seven Epistles are my-according stical & prophetical, & see how he under-Hen. Mare. stands them.

The Church of Ephefus is the Period that ran out from I. Christ's time to the tenth year of Nero's Empire. See here a Period short enough. There is not usually so great an inequality between the Periods that divide the times in the Prophecies. Moreover one may be affured that there is not so much as one word in this Epistle, that may not ashappily be applyed to the two following Ages, asto the first: fo that this Application is purely Arbitrary, and without any Ground.

The Church of Smyrna is the Period from the tenth year of Nero, to the year 324. i.e. to the Reign of Constantine and the Council of Nice. This falls in with Cocceins's Notion; wherefore I cannot approve of it for the

Reason above-mention'd.

Pergamus, according to Dr. More, fignifies the Church from the year 324. to the year 1242. during which time the Empire of Antichrist was establisht, taking in the time in which the Waldenses and Albigenses appear'd in the World, and were extinguisht. The Foundation of this Explication is the Seat of Satan. Iknow where thou dwellest, even where Satan's Seat is. And the Martyr Antipas, that signifies, according to this Author, Anti-Pope, or

con-

contrary to the Pope. This is a little glittering Light, but I am much afraid 'tis a Deceitful
one. For First, Why should we comprehend, in this Empire of Satan, the Reigns of
Constantine and Theodosius, which were so
happy for the Church? 2dly, Why should
it be said to this Antichristian Period, I know
thy Good Works, and that thou hast not Denyed
my Name? seeing there never were sewer that
made profession of the Truth, than in this Period. If ever the Church may be accused of
having renounced the Name of Jesus Christ,
'tis in the time of Antichristianism, which is
called an Apostacy: so that this Article doth
not hit well; but that which follows doth
much worse.

Thyatira, according to this Author, is the Church from the time that the Albigenses were destroyed, to that time that entire Nations abandon'd the Communion of Rome. may be a time the most barren in Virtue, and the most overwhelm'd with Superstition, that ever was fince Jesus Christ: yetmust this great Praise be attributed to it, I know thy Works, and thy Patience, and thy Charity; and that thy last Works are more than the first. is faid to the Church of Ephelus, which 'tis' pretended is the Apostolical Church, is not so honourable, nor to great; Thou sufferest the Woman Iezabel, that calls her self a Prophetess. How can this be applied to those Ages that have run out since the Ruin of the Albigenses, to the Reformation? fezabel, that Roman Whore, hath not only been suffer'd and tolerated.

rated, she hath reigned with less Contradicti-

on than in any Age.

Sardis is the fifth Church, which signifies the fifth Period according to Dr. More; and this Period is that of the Reformation, to the last Vial, i.e. to the last Ruin of Antichrist. 'Tis to this Church that the Holy Spirit saith, Thou hast a Name to live, but behold thou art dead. Can it be imagin'd, thát God should give such great Praises to the Church that was fince the Ruin of the Albigenses till the Reformation, and that the Holy Spirit should be made to speak with so much Disdain of the Reformed Church? What comparison is there between the Church in its Reformation, & that corrupted Church, wherein hardly any was to be found that preferv'd himself from the mighty Corruption of Error and Vice?

Philadelphia, which is the fixth Church, fignifies a fixth Period, wherein Antichrift shall be entirely ruin'd, and the Infidel Nationsbe converted. This is to divine; and that which the Holy Spirit saith to the fixth Church, doth not exactly import any such

thing.

Lastly; Landicea, of which the Holy Spirit speaks in such disadvantageous terms, is the Church that must fall into decay after the Fall of Antichrist, and the Conversion of the People. And this Decay must bring the Church to the coming of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ on the Earth. See here a new Period, and of which there is not the least foot-step in all the

Prophecies. 'Tisa Period that must run out from the Ruin of Antichrist, and the Conversion of the People. All the Prophecies foretell, that the Reign of Jesus Christsshall come immediately after the Fall of Babylon, and the Fulness of the Gentiles. Yet here behold a Period, that separates these two Events, which ought to be joyned together.

Lastly; this System is subject to the same inconveniencies as that of Cocceius. There must be supposed an eighth Period for the reign of the thousand years, which Dr. More acknowledges. Now it must be confessed, that this eighth Period is altogether unknown to the Prophets; for we do not any where find, that the time hath been divided into Eight parts.

Those that will attentively reflect on what we have just now said, will confess, if I am not much mistaken, either that these Epistles to the seven Churchesare not prophetical, or that the Mystery hath not yet been discovered: For nothing that hath been said about them, hath this certain Character of Truth, which is obvious to every one. The Prophecies must be like £nigma's, which till they have been well explained, seem unintelligible; but when one hath hit right upon them, they appear so clear, that they cannot otherwise be underflood.

CHAP. II.

An Explication of the Vision of the four living Creatures. & of the twenty four Elders, contained in the fourth Chapter.

Eeing there's nothing propheticall in the three first chapters of the Revelation we may go on to the fourth Chapter. One may fay, that this is the opening of this great & divine Theater on which these admirable prophetical Visions will immediatly appear. The entrance is like that of the Prophet Ezekiel. God appears in the Temple, which is in heaven, fitting on a magnificent Throne. Round about the throne there is a Rainbow: this is the Symbol of Peace. Before the Throne there was a Sea of Glass like to Chrystal. This may fignify the Purity of the Doctrine of the Gospel, by which we are washed & justified. It is of Glass & of Chrystal, because of its firmness. For the Gospel is an eternal Covenant, that shall not be done away by a new covenant.

But that which is most considerable, here is the four living Creatures & the twenty four Elders that are round about the Throne.

6. And before the Throne there was a Sea of Thees. Glass like unto Chrystal, & in the midst of the plication of the virthrone & round about the Throne were four sion of the Employers wenty four El-

7. And the first Beast was like a Lion, E the ders & the second beast like a Calf, E the third beast had Creatures

a face as a man, & the fouth beast was like a

flying Eagle.

8. And the four beasts had each of them six wings about him, & they were full of Eyes within, & they rest not day & night, saying, Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, & is to come.

9. And when those Beasts give Glory, & Honour, & thanks to him that sate on the Throne,

who liveth for ever & ever.

10. The twenty four Elders fall down before him that sate on the Throne, & worship him that liveth for ever & ever, & cast their Crowns before the Throne.

In the 4th. v. these Elders are represented sitting on twenty four seats cloathed in white Raiment, & having on their heads Crowns of Gold.

The opinion of J. Mede about there four living Creatures & the twenty four Elders.

We must first know what these four living Creatures are, & then we shall easily guess what the twenty four elders fignify. The conjecture of our Joseph Mede is ingenious & learned. He believes these four living Creatures represent the whole Christian-Church, i. e. all the Christian People, by way of allusion to the encampings of ancient Ifrael: It was, faithhe, distributed into four bodies, three tribes in each body, each body had its commanding tribe that marched in the front; & every one of these four tribes had its standard, wherin was the figure of a living Creature. Judah marched in the front of the First body, & had under it Machar & Zabulon. Reuben was the fecond head, & had under it Simeon & Gad. The third head was Ephraim, which had

had under it Manasseh & Benjamin. The fourth head was Dan, to which were joined the tribes of Affer & Naphtali. This is what we read in the fecond Ch. of Numbers. Tis certain also that every one of these four bodies had its Banner & its Enfign. For in the same place there is express mention of four standards. v. 3. The standard of the company of Judah. v. 10. The Banner of the company of Reuben. v. 18. The Banner of the company of Ephraim. &v. 25. The

Banner of the company of Dan.

But to this tis added, that these four Banners had the figure of four living Creatures. That of Judah had the figure of a Lion; that of Ephraim of an Ox; that of Reuben of a Man; & that of Dan of an Eagle. Asforthis last point tis known only by tradition. Aben Ezra saith so, Barnachman and Chaskuni all very modern Authors, & of little authority. Wherfore this last circumstance of these four living Creatures painted in the four banners is more than uncertain. It is not so much as probable. For God that knew the great inclination which this people had to idolatry, would not have tempted them in placing among them images in so eminent a place. Yet 'tis principally on this circumstance that the conjecture is founded. For he would have these four living Creatures of the Revelation represent all the Christian people, because of the ancient Israel that marched under these four Banners. Supposing that these four living Greatures fignify all the faithfull people, it must also be supposed that the twenty four

22

Elders represent the Pastors, & that they possess that place in the vision which the Levites & Priests held in the assembly of Israel. This also is the opinion of foseph Mede. And he believes that the number of twenty four refers to the twenty four Classes of Priests which K. David made.

To find out the truth we have nothing elfe to do but to invert the opinion of Foseph Mede, & fay, that the twenty four Elders represent the people, & the four living Creatures the Pastors. That the twenty four Elders & the four living Creatures both together represent the whole body of the Church composed of Pastors & people. This is unquestionably so, & whoever doth but carefully mind the matter, will not doubt it. But that the four living Creatures fignify the Pastors, will not be doubted neither, when the thing is well confidered.

The four living Creatures of St. John. are Elay's ieraphims, & Eze-Kiels Cherubims.

First, we must know, that the four living Creatures are the same as Esay calls Seraphims. This appears; 11, by the fix wings: 2 dly, by the fong Holy, Holy, Holy; characters which agree to the living Creatures of Esay & those of St. John.

2ly. These also are the living Creatures of the two visions of Ezekiel in the first & tenth Chapters. These living Creatures of Ezekiel are called Cherubims. Each of them had four faces, that of a Lion, that of an Ox, that of a Man & that of an Eagle. These are exactly the four faces of the four living Creatures of St. John: with this difference, that in Eze-

kiel four heads are together on each of the bodies of the four living Creatures; wheras in St. John's Vision each living Creature hath but one Head. But this difference is of no importance. For the defign of the Mystery being to represent by these four Heads the Qualities & the Character of the Gospel-ministry, 'tis of very little importance that the four heads be on the same Bodies, or on different bodies; feeing these four living Creatures represent but only one Ministry & not four different ministries. I will observe by the by that 'tis very strange, that those that are curious fearch with fo much labour & uncertainty what was the figure of the Cherubims under the Law. For Ezekiel calling the living What was Creatures which he describes Cherubims in of Moses's the tenth Ch. of his Revelations, I think it Cherucan't be doubted but that the figure of Moses's Cherubims was fuch as Ezekiel represents it to us.

I fay, that these four living creatures called Seraphims by Esay, Cherubims by Ezekiel, & only Living Creatures by St. John, represent the Ministry & the Ministers of the Gospel. They have four different heads; the First is that of a Lyon, tis the Emblem of Strength & Courage, which the Pastors must have in the Exercise of the Ministry. The Second is that of an Ox. This is the most profitable & most laborious Creature; this represents the Profitableness of the Ministry & the laborious & indefatigable Courage of the Pastors. The Third is that of a C4 Man.

Man. This is the Emblem of Wisdom & of Reafon, this fignifies the foveraign Reafon, Prudence & Wisdom of the Pastors, who must unite that with Wisdom & Courage. The Fourth is that of an Eagle; 'tis the emblem of Elevation & Penetration. There's no bird that flies so high. The Pastors must lift up men from Earth to Heaven, & fly up towards divine things: The Eagle fustains the rays of the Light, & looks stedsastly on the Sun: the Pastors of the Church are called to fustain the fight of the most adorable mysteries. These living creatures are called Seraphims, i. e. Burning, to express the greatness of their Zeal. They are called Cherubims a word that in the Syriack & the Chalto labour, dee signifies Labourers. This name is given original of them for the same reason as the head of an Ox, to represent that they ought to labour in manuring the field of the Lord incessantly. They have four wings, according to Ezekiel, & fix according to Esay & St. John, to represent their Vigilance, & the Swiftness with which they must run to execute the commandments of God. According to Ezekiel. when these living Creatures walk, they turn not, but every one walks to the place with his Face forward. This is to fignify that the minifters of the Gospelmust be far removed from all obliquity, & that they must go straight in their ways. One part of their Wings serves them to cover their Bodies, i. e. their less comely parts, as Interpreters Understand it; itis the Emblem of that modesty that must rule in all their words & actions,

Kerabin the Chaldee fienifies the word Cherubims.

According to Ezekiel, the likenesse of the Cap. 1.13. living Creatures was like burning coals of fire, E like the appearance of Lamps: It went up and down among the living Creatures & the fire was bright, & out of the fire went forth lightning. 'Tis a description of the Word & of Preaching that sheds light abroad, & spreads knowledg, in scattering darkness by the ministry of the Pastors. Is not my word as fire? Thy word is a Lamp to my feet. 'Tis a fire that Ch. 1, 215 fends forth the light of faith, & communi-22. cates the heat of charity. In Ezekiel, When the living Creatures moved, the Wheels also moved; & when the living Creatures Were lifted up from the Earth, the Wheels also were lifted up. When those went, these went; & when those stood, these stood. These Wheels are the People, the living Creatures, i. c. the pastors, are the Spirit of the People. The People do not go, or stand still, or lift up themfelves, or fall down, but by the inspiration of the Pastors.

In St. John the living Creatures are in the throne & round about the throne: i.e. immediately near the throne, nearer than the Twenty four elders. 'Tis because the Pastors are the mediators between God & the People. They are nearest to God, & the People draw night to God by them. These living Creatures are full of eyes within. 'Tis because they inwardly have the Spirit of Penetration & Discerning; not only like Solomon's Wise Man, that hath his Eyes in his Head, but they have Eyes in their Heart; i. e. they have a clear-sighted

fighted mind, & full of the knowledg of man.

They cease not day nor night saying, Holy, Holy, &c. 'Tis the office of the Ministry to labour without intermission about the sanctification of God's name & the esta-

blishing his glory.

When the living Creatures gave Glory & honour & praise to him that sate on the throne, &c. the Four and Twenty Elders cast themselves down before him. This is the same thing that Ezekiel signified by these Wheels, that went when the living Creatures went; the people representend by the Twenty Four Elders follow the inspiration of the Pastors represented by the four living creatures. When the living Creatures praise God, the elders cast themselves down. He that will follow these four living Creatures in the Revelation will see that every where they perform the office of Pastors & Ministers of the commands of God.

The Elders are the Christian people.

As for the Elders, I don't know how it comes to pass that they have not been taken for the Faithful People from the very name of Elders. Some would herein find the Pastors of the Church. Tis true, the Gospel calls Pastors so. But here it should be remembred that the Emblems are borrowed from the Law, & not from the Gospel. Tis agreed that in this vision the Prophet hath a respect to the distribution which the ancient Law made of its people. Now we shall no where find that the Elders signify the Levites & Priests. On the contrary they are always distinguisht; yea, & they are opposed to the Priests as well

well in the Old as in the New Testament; The Priests & the Elders of the people. Every where the Elders signified the heads of the Tribes and Families, that were consulted with in great affairs; they were properly the Representatives of the people. So that the Twenty Four Elders are the new people by allusion to ancient people. There is twenty four of them because the ancient Israel had twelve Patriarchs & twelve Tribes; & the new Ifrael hath twelve Apostles which are the twelve Patriarchs & Heads of their Tribes. The twelve Elders of the fewish Church joined with the twelve Patriarchs of the new covenant make twenty four in all, & these twenty four are the whole Church Representative; i.e. the whole body of the faithfull people. These Elders sit round about the throne as Assessors, because the Saints shall judg the World faith St. Paul: They are cloathd in white Raiment: That is the habit of a Priest. And that fignifies, that the Priesthood is no longer confined to one only Tribe, that the eleven tribes are re-entred into their ancient rights. For naturally all the first-born of what tribe foever they were, were Priests. This is what the Holy Spirit means when he calls the faithful ones of the New Testament the first-born, Priests, & aroyal Priest-hood. These Elders have on their heads crowns of Gold. 'Tis because every one of the faithfull people is made not only a Priest but also a King.

Wherfore they fay in their frong, To him that

bath made us Kings & Priests.

This

This description of the Church by four living Creatures & twenty four Elders, belongs principally to the Church reigning & glorious on the Earth, so as it will be described to us in the last Chapters of the Revelation. For then only the Pastors & the people shall perfectly have the qualities represented by these Enigma's. However 'tis reasonable to place them here, because the Pastors of all ages of the Church if they have not these qualities represented by the four living Creatures, yet at least they are obliged to have them, & they have them in part, tho they have them not in the degree of perfection.

CHAP. III.

The Key of the Revelation. This book is no other than a comment on what Daniel faith in the 7th. Ch. of his Revelations, touching the fourth Beast, & the fourth Monarchy.

Behold the Theater open'd & prepared; we proceed to view the Visions that are as so many Entrings. But I think it necessary to premise in the first place an Observation which I call the Key of the Revelation. 'Tis, that this whole Book is nothing but a Paraphrase on what Daniel saith in the seventh Ch. of his revelations touching the sourth Beast. Certainly this sourth Beast is the Roman Empire, the sourth Monarchy. And if some great

& strange events be found therin, 'tisalways with respect to the Roman Empire, that must endure to the coming of the Kingdom of J. Christ on the Earth. The reason why God vvhy God taking no notice of fo many great events hath nor taken nor taken nor tice of Empire, of the great Empires that are esta-other States in blisht, the nations that are overturned, the Reveat the bloody Wars that are every where, & lation. infifts only on the fourth Monarchy, or the Roman Empire, is because God reveals not future events but with respect to the Church which he loveth, which he conducts, & which he will instruct concerning his will. Now the Church was to be enclosed in or very near within the bounds of the Roman Empire. I know that there were Christian-Churches in Persia, & it may be some in the Indies. But all this was but a finall matter. Euphrates was the bounds of Christianity; it fpread it felf but a little beyond it. Church therfore had no need to know that which should happen on the other side Euphrates, nor to understand the foundation of the Empires of the Tartars, the Kings of Persia, the Mogulls & the Chinois; for all this had no respect to her. Wherfore the Revelation faith not one word of them. The Spirit of God also had no intention to instruct us in the adventures of the Empire of the Saracens & that of the Turks, but with reference to the fourth Monarchy. Therfore we shall not see these two Empires that of the Saracens & that of the Turcks but only

only by the by in the fifth & fixth Trumpets \$ & we shall not see them there but as the Scourges of God that fall on the fourth monarchy to vex & to destroy it. This observation is the Key of the Revelation. For first, it removes that difficulty which many make fogreat a stir about, viz. that the Revelation as tis usually explained, doth not at all touch on, or if it doth; 'tis but by the by, the greatest Revolutions of the World, that happen'd in the East since 1200 years. Yet once more, it was not the work of him who would speak of nothing but the Church & those Events, that have an immediate reference to the Church. Secondly, This observation will teach us rightly to divide the times of the Revelation, & properly to apply the visions to each time, &to discover the events that are fignified by those Visions.

The divifourth Monarchy intotwo Periods.

We must know therfore, that the fourth fion of the monarchy without comparison the greatest, & most dutinguished in the Prophecies is divided into two great periods. The first is from the birth of Rome ab urbe condità, which was the great Epocha of the Romans, to the division of the Roman Empire into ten Kingdoms, which was after the death of Valentinian the third about the year 455. For then the Empire was torn in pieces between the Greeks, the Vandals, the Goths, the Burgundians &c. it was I say divided into ten principal parts. The fecond period of the fourth monarchy is fince the division of the Empire among ten Kings, & the reunion of those ten Kings under one fole

fole head, that calls himself the universal Bishop, to the end of this monarchy, & the coming of the fifth, which is that of J. Christon the Earth. These two periods are very near of the same length, viz. 1200 years or a little more. The Lord J. Christ came into the world Anno U.C. 754. or 752. as Dionysius the lesser pretends. The Empire was divided into ten Kingdomes about the year of J. Christ 455. i. e. in the year 1209 or 1207 of the city of Rome; fince that time under the Roman & Gothish Kings the counting ab urbe condità was continued till the time of Dionysius the leffer a Roman Abbot, a Scythian by nation, who died in the year 540 according to Baronius, & who made his Paschal cycle in the year 527. Tis about the year 530 that the Christian Ara began to be in use, & the counting by the years of J. Christ. Then men left off counting ab urbe condità after they had used this Epocha about 1280 years. However that be, the period from the building of Rome to the division of the Roman Empire among ten Kings is more than 1200 years. The fecond period of the fourth monarchy fince its division among ten Kings to the end must be also above 1200 years. The Prophecy makes it 1260 prophetical days, i.e. 1260 years.

Now we must observe that in the time of St. Iohn. i. e. in the time when he wrote the Revelation, there was above two thirds of the first period of the fourth monarchy past & gone. For he wrote about the year 850 after the building of the city. There remain d ther-

fore but a little more than 350 years of this first period. But he had before him the whole entire fecond period of 1260 years. Wherfore tis not very strange that he enlargeth himself much more on this later part than on the former. So that we shall not find properly more than two chapters the fixth & the eighth that respect this first period of the fourth monarchy; and all the rest from the ninth ch. inclusively to the 20th, exclusively contains the events that belong to the period of the 1260 Years, which is the second of the fourth Monarchy. To render this truth more plain that the Prophecy of Daniel touching the fourth Monarchy is the Text on which the H. Spirit treats in the Revelation, we must hereview the Prophecy of Daniel & apply it to divers parts of that of St. John.

Dan. 7. 7.

₩. 23.

After this I faw in the night visions, & behold a fourth beast dreadful & terrible, & strong, exceedingly, & it had greatiron teeth. It devoured & brake in pieces, & stamped the residue with the feet of it, & it was diverse from all the beasts

that were before it, Git had ten horns.

Daniel having asked the explication of this vision, the Angel saith to him hereupon; The fourth beast shall be the fourth Kingdom on the Earth, which shall be diverse from all Kingdoms, & shall devour the whole Earth, & tread it down & break it in pieces. This refers to the establishment of this Empire, & its conquests, that were begun under the Consuls & Distators, & were finish tunder the Emperours; of which \$1. John. had seen a part, & some followed after

after him; under whom also the Empire was always enlarged, or at least preserved in its greatness even to the children of Theodosius. It broke in pieces the whole Earth, Estamped the residue with the seet of it. For it mortifyed all its neighbours whom it did not Subdue. The 6th. Ch. of the Revel. belongs to this first part of the Prophecy of Daniel. The 8th. Ch. of the Revelation added to the Prophecy of Daniel, for it shews the degrees wherby the Roman Empire was brought to its division into ten Kingdoms.

8. It had ten horns, & I confidered the horns, & behold there came up among them another little horn before whom three of the first horns were plucked up by the roots; & behold in this horn were Eyes like the Eyes of a Man, & a mouth

Speaking great things.

24. The Angel explaining this place faith, The ten horns out of the Kingdom areten Kingsthat shall arise, another shall arise after them, The shall be diverse from the first, Thall subdue three Kings.

25. And he shall speak great words against the Most High, & shall wear out the saints of the Most High, & think to change Times & laws; & they shall be given into his hand untill a time,

& times, & the dividing of time.

See the division of the fourth Monarchy into ten others, which was made after the year 450. We shall see afterwards which are these ten Kingdoms. From the midst of these ten comes up a little horn, a Monarch that appears as nothing, a Priest that insensibly encreases his power over these ten Kings, so far

far as to take away the third part of their Demains, Jurisdiction & Power. This is what hath been exactly accomplisht in the Papacy, which hath taken away from the Western Kings more than a third part of their Estate, which is become Church Lands, & dependant on the Church; more than a third of their jurisdiction by the Tribunals of Bishops & Officials, who drew almost all causes to them, under the pretence, that there was fomething mingled with them that respected the Church, the Sacraments, or the Conscience; Lastly, more than a third part of their Power, by the Usurpations of the Popes, who have made Kings their Vassals a hundred ways. Besides this, the Popes have particularly overthrown these three Kingdoms, that of the Greeks in Italy, that of the Lombards, & that of Germany, which they have made dependant on the Roman Church! This little horn speaks words of blasphemy against God, exalts it self above all that is called God, & against the Kings of the Earth. It destroys the saints of the most high. That is to fay, it persecutes them even to blood. It thinks to change the Times & the Law: it makes attempts against the divine laws: it destroys Gods Commands, & dispenseth with them. It commands the adoration of images & Creatures, which God forbids. It permits crimes which God abominates, & against which he hath made severe laws. This also is the true description of the Pope & the Papacy.

To this horn is given a time, & times, & the dividing or the half of a time; one year, two years, half a year; three years & half in all; 360. prophetical days to a year, that is to fay, 1260. years. See the text on which the 11th, 13th, & 17. Ch. of the Revel. are a comment.

Ibeheld till the Thrones were cast down, & the Ancient of days did sit, whose garment was white as snow, & the hair of his head like the pure wool, his throne was like the stery slame,

E his wheels as burning fire.

A fiery stream issued & came forth from before him; thousand thousands ministred to him, & ten thousand times ten thousands stood before him; the judgment was set & the books were opened.

I beheld then because of the voice of the great words which the horn spake; I beheld eventill the beast was slain, Shis body destroyed, S

given to the burning flame.

In the explication which the Angel gives Daniel we read, But the judgment shall sit, & they shall take away his dominion, to consume &

to destroy it unto the end.

And the Kingdom, & dominion, & the greatness of the Kingdom under the whole Heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the most high, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, & all dominions shall serve & obey him.

The judgment here spoken of is not the last judgment; God appears sitting on a magnificent throne, not to judg the whole world, but to judg the Empire of the Beast, the sourth Monarchy in its Antichristian Period, & to deal

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v. 10.

V. 9.

Ÿ. II.

ψ. 26₈

V. 27.

forth the various punishments that befall this Monarchy for 7 or 8 hundred years, to bring it to its end. This Fire, these Flames, these Wheels burning like fire, on which the throne moves, represent the greatness of those punishments. And behold the Text of the 9th. Ch. in which St. John presents to our view the Saracens & the Turks, that make defolate the Roman Antichristan Empire; & of the 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, & 19th, where God in divers visions represents the different steps of the ruin of the Roman Antichristian Empire.

As for what is faid here of the Kingdom given to the Saints, 'tis the matter & Text of the end of the 11th. Ch. of the 20,21, &, 22.

throughout.

So it will appear in following the path which we are entred into, that the whole Revelation is a commentary on ten or twelve verses of the 7th. Ch. of Daniel.

CHAP. IV.

The Systeme of the Seven Seals & the Seven Trumpets, that denote the great events, & bring the world to its end.

IN the 4th. Ch. the H. Spirit open'd the scene; L the 5th, is a preludium for the vision of the feven feals which is contained in the 6th. Ch. The first book is sealed with seven seals, that is to fay, 'tis very obscure. Indeed it is so to that degree that never will any thing be faid on

on this first part of the Revelation, that goes beyond conjecture & probability. Wheras as for the fecond, I hold that one may attain to the true sense of it, & certainly know that one hath found it. See what in my judgment may best be said on the seven seals.

The seven seals certainly reach to the end of How far the world, but not in that manner as the feels reach,

greatest part of our Interpreters have imagin'd, in dividing the duration of the World from I. Christ to its end into seven Periods almost equal. The fix First seals do not go beyond 300. years. But the seventh seal is subdivided into seven Trumpets, & doth produce them. Now these seven Trumpets bring the events even to the last judgment, the first not beginning till after the 6th. feal. So that these seven feals are as fix branches, that shoot forth from the body of a Tree, with a feventh great branch, which it felf becomes a great arm, & shoots forth seven other branches. As for this, it cannot be doubted by any that read the beginning of the 7th. Ch. with any attention.

To find out the mystery of the seven seals & the seven Trumpets, we must here again bring in that observation which we a little before made in the foregoing Ch. viz. that the Revelation contains enigmatically the Epitomy of the history of the fourth Monarchy, that is to fay, of the Roman Empire; a Monarchy which according to Daniel's Prophecy must last till the coming of the Kingdom of J. Christon the Earth, i. e. to the end of the reign of Antichrist. It is clear that the Holy

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Spirit was to infift only on this fourth Monarchy, without confidering the other states & Empires of the world, because 'tis that only that Daniel spoke of after the three first Beasts, whose reign was certainly past in St. John's time. Moreover, 'tis under this fourth Monarchy, & in the extent of its dominions, that the Christian Church hath receiv'd its seat & its rule. That Christianity that is found beyond the extent of the Roman Empire, is almost nothing. And therfore 'tis that the Counsells which were assembled from the several parts of the Roman Empire are called Occumenical, as representing the Universal Church. Now tis certain that all the Prophecies have a Mediate or an immediate Relation to the Church. So that they ought to infift only on those states in which the Churchhath been nourisht & brought up.

There is a third Reason why these Prophecies cannot be understood but of the Roman Empire, viz. because the reign of Antichrist, which is the greatest affair that happens in the Church, & wch must happen there, was to make a part & a continuation of this Roman Empire. For Antichristianism is the Roman Empire continued. This principle which I was willing to repeat here because of its importance, will ferve to answer those that say to us, How know you that the Prophecies of the Revelation do not refer to China or Tartary? This objection doth not feem to me to be worthy of

understanding persons.

This being supposed that the Revelation

pening in

enigmatically contains the history of the The principal Roman Empire continued, it must also Catastrobe necessarily supposed that the principal & phes hapgreat Changes that happened in this Empire the Roman are described in large Characters, & with some are disnote of distinction in the Revelation. Other-tinally wife the H. Spirit would not act according to noted in the Revehis profound wisdom, if in making a history latton. of an Empire, he should omit to mark the great Catastrophes that are to happen therin, or if he should hide them, & make them to pass without any character of distinction among the other less events.

We must therfore consider what are the principal events that have happen'd in the

Roman Empire. See here they are.

I. The fall of Paganism, when the Roman Emperours became Christians. This is so great an affair, that 'tis impossible to suppose that the Holy Spirit should have taken no notice of it.

2. The fall of the Temporal Roman Empire,

when 'twas divided into ten Kingdoms.

3. The erecting a new Roman Empire, or rather the continuation of the same under the rule of Antichrist.

4. The Birth of the Sarasen Empire by the Arabians, that come to afflict the Roman Empire in its Eastern branch, i.e. the Empire

of Constantinople.

5. The power of the Turks, that come to finish the destruction of the Greek branch of the Roman Empire, & to lay desolate the Latin Empire.

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See

See the five great events that have changed the face of the world & of the Empire. Wherfore I am perswaded these must be found in the *Revelation* with Characters of distinction. Let us suppose therfore that in all the places where there is a notable distinction, there we must find one of these notable events.

The First distinction is found at the end of the fixth feal. After the opening this feal, there happens a great Earthquake, the fun is eclypfed, & the moon becomes red as blood, the stars fall. Afterwards the vision of the feals is interrupted by a new vision that comes between, in which an Angel marks the elect among the twelve Tribes, twelve thousaud of every Tribe. Afterwhich the Holy Spirit returns to the feventh feal, under which nothing is done besides the distribution of the feven Trumpets to feven Angells, that must found them fuccessively. 'Tis clear this is an Epocha, a point on which the H. Spirit would have our thoughts to dwell. This first Character of distinction must to all appearance be affixed to the first distinct event that happens in the Roman Empire; that is, the fall of Paganism. So that in the opening of the fixth leal, we must find the fall of the Pagan Religion.

The Second very observable distinction is found at the fourth Trumpet. There the third part of the sun is in like manner eclypsed, the moon & the stars suffer the like diminution in their light. After which the process

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of the Trumpets is interrupted by a new Vision, viz. that of an Angel, that flies in the midst of heaven, & cries three times, Wo to the inhabitants of the Earth, because of the three last Trumpets which are yet to sound. This is an evident distinction; & this second distinction must signify to us the second distinct event in the Roman Empire, viz. its fall & division among ten Kings, which came to pass after Valentinian the 3d. in the middle of the fifth

Age.

The making a new Vision & a new Angel, crying Wo three times, go before the sounding the 5th. Trumpet, is also a mark of distinction for that 5th. Trumpet, which signifies to us that 'tis an event greatly distinguisht in the history of the Roman Empire. And this third distinction can't be applied to any thing but the third notable event that befalls the Roman Empire, viz. the Birth of the Saracen Empire by Mahomet & his Successor, that did so cruelly afflict the Roman Empire, in the Empire of Constantinople, which was the greatest & the most noble part of these ten into which this Empire was divided.

The Empire of the Turks at the bottom is but a branch of the Arabian & Saracen Empire. Wherfore it doth not deserve so great additinction as the other great events of which we have just now spoken. And yet the H. Spirit is content to distinguish it by a very long description. The fifth & sixth Trumpet contain an entire Chapter, wheras the four first Trumpets were finisht in 6. or 7. verses.

which

which fignifies, that this fifth and fixth Trumpet must be concerning great Affairs, and E-

vilsof a long duration.

As for that great Event, which was to happen in the Roman Empire, which we reckon'd for the third; viz. the Erection of a new Roman Empire, or the continuation of the same Empire under the new Name of the Pope and the Roman Church; 'tisso great an Affair, that the Holy Spirit would not bring it into the first part of the Revelation: He hath referved it to make it the Subject of the second part. 'Tis there that he explains largly and much more clearly the Birth, Progress, and Fall of this Antichristian Empire, that was to make the last Period of the sourth Beast.

According to this System, the five first Seals must bring the Roman Empire to the Fall of Paganism; i.e. to Constantine's time. Under the fixth Seal happens this Fall of Paganism. The Elect having been sealed, and Silence having been for half an hour, the four first Trumpets sound, that must bring the Roman Empire to its Fall, to the taking of Rome by Genserick after the death of Valentinian the 3d, the time wherein the Empire was torn in pieces into ten Kingdoms.

The three last Trumpets are described by three Woes, Wo, Wo, Wo; that is to say, Wo not absolutely, but to the fourth Monarchy; which signifies, that they must be distinguished above all the rest. The fifth Trumpet brings the Roman Empire afflicting, and alwayes wearing it less and less to the ninth or

tenth

tenth Age. The fixth Trumpet brings and accompanies the Latin Roman Empire, or the Ecclesiastical one, in afflicting it in like manner to its end; that is to fay, to the seventh Trumpet, which must bring the last misery on the Inhabitants of the Antichristian World, and that is the Coming of the Kingdom of Jefus Christ on the Earth. This fixth Trumpet, that brings the Roman Ecclesiastical Empire to its end, begins about the tenth Age, and is fubdivided into seven Vials in the 16th chap. of the Revelation, just as the seventh Seal was divided into feven Trumpets. There are here two great Victories over the Empire of the Devil: The first is, The Fall of the ancient Paganism: The 2d is, The Fall of the New or the Antichristian Paganism. The first happens immediately before the opening the feyenth Seal: The second immediately before the founding of the last Trumpet.

Lastly, After the seven Vials, that were to fall on the Beast, on his Throne, on his Subjects. on his Empire, comes the sounding of the seventh Trumpet; and the sounding of this last Trumpet, brings in and accompanies the Kingdom of Jesus Christ on the Earth, in its whole duration, and ends with the end of

the World.

Thus you have the System of the seven Seals, and the seven Trumpets; let us now consider the particulars, and we shall see that every thing exactly agrees with it.

CHAP. V.

The Explication of the Vision of the Six First Seals, according as it is in the fixth Chapter of the Revelation.

He Opening of the Sealsbegins with the fixth Chapter.

V.1. I saw when the Lamb open'd one of the Seals, and I heard as it were the noise of Thunder, and one of the four Beasts saying, Come and Sec.

2. And I fare, and behold a White Horse, and he that sate on him had a Bow, and a Crown was given unto him, and he went forth conquering

and to conquer,

It must be observed, that the four first Seals make four Men to appear on Horse-back; which fignifies they are Persons of Authority, and at the same time Warriours too. Horse is aliving creature, designed for Fighting, and the Riding of. Commanders and Emperors. We must observe also, that these four living Creatures call those four Horsemen from the four quarters of the World, according to their lituation. The first of these living Creatures was in the East; the 2d in the West; the 2d in the South; and the 4th in the North.

The first living Creature, placed towards the East, causes a King to come forth from the fame same quarter, sitting on a White Horse; a The first fame quarter, litting on a White Horie; a Horiman Horiman Crown on his Head, and a Bow in his Hand: is Velpasi-He comes forth to Conquer. Foseph Mede, in & Turas his Son. Henry More, Testard, Launay, and I know not how many more, would have this first Horsman to be the Lord Jesus Christ, who comes from Judea, which was eastward from Rome. Therefore this Horsman is called by the first living Creature, which was in the eastern quarter. But I can't be of that Opi-

nion;

First, Because the Equipage of this Horseman is not magnificent enough to represent Jesus Christ. We need but consult the places where the Prophet makes Jesus Christ to appear; the 1st, chap. the 10th, where he comes again to deliver a New Book to St. John; the 14th, where he comes to the Harvest and the Vintage; and lastly, the 19th, where he returns in the equipage of a Horse-But in all these places he is extraordinarily magnificent, clothed with Fire, with the Light, with the Sun, with the Rain-bow, riding on the Clouds, having not one simgle Crown, but many Diadems, and his Eyes casting out Flames. Here there is nothing more plain & mean: 'Tis a Man fitting on a Horse, with a Bow and a Crown. That which hath deceived Interpreters is, the Colour of the Horse, White, which they have taken for an Emblem of Holiness. But white is the emblem of Prosperity as well as of Holiness. So that this fignifies only the Success and the Victories of him that fits on the Horse.

2 dly, The Bow is not the Arms which the Holy Spirit usually gives to Jesus Christ; but a Sword, and a Sword coming out of his Mouth. A Bow doth but little execution in comparison of a Sword: and this signifies the few Wars which this first Horsman should make.

3. Lastly; Seeing what comes after by the consent of Interpreters, whom I follow, we endeavour to find out Roman Emperors, why should we put Jesus Christ in the head of them? Why should we make him the first of the four Emperors meant by these four Horsmen? 'Tis therefore much more reasonable in this place. to find a Roman Emperor: One might here eafily find Augustus the most happy of all men; that brought Peace, and shut the Temple of Ianus: But not to rife so high, I think that we must seek Vespasian and his Son Titus in the first Horsman: He sits on a White Horse. one and the other, Vespasian and Titus, were good Princes, under whom the Empire was pretty peaceable and quiet: They had not great Wars; therefore the Holy Spirit giveth them but a Bow. They come from the Eastern quarter, because Vespasian was made and proclaimed Emperor when he was in the They come forth to conquer: 'tis with respect to the Nation of the Jews, and Jerusalem, that was taken and burnt; and the Temple, that was razed; and the People, that were led into Captivity by Titus under Vespasian. The Temple and the Mosaical Wor. ship, while they fublished, were a great Obfacle

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stacle to the Establishment of the new Covenant. Therfore this destruction of the fewish Temple & Worship is a Victory in the behalf of J. Christ, which deserved to be marked.

And when he had open'd the third seal, &c.

V. 3. V. 4.

And there went out another horse that was Red; & power was given to him that sate theron to take peace from the Earth, & that they (hould kill one another; & there was given

to him a great sword.

'Tis clear that this signifies a great Slaugh-The 2d. Horse signifies, & a great essusion of Blood. 'Tis the nifes the Empire of Trajan & his successor Adrian. Empire of Trajan & Constant of Blood. Trajan & Tra Never was there a greater effusion of blood; Adrian. the fews revolted almost inall places whither they were dispersed, in Libya, in Cyrene, in Egypt, in Cyprus, in Mesopotamia, in Palestine it felf, & in all the East, under the conduct of their false Messiah Barchocheva.

In the beginning they made fuch a horrible Slaughter of the Greeks & Romans, that they are made to amount to above fix hundred thousaud persons. Dion reports, that their osorius. fury proceeded fo far as to eat the flesh of Dion: men. They did tear in pieces their entrails Juchafia, with their teeth. They flead them, & made Garments of their skins. They anointed themfelves with their blood. But they were fully requited. History reports that Adrian put to death 12 hundred thousand in the whole extent of the Empire. The Jews themselves confess that this civil war cost the fews above twice the number of persons that wentout of Egypt. So that under the reign of these two, Tra-

Trajan & Adrian, there were more than two millions of fouls that died a violent death. Never was the like flaughter feen before, nor fince, till the Crusado's. This could not be better represented than by a Red Horse; 'tis the colour of Blood: or than by a Great Sword; the greater it is the better it signifies that the flaughter shall be great; or than by Mens killing one another, that signifies civil wars. Now 'tis in civil wars that there is the greatest effusion of blood. This second horse comes out of the Western quarter. Trajan was a Native of Spain, which was the Western part of the Roman Empire.

At the opening the third feal, there comes forth out of the South at the voice of the third

living creature.

A Black Horse, & he that sate on him v. 6, a had pair of Balances in his hand. And I heard a voice in the mist of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, & three measures of barly for a penny; & see thou

burt not the Oyl nor the Wine.

The 3d. horfeis the Empire of Septimius Severus & Alexander Mammaa.

This certainly fignifies an Empire that hath fomething of feverity & fadness, by reason of the Black Horse. But this doth not signify flaughter, as the Red horse of the second living Creature. This signifies also a reign of justice, the fon of where every thing is done in weight & measure, & according to the Balance. Lastly, this signifies a reign of plenty, wherin by the care of the Prince, Wheat, Barley, Oyl & Wine do abound. This the Character of the reign of Septimius Severus & of Alexander the son of MamMammaa. Septimius Severus was an African of the Province of Tripoli. Wherfore the living Creature of the fouthern quarter calls him. Both of them were severe protectors of justice. Both of them, & especially Alexander, were fworn enemies to all Thieves, publick, private, known, or fecret, & to all people that behaved themselves ill, & were untaithfull in their offices. They made exact & strict searches after them, & severely punisht them. Aurelius, Alexander made even his souldiers live in so Spariagreat discipline, that they dared not take away pridius. a Hen or an Apple from a Peasant; or if that Septimius. did happen, he oftentimes punish'd them to apid Larnthe greatest extremity. Lastly, both of them, both Septimius Severus & Alexander the fon of Mammaa, gave admirable Orders for the distributing Corn, & Wine, & Oyl, to the end all the World might have them, & there might be no want. This is what Historians do expressy observe.

v. 8.

And when he had open'd the fourth seal, &c. And I looked & behold a Pale Horse, & bis name that sate on him was Death, & hell followed him, Epower was given to them over the fourth part of the Earth to kill with Sword, & with Hunger, & with Death, & with the

Beasts of the Earth.

Behold visibly a reign sad , black, loaden the sound with all forts of Calamities, Massacrees, Horseman Effusions of Plood, Plague, War & Famin, pire of Tyranny & Violence. Tis the Character of & bis bis the reign of Maximin & his successors to An-successors, relian. The fourth living Creature calls this

Tyrant

Tyrant from the North. Thence twas that Maximin came, who was a native of Thrace in the North of the Roman Empire. This Maximin deferved to bear the name of Death; for he was the most cruell of all Tyrants; they gave him the names of Cyclops, Busiris, Scyron, Phalaris, Typhon & Gyges. He made men be flead & crucified alive, buried living men in the bodies of beasts, massacred, beat persons to death, without distinction of sex, age or condition. He destroyed many thousands of men by all sorts of punishments.

Julius Capitolinus.
Trebellius Pollio de 35
Tyrannis. & in vità
Gallieni.
Zofimus.
Lipfius de
Conftantia 2.23.
Eufeb.
Hift. 1.7.
C. 17.

Gallienus, that is included in the Period here meant, made himself remarkable also by his cruelty. Oftentimes he made the throats of 3 or 4000, be cut in a day. In this time reign'd a plague of fifteen years, that began in Ethiopia, & ran throughout the Empire. Lipfins acknowledgeth history speaks not of any that comes near it. There was also a very great & a very univerfall famin. The Barbarians in the East made havok of the Empire, & horrible desolations therin. At last there rose up near thirty tyrants in the whole extent of the Empire. One may judg what defolation that caused. Here end the four living Creatures & the four horsemen, about the end of the third Age.

v. 9.

And when he had open'd the fifth seal, I saw under the Altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, & for the testimony which they held.

y. IC.

And they cried with a loud voice, faying, How long, O Lord, Holy & true, dost thou not

not judg & avenge our blood on them that dwell on the Earth?

See here what clearly fignifies a Period in Thefifth which the Church suffers a cruel persecution; feal is & 'tis that which was caused by Dioclesian an's per-& his fuccessors, the most bloody that ever fecution. was, longer & more cruell than the nine others taken together. For faith Orosius, Sulpitius Severus. during ten years they ceased not to burn Orosius. the Churches; to proscribe the innocent, Scaliger de Emen. & to make Martyrs by Massacres & Punish-dat Temp, ments. In Egypt alone were Massacred 144. 1, 5. thousand men, & 70 thousand were banished. Thence comes the name of Ara Diocletiana & Ara Martyrum, an Epochafamous in the history of the Church.

After this comes the fixth feal, under which we have faid we must find the fall of Paganism. Indeed a little time after Dioclesian, Confantine ascended the Throne of the Emperours, & made the Christian Religion reign. He & his Successors ruin'd Paganism. This fall of the Pagan Religion is thus represented to us.

And I beheld when he had opened the fixth secil, & lo there was a great Earth-quake, & the Sun became black as suck-cloth of hair, & the Moon became red as blood.

And the Stars of Heaven fell to the Earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely sigs, when She is Shaken of a mighty Wind.

And the heavens departed as a scroll when it is rolled together, & every mountain & island were moved out of their places.

And the Kings of the Earth, & the great

v. 12:

V. 13.

V. 14.

V. 15-

men, & the rich men, & the chief captains, & the mighty men, & every bond-man, & every free-man hid themselves in the dens & in the rocks of the mountains:

v. 16.

And faid to the mountains & rocks, fallon us, & hideus from the face of him that fitteth on the Throne, & from the wrath of the Lamb.

V. 17-

For the great day of his wrath is come, & who shall be able to stand?

The fixth Trumpet contains the fall of Paganism.

All these images are borrowed from the last judgment, wherfore they are usually applied to it. Because indeed this fall of Paganism, is the most terrible judgment that yet ever fell fince the beginning of the World on the Devil's Empire. We must know that in the whole Revelation we see these three heads reigning, the Dragon, the Beast, the false Prophet. The Dragon is the Devil, the Beaft is the Roman Empire, the falle Prophet is the Pope. The Dragon hath two Empires, the First is pure Paganism, & purely Pagan. The second is Antichristian Paganism mingled with Christianity. See here the fall of the first Empire, that is the purely Pagan Empire of the Dragon.

1. There is a great Earth-quake. In the style of the Prophets, & particularly of St. John; an Earth-quake always signifies a Change of the face of affairs in the world, because Earth-quakes overturn the Earth, & make it Change its face. Now what change of the face of affairs in the world can be imagin'd greater than that which happen'd under Con-

Stantine

stantine & his successors. The Church had been beat down, massacred, it was bathed in its own blood, & all on a sudden behold tis the Mistress of the world. It is become rich & powerfull, it builds stately Temples,

it overturns the Temples of Idols.

- 2. The sun becomes black as sack cloth. We must hold it for certain that the Sun, the Moon & the Stars in the Revelation always fignify the Sovereign, the Dignities & Powers of the Empire treated of. We shall afterwards see this every where. Here the Empire treated of is that of the Red Dragon, viz. The Devil. So that the Sun is the Soveraign of that Empire who is the Devil himself. The Moon is the Pagan Religion, which borrowed all its power from the Devil, as the Moon takes all its light from the Sun. The Stars are the Pontifexes & Priests of Paganism. All these powers suffer'd an Eclypie, were destroyed by the Christian Emperours, & tumbled to the ground like Figs by a great wind.
- 3. Every mountain & Every Isle were removed out of their places, i.e. the Temples, the Idols, the Cities, the places peculiarly confecrated to the devotion of certain Pagan divinities were changed, & superstition therin was abolisht. The hand of God fell heavily on the Gods of the Romans, as formerly it did on the Gods of the Egyptians.

4. Lastly, The Kings & all men of every age & condition are exceedingly terrified, run up & down, flee, hide themselves, &

endeavour to escape the judgment & the wrath of God. One might have seen above a hundred times more than what the Prophet here faith, if one could have feen the commotions that then happen'd, the terrors, the distresses, the frights that the invisible Empire of Demons suffer'd at the fall of Paganism. All that the Devil suffer'd at the coming of J. Christ into the world was nothing in comparison of this. He reigned notwithstanding; he was master of Empires, Crowns, Temples, Altars, But all on a sudden, & at that very time, when he thought he had entirely ruin'd the Empire of J. Christ by the persecution of Dioclesian, behold him himfelf cast down on the Earth. 'Tiseasy to judg that the Horrours & Commotions of the evil Spirits' were unconceivable. And moreover, who can doubt but that this great body of Pontifexes, Priests & Pagan Ministers felt a prodigious commotion, when Constantine turn'd Christian, & his successors beat down & ruin'd all the Temples of the Idols. History tells us enough of this; & tho it said nothing, it would be very easy to apprehend that the images here made use of are not too lively to represent the commotions of the Heathens & of Paganism. This Period brings us to Theodosius the great, under whom Paganism expired; but after whom also the glory & quiet of the Empire was quite lost, as we shall fee hereafter. The greatness of the Roman Empire & Paganism fell at the same time. This was a great matter of triumph, to the Pagans,

Pagans, who faid, The Gods had abandon'd the Empire, fince their Altars had been beaten down. But God was providing for great events, & it was necessary the temporal Empire should fall, to make way for the Spiritual Empire of Antichrist.

CHAP. VI.

An explication of the four first Trumpets, which are the five degrees of the Fall of the Roman Empire, or the Soveraignty of Rome.

THe 7th. Ch. is a vision that interrupts the Themy-tery of course of the seven seals. Here God the 144 causes his Elect to be sealed, & their number thousand amounts to 144 thousand. We thall see in persons the process of this discourse that 144 is a facred in the 7th, number, appointed to fignify the Church; a number that arises from twelve multiplied by it felf. For the present it is sufficient to observe, that God takes the time between the fixth feal & the first Trumpet to cause his elect to be sealed, because more unhappy, fad, & much more fatall times were at hand than the foregoing ones. In the ages of the Heathen Emperours & under the Seals there. were cruell persecutions, men had suffer'd much in their bodies. But under the Trumpets must come the dark Kingdom of Antichrist, wherin the fouls of the Christian-Church must be attack'd with Spiritual Temptations, Ê 4

be swallowed up in Superstition & Idolatry; & that in such a manner that the number of the faithfull should be almost as nothing. The 144 thousand, signify the Church, the pure Church under Antichrists reign. Now 144 thousand are almost nothing in comparison of that innumerable multitude that is in the reign of Antichrift. This little number therfore was to be sealed, to the end that the destroying Angell of Spiritual Egypt might pass over them, & spare them. And they were to be sealed before the seven Trumpets founded, because the ruin of the Church was to happen under these seven Trumpets. Thus you have the whole mystery of the 7th. Ch.

In the beginning of the 8th. Ch. after the opening the leventh feal, there was filence for about half an hour, plainly by way of allusion to what was done in the Temple, where while the incense was offering, the musick ceased, & all was in silence. The seven Trumpets are given to seven Angels: Every thing is made ready for the sounding of

these Trumpets.

The first Angel sounded, & there followed Hail, & Fire mingled with Blood, & they were cast on the Earth, & a third part of the Trees was burnt up, & all green grass was burnt up.

The feven Trumpets continue to concern the Roman Empire as the feven feals had done. The first Trumpet begins where the fixth seal ended. The fixth seal brings the Roman Empire

Empire to the total fall of Paganism, which happen'd under the two Theodosius's, Father & fon. The first Trumpet then must begin The first at the same time. Hail mingled with Fire, & Trumpet Blood falls on the Earth. Tis a lively & good under representation of the inundations of those Theodosius the younbarbarous people, who in the reign of Theo-ger, & dosius the younger, came out of Thrace under lignifies the conduct of Alaric, & ravaged first of all irruptions Macedonia, Thessaly, Greece, Achaia, of the Bar-Corinth, Argos, Sparta, Epirus & Italy it felf. Afterwards & about the same time, the Vandals, the Alanes, the Marcomans; the Herules, the Sueves, the Allemans possessed & desolated Gaul, Spain & Afrique. 'Tis a Hail mingled with fire & blood. For these barbarous people fell on like a florm of hail, with violence & in a fudden manner. They carried fire every where, & bathed the Earth with blood. We may see Hail used for the like 16.28.2. inundations of strange people in divers places & 30, 32, 19. of the Prophets; So is the coming of Salmanassar & his Assyrians expressed by the Prophet Esay. And the third part of the Trees was burnt. It must be observed that this Thethird third part appears again in all the Trumpets; part signifies the & this third part certainly lignifies the Roman Roman Empire. The reason of it is evident. 'Tis Empire. because this Empire did possess, & doth still, the third part of the World. Geographers divided the world into three parts, Europe, Asia, & Africa. The Roman Empire took up one of these three parts, viz. Europe. So that when the Prophet faith that the several plagues

plagues of the Trumpets afflict the third part of the world, 'tis as much as to fay, they afflict Europe. It will be faid that the Roman Empire extended it felf also into Asia & Africa. But

If. there was also in Europe a great extent of Northern countries that was not possessed by the Romans. So that what it had in the other parts of the world could only serve as an equivalent for what it had not in Europe. So that it always remained true that the Roman Empire did not reach to above a third part of the world.

2ly. Moreover., Europe being the feat of the Roman Empire, because Rome & Constantinople are both of them seated in this third part of the world; it is clear the Roman Empire can't be better represented than by

Europe, or a third part of the world.

Lastly, 'Twas Europe chiefly that was harrassed by the inundations of the barbarous people. Therfore by the third part we cannot

understand any thing but Europe.

The third part of the Trees was burnt: See here a Grammatical figure, that must be well observed, for it is much used in the three sollowing Trumpets. That is to say, the trees of the third part of the world, viz. of Europe, was burnt. Now the Prophet represents this first inundation of the Babarians, as having yet afflicted the Trees only of Europe or the Roman Empire, because the sollowing plagues made so very much greater havock. This first tempest (if I may use the

expression) touch'd the Trees only, did not cause such terrible desolations as the following ones did; the Barbarians contented themselves with the spoils of the fruits of the Earth & mens goods.

And the second Angel sounded, & as it were a great Mountain burning with fire was cast into the sea, & the third part of the sea became

blood.

And the third part of the Creatures which were in the sea, & had life died, & the third part of the Chipswere destroyed.

And the third Angel sounded, & there fell a great Star from heaven burning as it were a Lamp, & it fellonthe third part of the Rivers

& upon the fountains of Waters.

And the name of the Star is called Wormwood, & the third part of the Waters became Worm-wood, & many men died of the waters

because they were made bitter.

These two plagues of the second & the fecond & third Trumpet are very like those two of third the fecond & third violl in the 16th. Ch. of Trumpet fignify the the Revelation. For in this later place the effusion of two vialls fall as they do here on the fea, & the blood & the bitter rivers. They produce the same effect, which afflictions is, that they turn the Waters into blood, & which the Barbarians into liquor of Worm-wood. The second & caused in third viall is but one plague continued, so the Roman the second & third Trumpet is but one & the fame plague continued. So that these two places of the Revelation may give much light one to the other, not that they signfy the same events, but very like ones.

v. 8.

V. IC.

V. II.

In

See. Jer. 5 1. 36. 44. Ezek. 31,4. Il. 19**. 5.**

In the one & in the other 'tis certain the sea & the Rivers signify people. resemblance & emblem which all the Prophetsuse, & particularly St. John. We shall iee the whore sitting on the Waters, i.e. on the people. For in all languages in the style of the vulgar, in that of Orators & Prophets to make a sea of blood always signifies to make a great flaughter. We shall see that the sea of blood in the 16th. Ch. fignifies the great Slaughters caused by the Crusados. Here the fea of blood fignifies the flaughter which the Barbarians make in the whole extent of the

Roman Empire.

This mountain burning like fire, & this great star like a Lamp, at the bottom signify but one & the same thing, excepting that the Mountain of fire hath the same proportion with the Star like a Lamp as the sea hath with the Rivers. The Mountain of fire falls into the sea, the star or the great Lamp of fire falls into the Rivers : i.e. the great fire falls into the greater Waters, & the lesser fire into the lesser waters. For here a Mountain of fire is much more than a ftar of fire, tho in truth a star is a thousand & a thousand times bigger than a Mountain. But the H. Spirit frames his speech according to appearances, & hath chiefly arespect to those fires that are often feen falling from heaven, which are called Falling-stars.

Foseph Mede with all other Interpreters would find in this Mountain of fire, & this Starlike a Lamp much more of mystery than is in it; pretending that this means fome great person distinguisht by his dignity as a King or an Emperour, or by his knowledg as a great Doctor. Therfore many by this star understand a great Prophet. But 'tis not so. This must be explain'd with relation to the first Trumpet, & we must know that this is but the sequel of the history of the destruction of the Roman Empire by the Barbarians. The first part of this destruction was but Hail mingled with Fire, a common storm, & such as often happens in fummer, wherin thunder & lightning in hot countries are always mingled with the hail. But afterwards this inundation of the Barbarians increased in such a manner, that it was no longer an ordinary storm. There fell not only Fire mingled with Water & Hail; this Storm becomes wholly pure fire, a fall of terrible Lightning, a true Mountain of Fire that fell on the Roman Empire, & over-whelm'd it. Afterwards the fire continued to fall on a third part, in truth no longer as a Mountain, but as a fire-brand, fuch as the stars are that appear to fall in the air. See therfore here three fires. The First is mingled with Hail. The fecond is meer fire, & great as a mountain. The third is as a great Lamp. The First afflicts the Trees of Europe or of the third part of the World. The fecond falls into the fea, & changes it into blood. The third falls on the rivers & fountains, & makes their waters bitter. This evidently fignifies the three first degrees of the Barbarians invasion. They come at First like

that falls into the fea is Alario that made Italy defolate & took

Mome.

like fire mingled with hail, which burns the trees, like a storm that spoils the fruits of the Earth. They pillaged the Goods & the Riches of the Empire. 2ly. They come like tain of fire a meer fire that consumes & devours. They fell on the fea. By that I understand the people of Italy, the taking of Rome by Alaric. Italy was in respect to the Roman Empire what the fea is in respect to the rivers. The sea is the center, & the rivers are all round about it. The sea is the gulf, & the rivers come from all parts to pay their tribute to this gulf. Rome & Italy was the midst of the Empire. Rome was the fea whither all the Provinces, came to pay their tribute & their riches. Alaric & his Goths falls like a burning mountain on Italy, & the city of Rome, he takes it, and facks it. This fea becomes blood. It aly was filled with flaughter. After this the Barbarians suffer'd themselves to be appeased. Alaric after he had taken Rome, and made there a new Emperour named Attalus, with whom he went to beliege Honorius in Ravenna, gave peace to Honorius, quitted Italy, retired among the Gaulls where with his Goths he establishthimself. The Vandals possessed Spain. The Burgundians staid on the Rhone. Huns inhabited Pannonia. And then the Fountains & the Waters, i.e. the people that depended on Rome, felt the force of this fire of the judgment of God. But this fire did not turn the waters into Blood, because then the slaughter ceased; the opposition ceasing, the Barbarians faw themselves Masters. But thev

they turned the Rivers and the Fountains into Wormwood: i.e. They reduced the Roman Provinces into a bitter Servitude. And by reason of this, the name of Wormwood is given this last Fire; that is to say, this last Judgment and Punishment, less than the former, but yet so great as to make the people live in Bitterness. For the Goths spoiled them of their Lands & Goods. See the Mystery of the second and third Trumpet. I have no need to give notice, that the third part of the Sea, and the third part of the Rivers, signifie the Sea, and the Rivers of the third part of the World; i.e. of Europe: For I have given notice already of that once for all. In truth, they were the People of Europe, that suffered these Desolations.

V.12. And the fourth Angel founded, and a third part of the Sun was smitten, and the third part of the Moon, and the third part of the Stars, so as the third part of them was darkened, and the Dayshone not for a third part of it, and the

Night likewise.

Tis still the same Figure that rules, that is The Fall to fay, that the Sun of Europe, which is the of the Rethird part of the World, was darkened; in gire. like manner the Moon and Stars. We must remember, that in the Prophecies the Sun, Moon and Starsalwayes fignifie the Powers of a State. The Heaven of the politick World, is the fuperior Region of Dignities, that sheds kind or malignant Influences on the People. We shall see this constantly observed in this Book,

in fuch manner, that in all places where the Sun, Moon and Eclypses are spoken of, 'tis unquestionable that we must understand the darkening and destruction of the sovereign Powers in the State or Empire spoken of. Nowwhat Empire is it that is here spoken of? 'Tis the Empire of Rome. For yet once more we must stick to this Principle, as one of the principal Keys of the Revelation, viz. that it moves wholly on the Roman Empire, and that 'tis properly nothing but a Comment on what is faid of the fourth Beast in the 7th chap. of Daniel: The Roman Empire, and in part the Invalions of it by the Goths and other Barbarians being here treated of, there is no room for doubting, but that the Sun of the third part of the World which is smitten, signifies the Sovereign of Rome, the Roman Emperor; the Moon is the Imperial Dignity; the Stars are the Grandecs of the Empire. And tis the Extinction of the Roman Empire of Italy that happen'd in the year 455. after the Death of Valentinian the 3d, when Genferic came from Africa with his Vandals, took Rome, and fackt it fifteen days one, after another; after which the Empire was torn among ten Kings, according as St. John foretold it in the sequel of this Book.

CHAP. VII.

CHAP. VII.

An Explication of the Visions of the fifth & fixth Trumpet, wherin are seen the Empires of the Saracens & Turks.

This fall of the Imperial dignity at Rome in the fourth Monarchy is a great affair. Therfore the H. Spirit stays upon it, & makes a pause as a mark of distinction, as we have before observed. But that which follows also is a great affair. Therfore the three last Trumpets are preceded by an Angel that cries, Wo, Wo, Wo; they are the three last blows of the Fall of the Roman Empire. After this Cry follows the fifth Trumpet. Ch. 9.

And the fifth Angel sounded, & I saw a star fall from Heaven to the Earth, & to him was given the Key of the Bottomless pit.

And he open'd the Bottomless pit, & there arose a Smoke out of the Pit, as the smoke of a great Furnace, & the Sun & the Air were Darkned by reason of the Smoke of the Pit. v. 3. And there came out of the smoke Locusts on the Earth.

And the fequel of the history, & the Characters of this Prophecy, perswade me, that by the Locusts we must understand the Arabians and Saracens; for after the fall of the Imperial dignity in Italy, the greatest event that happen'd with reference to the F

fourth Monarchy and Religion, is the Empire of the Arabians. The imperial dignity
falls in the fifth Age. In the fixth Age the
Arabians are raifed up to weary and torment
the Roman Empire divided into ten Kingdoms, but above all, for the punishment of
the Empire of Constantinople, the most remarkable part of the ten. We shall see that
the words of the Prophecy agree very
well with this discovery of those modern
people.

Thefalling star in the fifth Trumpet is not a grandee or a Prophet.

A star falls from heaven. 'Tis a presage of fome great event. By this star we must not understand a great Lord, or a false Prophet, as some have imagin'd. For this star doth nothing, & appears no more in this fifth Trumpet. 'Tis very improperly that De Launay & many others apply to this Star these words, or to him was given the Key of the Bottomless pit; as if a star could carry a Key, use it, and open a door. The Prophecies are continued Metaphors and Allegories. Now according to good Rhetorick, Actions in Metaphors must be attributed to Subjects according to the nature of those subjects. an Angel & a star are spoken of; 'Tis the Angel that opens the Bottomiess-pit, and not the ftar. 'Tis the proper office of Angells in the Apocalyptical Visions, to open and shut, and bring in on the stage. So in the 20th. Ch. of the Revelation 'tis an Angel that closes the Bottomless-pit on the Dragon. This star therfore doth nothing else here but only presage a great insurrection against God, that

that was to happen under the fifth Trumpet. The Beli-The bottomless-pit being open'd, there comes gion of out a Smoke black and thick, like that of a Mahomet Furnace, and the Sun was darkned therby. meant by the black 'Tis the unhappy Religion of Mahomet that smoak, fills the world with his thick darkness of Error: & there arose out of the smoke of the bottomless pit Locusts on the Earth. And this unhappy and deteftable doctrine formed an Empire, and united the Arabians together under the detestable Mahomet. One can't by the better represent the Arabians than by Locusts. Locusts the First because of their innumerable multitude. are meant, So 'twas the Author of the book of Judges called them many ages before St. John. And the Midianites & the Amalekites, & all the Children of the East, were in the valley as Locusts for number. 2. 'Tis from Arabia that these inundations of locusts come, that often cover both Egypt and Ethiopia, and the other neighbouring places round about. 3: The prodigious swiftness of the Conquests of the Saracens is most admirably represented by Clouds of Locusts, that fall on the fields in one night; and almost in a moment. 4. One can't better represent the hideous desolations which the Saracens made every where, than by the hideous condition that the meadows and fields are in when the Locusts come on them.

It is commanded these Locusts; not to hurt the Grass of the Earth, nor any green thing, but only those men which have not the feat of God in their forheads. This is to ex-

Chap. 7.

press, that these Locusts are men that are sent against other men, wheras true Locusts

fasten on the green things.

And to them it was given, not that they should kill men, but torment them sive months. We must know & always remember the soundation we have laid, that the whole Revelation is a history of the Roman Empire, & that all the events refer to that Empire. So that the sense is, the Saracens by the permission of God should have a great power to torment & harrass the Roman Empire divided into ten Kingdoms, but not to destroy it. Indeed the Saracens tormented both Greeks & Latins most cruelly. But both the Empire of Constantinople & the other parts of the Roman Empire desended themselves against their assaults.

what the five mouths of the reign of the Locusts fignify.

The duration of these Locusts is limited to five months, these make 150 days. But these days do not signify an 150 years, a day for a year according to the prophetick style. Foseph Mede that follows this hypothesis; affigns 150 years to the time, during which the Saracens particularly afflicted Italy from the year 820 to the year 980. But 'tis not so. We must observe, that the reign of the Locusts is in the five months of the fummer, May, June, July, August, September, & that is their longest reign. For oftentimes they last not fo long, because sometimes in the midst of fummer a great wind carries them away, or a long rain makes them burst. So that the Prophet means that the Sarazens shall fulfill their their reignin its greatest extent, & that God will not abate any thing of it in favour of the men that are the subjects of the Roman

Empire.

The description of these Locusts is notable. Their shape was like unto horses prepared to the battle. Tis to signify the wars & sights wherby the Saracens were to establish their government: On their heads were as it were crowns like gold. All the Empires that at this day take up the East came from them, that of the Turks, that of the Persans, that of the great Mogull, that of the Tartars.

Their faces were as the faces of men, & they had hair as the hair of women, & their teeth were as the teeth of Lions, & the found of their wings was as the found of Chariots. That is to fay, they are as great women, with their hair dishevelled, a hideous countenance, & wings on their shoulders. I question not but the Prophet had respect to the description which the Poets make of the Harpyes.

Tristius haudillis monstrum, nec savior ulla Pestis, & ira Deûm Stygiis sese extulit undis. Virginei volucrum vultus, sedissima ventris Ingluvies, Uncaque manus & pallida semper Ora fame.

Aneid. 3.

Where 'tis very observable that the name vyhence of Harpyes, comes from the Hebrew word comes the name and Arbim or Arpim, which signifies Locusts. fable of They were the terror of the East. Therfore the Harpyes. the Poets made of them Women with wings

1 3 de

devouring all they saw, & which came up from Heil, Stygiis sese extulitundis. Exactly in the fame manner as these according to St. John, ascended out of the bottomless pit. So the Prince of the bottomless-pit, viz. Pluto, is looked on as their Prince among the Poets, & in the Pagan Theology; for 'tis he that in that Theology is called Serapio instead of Serarpis or Sararpi, i.e. Prince of Locusts in the Phanisian & Hebrew Tongue; just as the Phanicians called the same Pluto, Belzebub, i.e. the God of flies. The flies & locusts being two great plagues to the fruits & plants of the Earth. Pluto was thought to fend these plagues. Therfore he is call'd their Prince. Tis to this I say the Prophet alludes, & he would tell us that the Saracens should be like these winged women called Harpyes, that ascend out of Hell, that have Hooks instead of Teeth, & that devour all things. In truth the Saracens & Arabians were always professed Thieves. Twas by covetousness & pillaging much more than by flaughter that they made the East desolate.

These Locusts had Tails like Scorpions, & stings in their tails. All the world knows that the tail & the sting in the Serpent is the feat of venome & poyson. And poyson is the Emblem of false Doctrine. Which fignifies not only that the Arabians should carry defolation & death every where, but also the venom of a detestable Religion. Therfore 'tis the Devil is called a Serpent a Dragon, by reason of the poyson of false Religions that he spreads.

Lastly, they have for their head the Angel of the Bottomless-pit, called Abaddon in Hebrew, & Apollyon in Greek, i.e. destroyer. This is not the description of the Devil, as Foseph Mede believed. 'Tis the description of Mahomet, a Monsterarising out of Hell, as well as the Locusts: The Angel of the Bottomless - pit. Angel signifies Pastor & messenger; & we must observe once for all that the name Angel in the Revelation doth not fignify a species of those Spirits that are fo called, Angells & Devils. 'Tisthe name of an Office, given sometimes to J. Christ, fometimes to Pastors, sometimes to men that are Instruments in Gods hand, fometimes to Spirits separated from matter. So that the Angel of the Bottomless-pit, signifies here no other thing than the false Pastor ascended out of the Bottomless-pit. He is called Destroyer, because in truth there never was a man in the world that destroyed so many men both as to Body & Soul.

Then the fixth Angel sounded, & I heard a Ch. 9. 13. voice, &c. which said to the fixth Angel, loose the four Angells, which are bound in the great river Euphrates. And the four Angels were loosed which were prepared for an hour, E a day, E a month, E a year. This is the The Turks fecond of those Woes that were cried, Wo, & their purposes Wo, Wo. These three Woes all have rela-invasions on the i. e. in its Antichristian period. The first Monarchy. Wo is the birth of the Saracen Empire & the Religion of Mahomet. The second blow is

What the four Angels in Euphrates fignify.

the irruptions of the Turks. They must be found in the Prophecies that respect the Roman Empire; for they take up too considerable a part in the history of this Empire. Now the Turks will not be found any where else but here, they must therfore be here. And without doubt they are here. What we said just now must be remembred, that the name Angel in the Revelation fignifies Office, & not a species of Spirits. See here four Angels bound in the River Euphrates, & loosed. These can't be good Angels; for the good Angels are not bound. They can't be Devils; for the Devils are not bound in some places of the Earth more than in others. So that these four Angells signify four Messengers of the Anger of God, four instruments of his Justice, whose violence till this time he restrain'd; & whom afterwards he leaves wholly to their fury, for the punishment & ruin of the Roman Empire, as well in its Eastern as its Western branch. These four Angels therfore fignify these four Sultanies which the Turks establisht round about Euphrates, & in the regions of Asia the less, & Syria. All that have read the history of the Crusadoes, know, that the Christians in the end of the Eleventh age found them establisht in those four principal seats Nice, Damascus, Antioch & Aleppo. The founders of these Sultanies had been kept behind Euphrates for fome time. But in the tenth & Eleventh age they were let loose, they overflowed the Greek Empire, which made a part of the

Roman Empire; they pusht on their Conquests as far as Nice, the capital City of Bythinia; i.e. almost to the very Gates of Constantinople. They afflicted all the Coasts of the Mediterranean-Sea, Greece, Sicily and Italy; and at last they entirely destroyed the Empire of the Greeks, by the taking of Constantinople, which happened in the year 1452.

This is what is meant by these words, The four Angels were loofed to kill a third part of

men.

We must remember what hath been said in The Turks are sent to the explication of the first Trumpets, viz. destroy the that the third part in these Prophecies signifies Koman the Roman Empire, because that took up about a third part of the World. The Turks are fent to kill the third part of men; i.e. to kill themen of the third part of the Earth, or of the Roman Empire, or of the fourth Monarchy. The Locusts of the fore-going Trumpet were sent, not to kill men, but to torment them for five moneths; because the Saracens and Arabians did only gnaw off the edges of the Roman Empire, and did not penetrate into its entrails. But the Turks pierced even into the very heart of the fourth Monarchy, and laid it desolate; and they have establisht their Empire in one of its capital Cities, viz. Constantinople.

They are sent to kill the Men of this third part

of the World.

Indeed, never was there seen so horrible a Butchery Butchery of Men, and so great an Effusion of Blood, as that which the Turks have caused in their Irruptions, in attacking, or in defending themselves in the Crusadoes. I am perswaded, all the Conquerors together, since the beginning of the World, never shed so much Blood.

To Kill, signifies also a total Destruction: So that the Propliecy seems to signifie, that the Turks are sent of God entirely to destroy the Roman Empire. They have already destroyed the Eastern Branch of it, the seat whereof was at Constantinople; and there are some that conjecture, that God designs them also to destroy the Western Branch, whose Seat at this day is at Rome: God only knows this. But tho the Turks should do no more than they have already done, 'tis enough to sulfil the Prophecy, which saith,

That Godsent them to kill the men of the third

part of the Earth, i. c. of Europe.

And the number of the Army of the Horsmen

was 200. Thousand Thousand.

The Turks certainly are originally Scythians, Tartars and Nomades; people that had nothing but Horsmen in their Armies. The formidable Infantry of the Turks, which they call the Jannizaries, was not instituted till about the year 1300, by Ottoman, the Founder of the Empire, which at this day possessed for the Constantinople, Before that, their chief strength was in Cavalry. The Prophet maketh it prodigious for its number. All the World

World knows the thing happen'd exactly according to the literal fense. He also describes them in a hideous manner.

They that sate on the Horses, had Breastplates v. 17.

of Fire, and of Jacinth, and Brimstone.

That is to say, the heads of these Horsemen were like globes of fire, whence came forth slame and smoke. The heads of the horses were as the heads of Lions, & out of their mouths issued Fire, & Smoke, & Brimstone. This Fire, this Smoke, and this Brimstone, seem to be a description of Gun-powder, and its effects. And this may well signify, that the Turks should make their principal desolations in the Empire of the sourch Monarchy, after the invention of canons and sire-arms, whence come forth, lightnings, slames, sulphur & smoke; which indeed did come to pass.

These horses that vomit up stame & smoak, have also tails like unto Serpents, with which they do hurt, viz. in spreading their poison. And this is common to them with the Locusts of the fifth Trumpet. Tis the venom of the wicked Religion of Mahomet, which the Turks have established, & spread in all places where they have established their do-

minion.

They that were not Killed by these plagues, yet repented not of the works of their hands, that they should not Worship Devills, & idols of Gold, & Silver, & Brass, & Stone, & Wood, which neither can see, nor hear, nor walk. Neither repented they of their Murders, nor

of their Sorceries, nor of their Fornication, nor of their Thefts. This fignifies to us, that the Periods of the fixth Trumpet, and the rayages of the Turks, is that of the corruption of the Church in the fourth Monarchy, & in the Antichristian Kingdom; a period, during which there reigned Idolatry, worshipping of Demons, or second Mediatory Gods, Images placed in the Temples & Oratories, depravation of manners, by Poisonings, Assassinations, Sodomies, Incests, Adulteries, and other impurities, Thefts, Robberies and Violent Dealings. And in truth, the Roman Church fince the tenth Age, fell into such shameful Idolatry, and fuch horrible Corruption of Manners, that never was any thing like it seen in the History of the World. This point may be seen justified at large in our just Prejudices against Popery.

CHAP. VIII.

The Explication of the Tenth Chapter of the Revelation.

The ninth Chapter ends the first part of the Revelation, and the tenth begins the second; wherin is what we seek after, viz. Antichrist, the time of his continuance, and the circumstances of his end.

This tenth Chapter is properly the preface to the second little book; We must explain it

here before we proceed.

And

And I saw a nother mighty Angel come v. I. down from Heaven, clothed with a Cloud, J. Christe & a Rain-bow was upon his Head, & his second Face was as it were the Sun, & his Feet as a fecond Pillars of Fire. 'Tis clear by this Pomp, that vision. this Angel is Jesus Christ. They are very near the same colours, wherwith he was described in the first chapter of the book; his Countenance was like the Sun, & his Feet like unto fine Brass. This is an Argument, that here a new Prophecy begins, a second act of this great piece. 'Tis Jesus Christ, the Prophet of Prophets, that must cause these Visions to enter.

He had in his hand a little Book open : & The diffehe set his right Foot upon the Sea, & his left between Foot on the Earth. See here a little book the first little book different from the first, which was given to of the Rethe Lamb in the fifth chapter. Another velation, argument, that 'tis a Revelation wholly tecond. new, of another order. The first book contained the Destinies of the Empire, and this contains the Destinies of the Church. The first book was Written without & within; by reason of the multitude of events that were to befall the fourth Monarchy, the adventures wherof God would foretel, until the coming of the fifth Monarchy; that is to fay, the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. The first book was Sealed with seven seals. But this later one is a little book opened. 'Tis because the first part of the Revelation, which respects the destinies of the Empire, is incomparably more obscure, & more difficult to be underftood

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The deftinies of are more Clearly predicted than those of the Empire.

stood than the second. In this second part the Church which respects the destinies of the Church, Antichrift is very plainly seen; & all those things that must befall the Antichristian Empire. But the first part of the Revelation which contains the destinies of the Empire, is so obscure, that hardly any thing of it is understood, tho at this day all the events are come to pass, & the prophecies fullfilled. Joseph Mede in my opinion is the first, that understood any thing of it. He fet his right foot on the sea, & his left foot on the Earth. This fignifies his Empire over the whole terrestrial Globe, composed of Earth and water; & it signifies also, that what he was about to fore-tell, respected all the men that dwell in the world. He fet his right foot on the Sea. The Sea in respect to the land of Canaan was on the West; & this signifies, that the West should be the principal Theater of the Adventures of the Antichristian Empire, which he was going to describe. And he cried with a loud voice as when

a Lion roareth; & when he had cried; seven Thunders uttered their voices. roaring of a Lion was a presage, that that which he was about to predict, was terrible: As in truth nothing is more fatal to the Church, than the Empire of Antichrist. Seven thunders uttered their voices. In this Book, Lightnings, Thunders, Voices always fignify the words & oracles of God. The seven Thunders of this second little book, are exactly the seven Spirits of the former.

VVhat voices & thunders fignify in the Revelation, especally in the fecond. part,

₹. 3.

For

For both the seven Spirits, & the seven Thunders fignify the divine Oracles: Spirits, because of him that dictates them: Thunders, because of their efficacy, because they beat down to the ground, they aftonish, & they shake: Seven, because of their perfection. When Jesus Christ by his roaring had given the presage of Future Events, the Oracles were given & pronounced concerning those Events.

And when the seven Thunders had uttered v.4. their Voices, I was about to write, & I heard vision is a voice from heaven saying unto me, seal up an obscure those things which the seven Thunders uttered, vision. & write them not.

A Sealed Book, a Writing, a Word Sealed, according to the Style of the Scripture, is a word that is not understood. The Vision of Is. 29.11. all is, faith Esay, as a book that is sealed: that is to say, you shall not understand it. God Dan. 8.26. saith to Daniel, seal up the vision, for it Shall be formany Days. And in another place, O Daniel, shut up the words, & seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to & fro, & knowledg shall be encreased. That is to fay, God will not have the Prophecies be understood till a certain time. In like manner the Prophecy that respected Antichrist, was Sealed up till an appointed time. For above ten whole ages nothing of t was understood, or so little, that 'tis to be reckon'd as nothing. And write them not: that is to fay, do not express them in such

terms, that in them the events may be read at least not very foon.

V.5. And the Angel which I saw standing upon the Sea and upon the Earth, lifted up his

Hand to Heaven.

V.6. And sware by him that liveth forever and ever; who created Heaven, and the things that therein are; and the Earth, and the things that therein are; and the Sea, and the things which are therein, That there [hould be Time no longer.

V.7. But in the days of the Voice of the Seventh Angel, when he shall begin to sound, the Mystery of God (hould be finish, as he hash declared

to his Servants the Prophets.

When the laft Trumpet must iound.

The Voice of the seventh Trumpet is that which must found at the moment of the last Fall of the Antichristian Empire, when Popery shall be destroyed: Then all the Nations shall turn unto God, to make up the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, that is yet to come; as appears by these words:

The seventh Angel sounded, and there were Ch. 11. 15. great Voices in Heaven, Saying, The Kingdoms of this World are become the Kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever.

> Here our Angel swears, that in that time, that is to fay, when the Kingdoms shall be reduced to Jesus Christ, Time shall be no longer. Time in this place is not opposed to Eternity, asif the Angel would fay, that then the World shallend, and Eternity begin; but his mean-

ing is, that the times afforded to Antichrist shall be ended, & shall be no more. It must be remembred, that the Holy Spirit, as well by the mouth of Daniel as by that of St. John, assigns to Antichrist a time, times, & half a time. This shall be no more. There shall not be neither time, nor times, nor half a time for Antichrist. Time shall be no more for his reign, it shall be the time of his total destruction.

Then the mystery of God shall be finishe, as he hath declared to his servants the Prophets: viz. The mystery of this glorious reign of Jesus Christ on the Earth, which hath been foretold by all the Prophets in so magnishent a manner, as we shall shew in the process of this work, & which Daniel saw so clearly, as to mark the time & circumstances of it.

And the voice, which I heard from heaven, spake to me again, & said, Go & take the little book, which is open in the hand of the Angel, which standeth upon the sea & upon the Earth.

And I went unto the Angel, & said unto him, give me the little book. And he said unto me, takeit, & eat it up, & it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as Honey:

The voice which he heard from Heaven, is the same as spoke to him in the beginning of the book; I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, & heard behind me a great voice as of a Trumpet, saying, I am Alpha & Omega, the First & the Last. And this also shews, that

this here is a new prophecy, & not the continuation of the first. For the same voice of God the Father, that began the First Revelation, feturns & begins the second; as the fame Jefus Chrift also appears again a second time. Saint John receives the book from the hand of the Angel, that is to fay, of Jefus Christ, because 'tis he that sends the Prophets, & that inspires them by his Spirit. This little book is Sweet in Saint John's Mouth, because the Spirit of prophecy & the glory of being the mouth of God from heaven, pleases the inclination of men that love honour. But this little book Made his belly bitter, because that after having reflected on the events which he was about to fore-tell, after having digested & consider'd them in his own breast, he found them so dreadful, that they filled his foul with forrow.

And he said unto me, thou must prophecy again before many people, or nations, & tongues,

& Kings.

v. 11.

These words do no longer leave any cause of doubting, whether this be a new prophecy, & not a continuation of the First. Thou must make a Second Prophecy to Kings, People & Nations; & wheras what thou hast prophecied to them; respected their Temporal state; for the future that which thou shalt foretell them, respects their Spirituall state & the things of Religion.

CHAP. IX.

A short System of all the Events of the Church which are noted in the Apocalypse; & first of all, an Epitome of the Chronology.

WE must not seek for the History of the the histo-Church in the First Ninechapters of the ty of the Apocalypse. Joseph Mede is the first that hath not to be discover d, that the Apocalypse consists of two found but in the last bodies of Revelations, meant by two Books; eleven the first of which we find in the beginning of Chapters the fifth Chapter, v. 1. And I saw in the right Apoca-hand of him that sate on the throne, a book lypie. written within, & on the back-side, sealed with seven seals. The other we find in the 10. Chap. v. 2. And he had in his hand a little book open, & he set his right foot upon the sea, & his left foot on the Earth. It is plain that thefetwo Books are two bodies of Revelations, perfect in their kind, & different each from the other; that both the one & the other runthrough all; & reach to all the times from the beginning of the Revelation of St. John; even to the end of the World. One cannot imagine any thing more reasonable than this ; that the First Book contains the destinies of the World, the Empire, & the Church also, in respect to her Temporal, & as far as she is a part of the World. The Second Book contains the destinies of the Church properly taken as a Church, & diffinguisht from the

focieties of the World. This is a much better notion than that of Mr. de Lannay, who tells us, that the first book contains the History of the Church, & the second that of the Gospel. What can be the adventures of the Gospel distinct from those of the Church? How can those Prophecies that respect the Establishment & the ruin of Antichrist be applied to the book of the Gospel, unless it be in a very indirect manner? For these events do directly respect the Church & not the book of the Holy Scriptures.

That which God faith to St. John, after he had caused him to swallow the little book of the 10th. Chapter, Thou must prophesy again before many Peoples, & Nations, & Tongues, & Kings. These words, I say, do plainly shew, that this is a Prophecy wholly new, which doth begin, and pass over again all the periods of time. This being so, that is to fay, the first book included in the 5.6. 7. 8. and 9th. Chapters, containing the destinies of the Roman Empire, and the various changes that were to befall it even to the time of its utter ruin by the revolt of the ten Kings, it is evident that they are greatly miltaken, that endeavour to find the Pope and Anti-christ in the Star of the 8th. Chapter called Wormwood.

It is true, that in the 7th. Ch. we find, the vision of the 144, thousand persons that were Sealed, who do belong to the History of the Church. For these are they that have not defiled their garments with the Idolatries

of

of Antichrist, nor partaken of his fornica-tions. These are the same with the two Witnesses of the 11th Chapter, that prophesy clothed in fack-cloth for 1260 days, during the reign of Anti-Christ & Babyton. The H. Ghost hath placed these 144 thousand Sealed persons in the destinies of the Empire, immediatly after the opening the first six seals, & before the opening of the seventh, because the seventh Seal was to be subdivided into seven Trumpets, which do reach even to the end of Antichrist's Empire: Trumpets that were to contain the horrible corruption of the Church, the Birth and Progress of her Idolatries. It was therfore very reasonable to take notice of those whom God intended to exempt from those corruptions, before the opening of the feventh Seal, which was to bring fo many evills on the Church, as well as upon the World.

This in my opinion being certain, that the destinies of the Church do not begin before the 11th. Chapter, & are profecuted even to the end, it will be necessary to consider the Chronology & the History of these twelve Chapters, from the 10th, to the 22th.

& the last.

As for the Chronology, St. Iohn begins his Prophecy concerning the Church, either from the beginning of the Christian Ara, i.e. from The Christian the birth of the Saviour of the World; or at least Church in from the time in which he prophecied, which the Apo-was in the reign of *Trajan*. This duration of must be di-the *Church* from Jesus Christ's time is divided vided into

into Periods,

into three general Periods. The First is that of the Christian Church in the four first Ages, which were those of her purity; the second is that of her Corruption, Idolatries & Antichristianism, that was to endure 1260 years, at the conclusion wherof an end must be put to the Babylonish Empire. The third Period contains the reign of a thousand years, during which the Church must have peace, & after

which must follow the last judgment.

The first of these Periods is the shortest, not lasting above 3 or 400 years. And therfore St. John doth not stay much upon it. This is the Period which he describes in a few words in the beginning of the 11th. Ch. And there was given to me a reed like a rod, & the Angel stood, saying, rise & measure the temple of God, & the Altar, & them that worship therin. But the court which is without the Temple, leave out, & measure it not, for it is given to the Gentiles, & the holy city shall they tread under foot forty or two Months. All the world is agreed, that the Temple built by Solomon according to the orders of God, was an Emblem of the Church. This Temple had two Courts, an inward and an outward one. Here the H. Ghost reprefents the whole duration of the Christian Church by the extent of this Temple and its Courts. Nothing is more proper to fludow forth the extent of time than the extent of place. This inward Court that was measured by St. John, together with the Altar & them that worship therin, is the first Period of the

the Church, the Ages which we call the happy times of the Church which reach to the end of the fourth Age, about 360 or 380 Years. The rest of the Christian Churches duration Theintill the reign of the 1000 years is shadowed ward court forth by the outward Court, which God leaves blem of to the Gentiles to tread under food 42 the pure Church, Monthes. This is the Christian Church & the turn'd Pagan by the admission of secondary court an Deities, mediating Spirits, & Images. Here Emblem of is one thing that deserves to be carefully the cortaken notice of: between the duration of the Church. Church in its purity and in its corruption, there is exactly the very same proportion as there is between the greatness & the extent of the inward Court & the outward one. Those that have taken the pains to compute the extent of these two Courts according to that description of them, that we meet with in the Iewish Authors, both facred & prophane, find that the proportion of the inward Court v. villalto that without, is the same with that of Exech. one to three & a half. Now there is the very fame proportion between the duration of the Church in its corruption & in its purity. The corrupt Church lasts 42. Months, that is three years & a Half: according to which the Church in its purity must not have lasted above one prophetique year, which contains 360 Days, that is to fay 260 Years. Indeed the Church did continue in its purity just so long. About the year 360 the unhappy fuperstions about Reliques, & the invocation. of Saints began to creep into the Church; which G 4 quickly quickly

quickly degenerated into Idolatry. Thus the reign of Anti-Christian Idolatry hath lasted three times & ahalf, hath lasted as long as the reign of pure Christianity. This is the outward Court, that is left out, & trodden under soot by the Gentiles, & prophaned by Idolatry, & which nevertheless is called the Holy City, because there God did preserve his elect. And they shall tread under soot the Holy City

for 42. Months.

'Tis chiefly upon this Period of 42 Months that the Prophecies of the Apocalypse do turn: & 'tis necessary to observe in this place, that during this Period several things fall out that are co-temporary. For this Period is oftentimes repeated, & its characters are often affixed to divers subjects; to the Woman that lies hid in the Defert, to the Gentiles that are to tread down the Court, to the two Witnesses that are to Prophecy clothed in fack-cloth, to the Dragon & to the Beaft, to whom it is given to exercise his power These are not different for 42 months. Periods that must be fastned one to the end of the other. These are different Events, or the very same events presented under different ideas, which must be accomplisht in the fame Period. For the right understanding therfore of the Chronology of the Apocalypse, it is necessary to know what events & things are co-temporary. As thus:

Many I. The Court which is to be trodden down the Apoca- by the Gentiles for the space of Forty Two

speco- Months, Rev. 11.2.

II. The

II. The Woman, to whom are given two great Wings of an Eagle, to save her felf in the Wilderness, where she is fed 1260 dayes, a time, and times, and half a time; i.e. one year, two years, and half a year; which make three years and a half, or forty two months. This is what is faid Rev. 12.6, 14.

III. The two Witnesses, that must prophesie, clothed in Sackcloth for 1260 days, Rev. 11.13. 1260 days make just forty two months, or three

vears and a half.

IV. The Beast with seven Heads and ten Rey. 13. Horns, to whom Power is given to fulfil forty 1,6. two months: But we must observe, that these 42 months are affixed only to the seventh head of the Beast, which is that of Antichrist: the whole entire Roman Empire is signified by that Beast with seven Heads and ten Horns. The last Head is that of Antichrist, which alone must last as long as the other six. The Roman Empire under Kings, Consuls, Decemvires, Tribunes of the People, perpetual Distators and Emperors, lasted about 1250 years, a little more or less. The seventh Head of the Roman Empire is Antichrist, and he is to continue 1260 days. 'Tisevident, that we mustassign the duration of forty two months to the feventh Head, because 'tis to that we must affix the ten Horns, that fignifie ten Kings; and 'tis to Antichrist that Daniel assigns for his duration a Time, Times, and Half a Time. World acknowledges, that he means Antichrist by the little Horn, that grows in the midst of the ten, and that subdues three of them.

C.7.v.25. He shall speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the Saints of the Most High, and they shall be given into his hand, until a time, and times, and the dividing of time. We have already observed, that this signifies one year, two years, and half a year. This is the duration of the Kingdom of Antichrist; 'tis also the duration of the seventh Head of the Roman Empire; and this is what they ought to take particular notice of, that make a scruple to grant, that these forty two months express the duration of the whole Beast with seven Heads, and ten Horns.

V. In like manner the fecond Beast of the 13th chap, of the Revel, that hath but Two Horns, like to those of a Lamb, and that spake like the Dragon, is also of the same duration; i.e. it must be found in the space of 42 months.

VI. The Whorealso of the 17th chap. sitting upon the scarlet-coloured Beast, reigns in this Period of forty two months, 1260 days, or three years and a half. She sits upon the Beast, i.e. on the first Beast, that had seven Heads and sen Horns, and lasts as long as the 7th Head.

VII. Lastly, The 144 Thousand sealed persons, that appear in the 7th chapter, and are mention'd frequently afterwards, are also co-temporary with the Beast, and the Court trodden down by the Nations: for they are no other than the two Witnesses, that prophesic clothed in Sackcloth for 1260 days, whilst the outward Court is trodden under soot by the Gentiles; & they are no other than the Woman that remains in the Wilderness, and

is nourished there for a time and times and half a time, while the red Dragon makes war with the faints.

For the understanding this Chronology of the The Apocalypse, it must also be known, that feventh feal, conthe seventh Seal which is open'd in the be-tains under ginning of the 8th. Ch. contains under it the feven leven Trumpets, & that the feven Trumpets Trumpets. reach to the end of the fecond Period, which is the Empire of Antichrist, & even to the reign of Christ inclusively: That is to say, to the very end of the World. For at the C. 11. 15. sounding of the last Trumpet, there were great voices in Heaven, saying, the Kingdomes of the World are become the Kingdomes of our Lord & of his Christ, & he shall reign for ever and ever. And the feven Trumpets begin about the time of the fall of the Roman Empire under the Christian Emperors. Upon the c. 8.7. founding of the First Trumpet, there followed hail & fire mingled with blood, & they were cast upon the Earth, & the third part of the Trees were burnt up. These are plainly the numberless Northern Armies of the Vandals, Goths, & Hunn's, who in the reign of Honorius begun to make dreadfull havock throughout the whole extent of the Roman Empire, which is here meant by the Third part, because the Roman Empire in truth did contain very near a third part of the World. And so the duration of the fix Trumpets even to the seventh exclusively, is also very near co-temporary with the 42 Months

of the reign of the Beast & the Court trod-

den under foot by the Gentiles.

The feven Vialls are contained under the fixth Trumpet.

It must also be observed that the seven Vialls of the wrath of God are co-temporary with the fixth Trumpet, & do divide it even to the founding of the feventh. The duration of the Kingdom of Antichrift, which is 1260 Years, is divided into two other Periods. The first is that of the birth, growth, & progress of the Babylanish Empire to its perfection. And this Period reacheth to the tenth Contury, i. e. it lasts between 5 and The fecond Period is from the 600 Years. tenth Century to the end of Antichrist's reign. Now the seven Vials of the 16th. Chap. of the Revelation are the steps by which this Babylonish Empire passes, to come to her ruin. So these seven Vials are not co-temporary neither with the feven Seals, nor with the feven Trumpets, as some have imagin'd; They are co-temporary only with the fixth, the effect of which begins about the tenth Century.

The Chronology of the third general Period of the Church, which is that of the 1000 Years, hath no difficulty in it that needs a resolution. We need only to observe that these five things are co-temporary in the third

Period.

Five things cotemporary in the Period of the reign of the thousand years.

I. The reign of the Saints for a 1000 Years. Rev. 20.4.

II. The Dragon that is bound, & whose power is broken. Rev. 20. 2, 3.

III. The

III. The New Jerusalem, the description wherof we have Rev. 21. & 22. Chapters.

IV: The company of Saints that clothed in white garments, & who carry Palms in their hands, finging this fong, Salvation to our God that sits upon the throne, & Rev. 7. 13. unto the Lamb; and of whom it is faid, they Rev. 7. 17. Shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat; the Lamb (hall feed them, or (hall lead them unto living fountains of waters. For these are not the 144 thousand Sealed persons, spoken of in the beginning of the 7th. Chap. St. John saith expressely After this, i.e. after these 144 thousand sealed persons, I beheld, I lo a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, & kindreds, & people, & tongues stood before the throne, & before the Lamb, &c. This plainly shews, that these are not the persons that were Sealed; For they might eafily be numbred, because they were not above 144 thousand; wheras these here spoken of are innumerable. In truth these are the same that are spoken of in the 20th. of the Revel. who are there called the fouls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Iesus, & for the word of God; & here they are called, they which came out of great tri- c. 7.14. bulation, & have washed their robes, & made them white in the blood of the Lamb. They are therfore co-temporary with the reign of Christ for a 1000 Years, as the 144 thousand that were fealed are co-temporary with the reign of Babylon for 1260 Days,

V. The

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Řev. 11.

V. The fifth and last thing co-temporary is the duration of the seventh Trumpet. And the seventh Angel sounded with a Trumpet, & there were great voices in heaven, saying, the Kingdoms of this world are become the Kingdoms of the Lord. For at the sound of the Last Trumpet, the last blow must be given to the Babylonish Empire, & at the same time shall begin the reign of Iesus Christ, to which is assigned a Period of 1000 Years. And the influence of this seventh and last Trumpet must reach even to the end of the World.

Thus you have the Chronology of the twelve last Chapters of the Revelation. We

proceed to confider the History.

CHAP. X.

A Short System of the Events foretold in the Revelation concerning the Church, as to the Historical part.

À fhort explanation of the yeth. Chap. In the 11th. Ch. where the Destinies of the Church do begin, the H. Ghost in the first place gives us an abridgment of these Destinies & Events; & nothing is more methodical than that, First to give a general Idea of those things, that are afterwards more particularly to be explained. So this Chapter from the 2d. v. to the end contains a short History of the 1260 Years of Antichrist's reign, & of the 1000 Years of Christ's reign;

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as in the first verse he had described the first Period of 360 Years, as we just now observed in the foregoing Chapter. This reign of Antichrist is here described by this Paganism that was to tread under foot the Holy City for 42 Months. The afflictions of the Church & its perpetuall subsistence in the midst of those afflictions during this reign of Antichrist, are signified by the two Witnesses clothed in fack-cloth. A great perfecution. that must befall the Church at the end of these 1260 Years of Antichrist's reign, is there also predicted. The total suppression of the profession of the truth by that persecution is fignified by the death of these two Witnesses, who must remain dead in the territories of Babylon the great for three prophetical days and a half, i.e. three Years & a half. We shall see afterwards what that means, & where we must place this great event. At the end of three years & a half these two Witnesses, i.e. the publique profession of the truth, shall rise again, and be gloriously reestablisht. For the H. Ghost saith, that the two Witnesses shall ascend again up into Heaven. i.e. shall be exalted & glorified upon the Earth. In the same time the tenth part of the City shall fall, i.e. one of those ten Kings that gave their power to the Beast, shall revolt from him. And a little after, the seventh Trumpet shall found, which will give the last blow to the Babylonish Empire. After which the Reign of the Saints shall commence, which shall continue to the end of the World. This

This is the Epitome of the whole History of the Church; & the sense of the 11th. Chapter.

Ch. 12. & its explication.

After this general idea of the History of the Church, the Prophet enters upon the particulars. In the 12th. Ch. God shews him the vision of the Woman that was with child, & deliver'd of a Son, & persecuted by the Red Dragon, who fain would devour the Child of the Woman. Afterwards there is a battle fought by Michael & his Angells, against the Dragon. The Dragon is overcome and cast to the Earth; but as much overcome as he was, he cealeth not to persecute the Woman. She is forced to escape into the Wilderness, where she is nourisht 1260 Days. The Dragon not being able to reach her, vomited out a flood after her; but the Earth open'd, & fwallow'd up the flood, & faved the Woman. This Woman is the Apostolical Church; this Child of which the is deliver'd, is pure & holy Christianity. The Dragon is the Devil, who by the authority of the Roman Empire, would devour & extinguish Christianity in its birth. Michael & his Angells are Jesus Christ & his Ministers celestial as well as terrestrial. The combat of the Red Dragon & Michael is the combat of 300 Years that was between God & the Devil, during the tenpersecutions of the Roman Heathen Emperours; The Devil endeavouring on one hand to destroy the Christian Church by the cruelty of the Emperours; & God on the other hand defending it by his Martyrs, & Teachers. The victory

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victory gotten over the Red Dragon is the cashing down of Heathenism, which falls to the Earth & is cast from Heaven i. e. 'tis tumbled down from the throne by Constantine & his successors to the reign of Theodofius. The great flood which the Red Dragon casts after the Woman, when he was thrown down on the Earth, is those inundations of Heresies, that Arrianism, that cover'd the Christian World immediatly after the fall of Heathenism under Constantine. The Earth swallowed up this flood in favour of the Woman; these Heresies were destroyed & swallowed up as in a moment, & the Church remained deliver'd from them by a kind of mira-But the Dragon doth not yield for all that, but goes to make war with the remnant of the feed of the Woman, i. e. he endeavours to cause to be brought forth an Antichristian Empire for the ruin of the Church; the thing which he will further explain in the following Chapter. We have therfore in this the History of the Church to the end of the fourth Century, or the beginning of the fifth. For it is in the space of these 400 Years that the Apostolique Church did bring forth Christianity, that Christianity was persecuted by the Emperours, that 7. Christ did miraculously preserve it, that it remained victorious under Constantine, that the Church was almost ruin'd by Arrianism, & that she saw her self happily deliver'd from it.

St. John spends but one Chapter about the first Period of the Church of 400 Years, because the great events were delign'd to be in the following

Periods.

The 13th. Chapter according to the most exact c. 13. 7. rules of method begins where the 12th ended. 2, 3. 800

We

An Epitome of the History foretold in the 11th, Ch.

We have in the 13th. Chapter the birth of the Babylonish Empire, which is grafted on the Ro. man Empire: this is the first Beast that ariseth out of the Sea, having seven Heads & ten Horns; the seventh of these Heads is laden with ten Horns, each of which is adorned with a Crown, to fignify that these were so many Kings. These ten Kings are the continuation of the Roman Empire under the seventh Head, which is that of Antichrist. These ten Kings are subject to this seventh Head, & together with it compose one Empire. A second Beast arises out of the Earth; it is the fame Empire & the fame Beast, or rather 'tis the seventh Head of the first Beast. This Empire of Antichrist, that was represented in the first vision as one of the Heads, is represented in the second vision as a new Beast; because it is the ancient Empire of Rome, & yet nevertheless 'tis a New one. 'Tis the continuation of the Roman Empire, having the same seat, viz. the City of Rome, & extending it felf very near over the very felfsame Provinces. It is a New Empire, because it is in another form, & under another name, & is called the Empire of the Church, & an Ecclesiastical Empire. These two Beasts therfore fill up but one & the fame Period, in which the Head of the Emperors, that was mortally wounded, is healed again by Antichrift, in which Period ways of worshipping and doctrines full of impiety & blaspheiny are advanced in the Church. In which Period the Saints are overcome, & the Truth is buried; in which all the inhabitants of the Earth worship the Beast, & submit themseives to the Babylonish Empire; in which Antichrift, whose name contains the Number 666. makes an image of the first Roman Empire, & causeth

causeth it to be worshipped; lastly, in which all liberty to buy, & fell, & live is taken away, unless men will bear the Image of the Beaft. All this is the History of the 1260 Years, that begin about the time that the 400 Years of the first Period do end. This is according to the rules of Hi-

Hory.

The 14th. Ch. begins also where the 13th. A short explication ends. It contains the Prophecy of the fall of that of the 14th. Babylonish Empire represented by the two Beasts Chap. of the 13th. Chap. 'Tis no longer a Beast with feven Heads & ten Horns; 'tis no longer the Beast with two Horns; 'tis Spiritual Babylon. But this Babylon is the very same thing as the first & the second Beast. She is fallen, she is fallen, Babylon that great City, because she hath made the nations drunk with the wine of her fornication.

The seven foregoing verses are a preparation for this great fall; & the following ones to the end of the Chapter are a description of the ruin of Babel. The Man that fits on the white cloud, is fesus Christ. The sickle that is put in first among the corn to mow it down, and afterwards into the vintage to cut down the grapes, are the two degrees of Babylons fall, which we shall afterwards explain. This is the Analysis of the 14th, Chap.

The H. Ghost thought it not enough to have Chap. 15. foretold the fall of the Babylonish Empire in general, he will also instruct us in the steps by which it must pass in falling. And as this is a great affair, the vision of the 15th. Chapter is employed to prepare mens Spirits for it. The seven Vialls of the wrath and vengeance of God, that must overwhelm the Babylonish Empire, are distributed

H 2

to seven distinct Angels, to pour them out at different times.

Chap. 16.

Chap. 17.

The 16. Chap, contains the pouring forth of these Vialls, which are the several punishments by which the Empire of the Beast is afflicted; till it be entirely brought to nothing. And these feven Vials contain all the time of the fall of the Babylonish Empire: Of this we will treat in a particular Chapter by it self afterwards. It is enough to know that this Chapter leads the afflicted *Church* to the very point of her deliverance. And thus you have the whole *History* of the

Church during the 1260 Years.

But because these things had been expressed in figurative terms, and prophetical symbols of Beasts, Horns, Harvest, Vintage & Vialls, God will explain these things in terms less figurative & more intelligible. Therfore the 17th. Ch. is spent in explaining the Visions of the two Beasts, to give us to understand, that the Beasts fignify an Empire, that the ten Horn's are ten Kings; that these ten Kings out of weakness and complaisance would give their power to the Beaft, and that at last they would ruin him, & take away that power they had formerly given him.

Chap. 18.

As in the 17th. Ch. the H. Ghost declares the establishment & the progress of the Babylonish Empire in a more clear and less figurative manner than he had done in the 13th. Chap. in the like manner in the 18th. Chap. he gives us the particulars of the ruin of this Babylon, more largely & more clearly; more largely I say, & more clearly than he had done in the 14th. Chap. This hath no need of proof. In the process of this discourse we shall explain the circumstances of this fall.

The

The 19th. Chap. is as it were a recapitulation of all that respects the ruin of Babylon. Therin 7. Christ appears riding on a White horse, is called the faithful, and true, & the Word of God. He assembles all his forces, & the Babylonish Empire assembles all its forces; the fight begins, the Beast and the false Prophet, i.e. the Antichristian Empire and Antichrist that is the head, are taken and utterly destroyed. 'Tis the same thing we met with before in the 14. Chap. at the end of the 16. at the end of the 17. and throughout the whole 18. Chap. The frequent repetition of the same thing is to note the certainty of it.

The three following Chapters, viz. the 20, 21 and 22. contain the History of the third & last general Period of the duration of Christianity. It is the reign of 7. Christ upon Earth. The matters contained in the 20 Chapter are so remarkable, that they deserve a particular attention. But seeing that hereaster we shall have occasion carefully to examin them, it is not necessary to

stay about them at present.

So much suffices for a general Idea both of the Chronology & of the History, of the twelve last Chapters of the Revelation, which contain

the destinies of the Church.

CHAP. XI.

Several things, that all are agreed on, in reference to Antichrist, which will serve to clear up those wherin we are not agreed.

WE feek First the Character of the Babylonish Empire; 2dly, the time of its duration; H 3

3 dly, Its Establishment & end; 4thly, What must happen after its rain. The two first points respect what is past or present, & shall be the subject of the first part of this work. About the first of these four things there is no controversy among the Orthodox. But there is a great dispute about it between the Papists & the true Church. However we have one great advantage for the determining this controversy, viz. there are some certain principles in which both fides do agree. In controversies where men are agreed in nothing, but where every thing must be proved, it is very hard to determin any thing. But where men are agreed in many things, ordinarily those things which they are agreed in, serve for the clearing up of those things wherin they are not agreed. I think it best therfore before we enter upon the Characters of the Babylonish Empire, to consider those things wherin the Papists as to this matter do agree with the true Catholicks.

Ail agree that the little horn in the 7th. of Dan. is

Dan. 7. 8.

whence we are to draw the pourtraiture of Antichrist and his Empire. 'Tis confessed, that the Antichrist. Little horn in the 7th. Chap. of Daniel is Antichrist; that 'tis of him that the Prophet speaks. I considered the horns, and behold there came up among them another little horn, before whom three of the first horns were pluckt up by the roots; and behold in this horn were eyes like the eyes of a man, and a mouth speaking great things. The ten Horns out of this Kingdom are ten Kings that shall arise, and another shall rise after them, and he shall be diverse from the first, and he shall subdue three Kings. And he shall speak great words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most high, and think to change times and laws; & they

1st. We are agreed about almost all the places,

they shall be given into his hand for a time, and

times, and half atime.

We are agreed that the First Beast in the 13th. The two of the Revel. is the same with the fourth Beast Beasts of in the 7th. Chapt. of Daniel, and that both the Rev. 13. one and the other fignify the Roman Empire. chaift. Tis acknowledged, that the ten Kings that must be born of this Beast, which are represented by the ten Horns of the fourth Beast in Daniel, and of the first Beast in the 13th. of the Revelation, are the ten Kings, which in the time of Antichrist are to divide the Roman Empire among them, and give their power to Antichrist.

'Tis contest, that the little Horn, i.e. Antichrist, must be grafted on the Roman Empire, enter into its place, and the last that shall possess the Roman Empire. Antichrist, saith Bellarmin, Beilarm. shall be the last head of the wicked, and the last c. 3. sec. King that shall possess the Roman Empire, but yet 15. References the same of a Pomon Empire.

without the name of a Roman Emperour.

The same Author in the very same place con- &c. fesses, that the head of the first Beast, which received the deadly wound in the 13th. Ch. of the Revelation is Antichrist. This miracle of a feigned Resurrection, saith he, must be attributed to Antichrift, in the opinion of Primasius, Beda, and Haymo, and many others whom he names.

We are agreed, that the two Beasts of the 13th. of the Revelation do both of them fignify the Antichristian Empire. According to the opinion of Bellatm.
Rupert. The second Beast in the Revelation signifies the very same Antichrist. For Antichrist is represented by two Beasts; by the one, his royal po-wer and tyranny, by which he will offer violence to men, is represented. And by the other ., his magical power and crafty tricks, by which he will H 4

feduce them. But according to Richard, and Anselm, and many others, the second beast signifies the Preachers of Antichrist. Thus it agrees to the Babylonish Empire to be the seventh head of the Roman Empire, however without bearing the name of a Roman Emperour; to be a head wounded unto death, and raised up again; to have ten Horns on its Head, ten Kings for its subjects; to have a false Prophet with two Horns like those of a Lamb, which causes the image of the Beast to be worshipped, whose name contains the Number 666, and who makes all those that he causeth to submit to his Empire to bear his mark in their foreheads.

We are agreed that a time, times, and half: a time, the 42 Months, the 1260. days do denote the time of the duration of the Antichristian Empire; and that all that while the Church must be afflicted, beaten down, obscured, as it were

hidden & swallowed up by perfecution:

'Tis acknowledged that the great Whore in the 17th, of the Revel and the city with seven Mountains, is Rome. Some would have it be Rome Pagan, but others shewing either more knowledg or more fincerity, do confess that Rome in the 14th, and the 17th. Ch. of the Revelation is not Rome Pagan, but of Christian become Antichristian. Estim and some others go a little further, and are forced to acknowledg, that Rome must be the seat of Antichrist. Others, as Ribera, Viega, Cornelius a Lapide, retaining the common hypothesis among the Papists, viz. that ferusalem must be the seat of Antichrist, are however forced to confess that Babylon in the Revelation is the city of Rome, wherat the end of the times an Idolatrous Empire, persecutor of the

The Papifis are forced to confess that Babylan in the Revel. is Rome.

the Church, and Enemy of God mustarite; who (fay they) thall join himself to the Empire of Antichrist, when he shall be come. Cornelius a Lapide confesses, that the Waters on which the great Whore sits, signify all the Nations and people which Rome shall command over, who shall agree together in their subjection, and in the vanity and idolatry of Rome as their lidy and the mistress of the universe, i. e. Rome become Idolatrous after

having been Christian.

We do agree that the Prophecies of the Eighth Thagteed & the eleventh of Daniel, that literally respect that what is faid of Antiochus Epiphanes, & the cruel persecution Antiochus that he raised against the Church of the Jews, be-agrees also to Antilong also to Antichrist; so that Antichrist is that chast. King that snall do according to his well, & shall exalt himself, & magnify himself above every God, 36,37, & shall speak marvellous things against the God of 38. Gods, & Shall prosper till the indignation be accomplisht. Meither shall he regard the God of his Fathers, nor the defire of svomen, nor regard any God, for he shall magnify himself above all. But in his Estate shall he honour the God of forces, & a God whom his Father's knew not, (hall he honour, with gold or with silver or with precious stones & pleasant things: He shall enter also into the glorious Land, and many shall be overthrown, &c.

We are agreed, that it is he of whom St. Paul speaks in the 2d. Chap, of his second Epistle to the Tessalonians, & consequently that he is that man of fin that was to be revealed, when he that then did let, i.e. the Roman Empire, should cease to hinder; that 'tis he that is to sit in the Temple of God, as if he were God, whose Religion is to be a Mystery of iniquity, & who is to list up himself above all that is called God.

V. 41.

'Tis confest that the Antichristian Kingdom is to be a temporal Kingdom at the bottom, whatever it may be as to outward appearance. Tis agreed that he shall establish this Empire two ways, the first is by sword & violence, the second by cheating & feducing. 'Tis acknowledg'd that he shall be a great Persecutor of the Church.

Lastly, 'tis confest, all this must come to pass in that Period which the H. Scripture calls the later times. 'Tis acknowledged that the 11th. Ch. of the Revelation contains an Epitome of the History of Antichrist, that it is he that is to tread under foot & prophane the Holy City for 42 Months, & afflict the two Witnesses that shall prophesy clothed in fack-cloth for 1260 Days; & that he is to kill the two Witnesses, which are to remain dead on the places of the Great City three Days & a half, after which they shall rise again. It appears by this account of the points wherin the Papists are agreed to, that we are all of the same mind first, as to all those places whence the main strokes of Antichrists picture are to be taken; and secondly, as to almost all the main strokes of which this Picture is to be composed. It will appear afterwards, that these truths wherin our enemies are agreed with us, do quite overthrow those things wherin they differ from us.

CHAP. XII

The Characters of Antichtist, which we are not agreed about. The false Antichrist of the Papists.

THe things in which we are not agreed, are L the false Characters of Antichrist, which the Papifts endeavour to establish, with a design to hinder our fight of the true Characters of him and to obscure them. The false Characters are these:

1. That Antichrist must be only one single Man,

and not a succession of Kings and Tyrants.

II. That the duration of his Kingdom is to be only three Natural years and a half, and not three Prophetical years and a half, which make up 1260 years.

III. That he must style himself the Messiah,

and that the Jews must look upon him as such.

IV. That his Seat shall be Jerusalem, that he hall rebuild the Temple there; and that he shall e-establish the Mosaical Service.

V. According to Bellarmine, & Cotton the esuite, he is not to be an Idolater. For he is not o worship any Idol, but shall worship the Devilin ecret.

VI. He is to be of the Tribe of Dan, of an obscure lace, and to raise himself by Arms.

VII. He is to deny the coming of Christ in the

lesh.

VIII. He shall do nothing in the name of Christ. IX. He shall abolish the facrifice of the Mass.

X, He

X. He shall compel the Christians to renounce their Baptism.

XI. He is to overcome three Kings, the King

of Lybia, of Egypt and Ethiopia.

XII. He shall cause fire to come down from Heaven, and feign himself to be dead, to counterfeit a resurrection.

XIII. He is to hate Idols.

XIV. He is to conquer the whole World by Arms.

nesses of the eleventh of the Revelation, that shall be sent against him.

XVI. He is to kill the two witnesses, Enoch

and Elias.

XVII. These two witnesses must rise again, after they have lain dead three days and a half.

XVIII. He is to possess all sorts of Treasures.

XIX. He shall not only call himself God, but the only God.

XX. He is not to come, till the Roman Ger-

man Empire be destroyed.

XXI. His coming is not to be till just at the end of the World; he shall be defeated five anc fourty days before the end of it.

XXII. Before he comes, the Gospel must have been generally preached in all parts of the World,

XXIII. He is to be a Magician.

of these
23. Articles, there are not a bove four or five of any importance.

It would be very tedious to consute all these are not a bove four or five of any importance.

It would be very tedious to consute all these are not a work more unprofitable than long. There is a very small parcell of them that are the principal ones, which any importance when they are destroyed, all the rest fall to the ground of course naturally and necessarily. For instance. It That he is to be only one single per son. II. That he is to reign only three natural

year

years and a half. III. That he is to come precifely at the end of the World. IV. That he is to be an open enemy of God and Christ, styling himself Messiah and the King of the Jews. V. That he is not to come before all that bears the name of the Roman Empire is destroyed. These five points being proved to be false, all the rest consequently will be so too. These are the only things that are worth our taking notice of. For as for the rest, that Antichrist must be of the Tribe of Dan, born in an obscure place; that he shall cause fire to come down from Heaven; that he shall feign himself dead, that he may counterfeit a Resurrection; that Enoch and Elias must come out of that earthly Paradise, where they are kept in reserve, to ight with him; that he is to kill them; that hey must rise on the fourth day: All this I say s so fabulous, that it would be an injury to so inderstanding an Age as ours, formally to conute fuch idle visions, and so wholly destitute of ny foundation.

This controversy may be reduced to one only All may be rount; and it is that of the duration of the Anti-reduced to the single hristian Empire. If it can be made very plain question. nd certain, that the three years and a half of about the he duration of this Empire must not be taken for and a half atural years, but for three prophetical years and of Antihalf, it will also be very certain, that all which ton, ne Papists say concerning Antichrist, is salse. or if the Antichristian Empire must last 1260 years, Intichrist can never be only one single man; eing there is no man that hath lived, doth, can live 1260. years. Nor will it be more ue, that Antichrist must not come, but just the end of the World: For the duration of

1260. years, and the end of the World are not one and the same thing: Neither will it be more true, that the Gospel must have been preached in all the Nations of the World, before the coming of Antichrist. For there is no prophely that faith, or doth to much as infinuate, that the Goffel must be preached every where 1260. years, before the last coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. It will be as false, that Antichrist is not to come, till after the total ruin of the German Empire. For although we do not, exactly know the time of the coming of our Lord Fesus Christ, however this is held for certain, that the World is not to endure yet two or 3000. years longer, as it must do if Antichrist be not yet come, and must reign 1260. years. For besides these 1260. years, we must find out a 1000! years of peace for the Church, before the end of the World. Neither will it be true, that Antichrist must be a false Messiah, received by the Tews, an enemy of God and of all Religion. For God would not fuffer that, His wisdom would not permit it. There is nothing in the Scripture that gives us any ground to presume, that an' Infidel, an open enemy of Jesus Christ, and of his Religion, must remain master of all the World for 1260. years.

'Tis plain therefore, this is the principal controversy, on which all the rest do depend. Let this be remembred: We will handle this controversy in its proper place. In the mean time, we shall say something in this Chapter, to lay open the salseness of the other pretended characteristics.

racters of Antichrift.

Antichtist I. He must be onely one single person, and not is not only series of men. If this be so, why did Saint Pauman.

ay, that the mystery of iniquity began in his ime? Why did Saint John say in his first Epitle, that Antichrist was already come into the World? He was come in his fore-runners, faith Bellarmin. I acknowledge it: But do the foreunners use to go 2000. years before him, whose fore-runners they are? Types indeed are and may be two or 3000. years before those perons of which they are Types. But 'tis not so with fore-runners. Why is Antichrist represented as a Beast, if he be but one single man? ls it not usual in Prophetical visions, to repreent an Empire, i. e. all the successive Kings of that Empire, by a Beast? So the Monarchy of he Babylonians and Affyrians with all their Kings, s represented to us by the first Beast, in the seventh Chapter of Daniel, which was like to a Lion: The Empire and Emperors of Persia, by only one Bear; and fo of the rest. At least, this makes it undeniably clear, that there is no neceffity, that we should understand one single person by those two Beasts in the Revelation, hat represent Antichrist. How can this be reconciled with that which these men have conessed, that the fourth Beast of Daniel, and the irst Beast in the thirteenth of the Revelation, all re the same beast? Seeing the fourth Beast in Daniel by their own confession signifies an Emire, and a feries of men; 'tis necessary also that he first Beast in Saint John should signify a series of Kings and Tyrants.

'Tis true, the Scripture often speaks of Antibrist, as of a particular person. It calls him the nan of sin, a King, a Horn, &c. But it speaks of Empires also in the same manner. They are kings, the ten Horns are ten Kings. They are beasis, beasts, and one Beast in the singular number. The Empire of Persia is one Beast; that of the Greeks is another; the Empire of the Romans makes the fourth Beast. The Spirit saith concerning the seven Heads of the Roman Empire, the seven Heads are seven Kings, i.e. they are teven forts of Governours and Governments.

II. Antichrist must be a few, of the Tribe of

not be a Tew.

Gen. 49. Ter.8, 16.

christ must Dan. of a mean birth, and must style himself the Messiah of the lews. Where are the proofs of this? He must be a lew and of the Tribe of Dan, because it is written, Dan shall be a Serpent by the way, and an Adder in the path, that biteth the Horses heels. The snorting of his Horses was heard from Dan. Doth this deserve a confutation? And because some of the ancients have been taken with these visions, must we there-fore receive them as Oracles? Among the things that are certain Bellarmin places this, that Antichrist shall be a Iew, but doth not give us any shew of proof for it, besides the testimony of the Ancients. But as to that, we must take all or nothing. Either the Authority of the Ancients must be wholly received in this matter, or else be wholly weak. If we must admit what the Ancients have said concerning Antichrist. we must believe, that it will be the Devil that shall incarnate himself in the bosom of a falle Virgin, as the Son of God did in the bosom of a chait one. We must believe that Nero was Antichrist. In a word, we must admit of a hundred dreaming opinions about it, which at this day are unanimously rejected. If the Authority o the Fathers be not good in many places, 'tis good in none, 'tis doubtfull every where. We mus have proofs drawn from the Scriptures; to shev U

us that Antichrist must be a Iew. But see Bel-

larmines great proof.

III. Antichrist must be received by the fews as Antichrise their Messiah. And the Jews would never ac- must not knowledg any for their Messiah that was a stran-ved by the ger, uncircumcised, and one that was not of strans their own nation. But where do they find this, Messiah that the fews must receive Antichrist for their Messiah. These Gentlemen, that have a more piercing fight than the Angells themselves, find it in those words of our Saviour, it am come in my Father's name, and ye have not received me; if another come in his own name, him you will receive. He that will come in his own name, and whom the fews will receive, shall be Antichrift; who will call himself the Messiah. Have these Bellatur, men any shaine left in them, to put this at the 1.3 de head of such a proof, viz. Sunt alia duo certissi-Rom.
Pontis,
ma, there are two things most certain, of which Cap. 12. this is one? Have not the fews already received seek pre-a very great Number of false Messiah's? Did they not follow their famous Barchocheva in the reign of Adrian, by whose orders more than a million of Jews that revolted from all parts under the conduct of this false Messiah, were Massacred? Whymust he of whom lesus Christ speaks; be Antichrift?

IV. But Antichrist must have his seat at Ieru-Antichrist. Salem. Therfore he must be accounted by the have his Iews for the Messiah. Another Chimæra. If the leat at Jes Messiah must have his seat at Ierusalem, why do they make him to come forth from among the ten Horns, i. e. from among the ten Kings that must divide the Roman Empire at this day, viz. Germany? For that only at this day doth fubfift under the name of the Roman Empire. What

connection, what coherence can a Iew fitting in Ierusalem have, with the ten Horns and the ten Kingdoms of Germany? Why did they acknowledg a little before, that Antichrist must be the last King that shall possess the Roman Empire? What is there in common between the Roman Empire, and the Empire of a lew that must reign at Ierusalem? Is it, perhaps, because Antichrist shall reign in Germany? By the same reason the Persian Empire must have been the same with the Affyrian, begause the Persians did extend their dominion in all places, where the Assyrians once did reign. This dream is founded on what St. Paul faith, that Antichrift must sit in the Temple of God; and on what the H. Ghost faith, that the two Witnesses whom Antishrift should flay, should lie dead on the place of the great City where 7. Christ was crucified; now he was crucified at Ierusalem. As to the first, we say, that the Temple of God can by no means fignify the Temple at Ierusalem, which was no longer the Temple of God fince God caused this voice to be heard there, Let us depart hence; fince God hath entirely abollisht the Mosaical service, since the Law was abregated, and the Gofpel Establisht. The Temple of God is the very Christian Church . wherin the throne of Antichristianism is raised up. And as for that city in the Revelation, where Jesus Christ was crucified, 'tis the Roman Empire in which the Saviour of the World was crucified, 'tis also the Empire of Antichrist, who hath crucified Jesus Christ in crucifying his subjects. Jerusalem is never called the great City, without the addition of the Holy City.

V. Antichrist must hate Idols, and not be an Idolater. Why then is Babylon called the mother

Chap. 12. of the Prophecies. 115

of whoredoms? Who doth not know, that in Antiebrif a spiritual sense Whoredom signifies Idolatry? be an la-Why do they confess, that we must understand ter of that place in Daniel concerning him, that he Dan. 11. shall worship Mahuzims? These Mahuzims, 38.

whatever they be, are they not Idols?

VI. He must deny the coming of Christ in the He must flesh. St. John doth not fay fo. He faith indeed, not deny the cothat he that denies, that lesus Christ is come into ming of the World, and who doth not acknowledg an the fleth. incarnate God, is Antichrist, in the sense wherin the same Apostle saith there are many Antichrists, and in that sense, wherin they that overthrow the foundations of the Christian Religion are Anti-

christs.

VII. He shall abolish the sacrifice of the Mass to abolish and shall make men renounce their Baptism. This the Mals. is not faid in any place. It is true, 'tis faid of Antiochus, that he shall cause the daily sacrifice to cease, which he also did. It is true also, that in so doing he was a Type of Antichrist, who hath caused the true facrifices to cease, which are prayers to God, to substitute in their place the worship of Mahuzims, and Demi-Gods.

VIII. He is to overcome three Kings, viz. Eow Antichnitis those of Lybia, Ethiopia and Egypt. It is true also, to overthat this is expresly spoken concerning Antio-three chus, and that it agrees to Antichrift, as to the kings, person of whom Antiochus was the Type. And it is very certain, this hath been accomplisht in the Roman Antichristian Empire, in what sense foever we understand it. For the Court of Rome hath destroyed three Kingdoms in Italy, that of the Lombards that of the Goths, and before these that of the Greeks. These are the three Kingdoms which the Pope hath ruin'd, to usurp his Tem-

poralities. He hath overthrown the King of Naples, him of Sicily, and him of Germany, to make them his vaffals. He hath overcome the third part of those Kingdomes that have submitted to him, because he hath usurped more than a third part of their Riches, their Lands and their Iurisdiction.

How Anrichrift caufeth down ven.

XII. He is to cause fire to come down from It is enough to make fire come down from heaven, to hurl Anathema's, and lightnings on the heads of men, to damn them if it were from Hea- possible for him to do it, and effectually to kill them. For these are the lightnings, tho painted ones, that have fet the Christian World on

He is not by arms.

XIII. He must conquer all the World by arms. to conquer How can this be true, feeing the H. Spirit faith expresly, that the ten Kings, which you your selves confess are co-temporary with Antichrist, his friends and fubjects, fhall freely give their power to him? There will be no need therfore to conquer them by arms. Moreover, the Pope hath not been wanting to make use of carnal weapons to strengthen and encrease his Soveraignty.

Enoch and be killed.

XIV. Enoch and Eliss must come again in the Elias must time of Antichrist, he must kill them, and they turn, nor must rise again. These are ridiculous visions, Fewish fables, or tales made in imitation of them, who always expect their Elias as well as their Messiah. As for us, we keep close to what the Lord J. Christ hath told us, that Elias hath already come, and that that Elias was Iohn Baptist; who had the power and Spirit of Elias. As for Enoch and his return, it is a vision that hath not the least foundation in History or in Prophecy. 'Tis

'Tis true, Enoch was translated into Heaven; but there is not one word whence we can hope for his return. These are fables upon fables. That Enoch and that Elias, those two witnesses that must appear again in the time of Antichrist, are hidden (as they fay) in a retired place, in the Earthly Paradife, that subfifts to this very day, and which is invisible to all men.

XV. Antichrist is to style himself God, and the Antichrist only God. How abfurd is this? How doth this is not to agree with what you fay, that Antichrist must style himbe received by the lews as their Messiah; that only God. he is to re-establish the law of Moses, that he must set on foot again the Levitical worship? How would the Iews receive him for their Messiab, if he were so wicked a person, as not to believe there were a God? To what purpose should he rebuild the Temple of Ierusalem, and why should he offer facrifices to God in it, if he made himself to be worshipped as the only God? Besides, it is clear enough, that the Pope causes himself to be adored like a God, tho he doth not call himself either the only God, or the great God.

XVI. He is not to come till the Roman Em-Germany pire be entirely destroyed. We shall afterwards take Roman an occasion to examin this. In the mean time, Empire, consider what absurdities these men run them-that must selves into. According to them, the Roman amongten Empire doth yet subsit, viz. in the branch of Kings under Anti-Germany. According to them, at the end of christ. the World the Roman Empire shall be divided among ten Kings, that shall be the Friends, the co-temporaries, and the supporters of Antichrist. That is to fay, the Empire of Germany shall be divided into ten Kingdoms. Those will be nota-

ble Kingdoms, those ten Kingdoms on the other fide the Rheine, and do well deserve a place even ten times over in the Prophecies of Daniel and St. Iohn. If Antichrift must not come till the Roman Empire be destroyed, why did they confess, that the little Horn in the 7th. Chapt. of Daniel, is Antichrist? This Horn, doth it not play the part of the fourth Beaft, i.e. of the Roman Empire? Why do these Gentlemen agree to this, that Antichrist is the seventh Head of the first Beast in the 13th. of the Revelation, which they together with us acknowledg to be the Roman Empire? Why did Bellarmine grant, that Antichrist is to be the last Roman Emperour? The Roman Empire, therfore shall not be destroyed when Antichrist shall come, because that Empire shall continue under him.

Antichtift must come before the World.

XVII. He is not to come but just at the end of the World. He is not to come till the last times. end of the But we shall hereafter examin, whether the last times fignify the three last years before the day of judgment. And when we shall have proved that the 1260 Days of Antichrists reign are so many

Years, this point will be cleared up.

The Gofpel hath been preached aimoft throughout the WVorld.

XVIII. Before he comes, the Gospel must have been preached throughout all the World. Indeed before the Antichristian Empire did appear and was perceivable, the Gospel had been preached in that which they called the whole World from the time of the Apostles, in all the extent of the Roman Empire, and beyond it, in all the then known World, in the countries which they knew were inhabited, and where they could enter without being hindred by the barbarity of those that dwelt there. But this universal preaching throughout all the Earth, without Exception ception, must be consequent upon the fall of Antichrift, and not a fign of his coming. Further, this term of Universal preaching even then must not be taken in the strictest sense. For it may

be there will be some Exceptions.

XIX. Lastly; Antichrist must be a Magician. It is not necessary, And that, because he must work great signs and that Aunmiracles by the help of Magick. Tis sufficient should be for the sulfilling of these Oracles, that he doth a Magic his figns by illution and the enchantment of mens cian. fenses, by cheating and deceit, and also by the help of the Devil; without his making any compact with the Devil either direct or indirect. The fallemiracles of *Popery* also are wrought by the cheats of the *Priests*, or purely by lies, or by the Devil, that makes himfelf sport with their miserable devotion. Seeing all these Characters of the Antichristian Empire are all false, we must for the future examin and feek out what are the true Characters of it.

CHAP. XIII.

What are the true Characters of the Antichristian. Empire. They are three , Tyranny , Idolatry , and great corruption of manners. That we. must not look on Tyranny alone, as the sole Character of Antichrift.

WE are feeking after the Characters of the The Anti-Anti-Antichristian Empire. I believe we may christian hope to find them in the names which the Holy Empire Spirit gives it. For affuredly names are given by names, that God to fignify the nature of things. I find that note its . I 4 the racters.

the Holy Spirit gives three names to that Empire. He calls it Egypt and Sodom, and lastly, Babylon. Egypt and Sodom in the eleventh of the Revelation, where speaking of the death of the two witnesses, he faith, their dead bodies shall lie in the street of the great City, which is spiritually called Sodom and Egypt. Babylon, in as many places of the same book as 'tis said in, she is fallen, she is fallen, Babylon the great. Come out of Babylon, my people. These three names signify the three Characters of that Babylonish Empire.

The name of Egypt Lignifies the pride Tyranny and Cruelchrist.

Egypt is the embleme of Tyranny, Pride and Cruelty. Of Tyranny, because therethe Israelites did groan under hard bondage in the chains of Pharaoh, who tyrannifed over them; Of Crueley of Anti-ty, because that cruel Prince did vex them forely with hard labour, and the death of their children, whom he caused to be drowned in the river Nile; Of Pride, because this proud Tyrant rebelled against God with an intolerable pride, saying, Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voyce?

Sodom figmifies the great corsuprion of manners in the Antichristian Empire.

Sodom fignifies the mighty corruption of manners, and the reason of it may be easily apprehended. It was neither Tyranny nor Cruelty that destroyed Sodom. We do not read, that she did aspire after the dominion. It was not Idolatry'; at least, we have no reason to believe, that she was more notorious for it, than the other Canaanites round about. It was therefore only dissoluteness, luxury and debauchery, ease and abundance of bread, as the Prophets speak. Therefore when they would fet forth a mighty corruption of manners, they borrow an expression from hence, and use the names of Sodom nd Gemorrha. Hear the word of the Lord

IT. 1. 1c.

ye Rulers of Sodom; give ear unto the Law of our God, ye people of Gomorrha. After which Isaiah falls not upon their Idolatry, but upon their corrupt manners. He reproaches them with nothing but their injustice and violence.

Lastly, Babylon signifies Idolatry. All do a-Babylon signifies the

gree, that Babylon was the fountain of all forts Idolatry of of Idolatry. From Chaldea it spread it self over Antichriall the Earth: That is the fountain and spring of men, 'tis also of false Gods. As she was the first fountain, so she did continue the chief Seat of it. Twas there that was the most famous Temple, of the most infamous of all the Heathen Divinities, viz. Venus the Goddess of prostitutions. And 'tis plain, that by way of allusion to this infamous Goddess, Spiritual Babylon is represented in the 17th of the Revelation, as a whore fitting on a beast, and offering her self from on high to every comer. For Women did expose and prostitute themselves in the most visible places of the Temple of that Venus of Babylon.

So then, these are the three Characters, by Thesethree which the Antichristian Empire is represented to things Tyus, in those places that speak of it. In the se-latry, and cond Chapter of the second Epistle to the These corruption of manners falonians, the head of this Empire is called the we meet man of sin, and the son of perdition, i.e. utterly with in all the descriploft, and plunged into a mighty fink of corruption; tions of Behold Sodom. 'Tis faid, that he should exalt Antichrist. himself above all that is called God, that he should set in the Temple of God, behaving himself as though be were God; Behold Egypt, pride and tyranny. His Religion is called a mystery of iniquity, and he is to establish it by signs and lying wonders; behold Idolatry, and behold Babylon. All the Hearhens

Heathens called their Religion and their Ceremonies by the name of Mysteries. Ceres had her mysteries, Bacchus had his, and Venus of Babylon had hers also; but these Mysteries were abominable and idolatrous.

In the eleventh of the Revelation, this Empire is called a Gentilism, a Paganism. The outward Court is left to the Gentiles, for them to tread under foot for 42 months. Behold Babylon; behold Idolatry. By the prophaning of the outward Court, is also meant the corruption of manners; because the Heathens were wont to make the Temples of their Idols, the place of their most filthy debauches. In the same Chapter it is said, that the beast which comes out of the bottomless pit, shall make war with the Saints, and overcome them, and kill them. There is the tyranny and

cruelty of Egypt.

In the two Visions of the 13th Chapter of the Revelation, this Antichristian Empire is represented as a Beast. In the first as a beast compounded of a Leopard, a Bear and a Lion, three cruel Beasts. This is to set forth its cruelty and tyranny. It is given to him to make war with the Saints, and to overcome them. Here again is Egypt, that oppresses the children of God, and makes a cruel war upon them. Men worship this Beaft and the Dragon, that gave him his power. And they worshipped the Dragon, which gave power to the Beast, and they worshipped the Beaft. Behold Babylon, where a Dragon was worshipped, to which it may be the Holy Ghost alludes. Lastly, to this Beast was given a mouth, speaking great things, and blasphemies against God, his Name, his Tabernacle, and them that dwellin Heaven; There is pride and idolatry. The

The fecond Beast works great figns to seduce Rev. 13.14. men: And deceiveth them that dwell upon the Earth, by means of those miracles, which he had power to do in sight of the beast. 'T is therefore

a false Prophet, that works false Miracles, to cause his false Gods to be worshipped. 'Tis a Prophet of Rabylon and of Idols. He causes all them to be killed, that do not worship the image of the beaft. Its cruelty and tyranny makes this

Empire a true Egypt.

In the 14th Chapter, 'tis faid of this Babylon, that she made all nations drunk with the wine of the wrath of her fornications. They are her Idolatries, that are so called. And in the 17th Chap. she is more largely described as a prostitute woman, arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious Stones and Pearls, having a golden Cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication. And upon her fore-head was a name written MYSTERY. i. e. Religion; and for the explication of this word Mystery, 'tis added, the mother of fornications or idolatries; this is Babylon. She is also the mother of the abominations of the Earth; This is Sodom, whose corruption spreads it self even to the end of the World. She makes her self drunk with the blood of the Saints, this is Egypt, 'tis cruelty and tyranny.

One cannot question whether these be the wheresa-Characters of the Babylonish Empire. But we must ever thele three Chacarefully observe, that in all places of Christen-racters are dom where these Characters are found, the pride there is and tyranny of Egypt, the filth and abominations Antichriof Sodom, and the Idolatries of Babylon, there It is not s the Antichristian Empire; in whole or in part, confined and hereupon we must conclude that this Fire only to the And hereupon we must conclude, that this Em- Empire of

pire the Pope,

The Greek Church makes a part of Ba. bylon.

to be the

Empire.

pire is not confined to what we call the Papism, the Places subject to the Pope, the Latin Church. In the Greek Church there is Idolatry, there is Babylon; for there they invocate Saints, and worship Images and Relicks. There is Sodom; for the corruption of manners there is great; and this corruption when the Eastern Church was not under the Turkish Cross, appeared much more then it doth at this day. Lastly, There is Egypt, for there were tyranny and pride in that Church. The Patriarchs and Prelates of the East, in their time, and in their prosperity, carried themselves like Masters and Tyrants, though in that respect they did not go so high as the Bishop of Rome. The Greek Church did not separate from the Latin before the tenth Century; when the Latin Church was already become Sodom, by the horrible corruption of her manners; Egypt by her Tyranny and Pride; Babylon by her Idolatries. These two Churches made but one Body and one Babel. And we must not imagine, that the Greek Church by her separation became a ferusalem, seeing she retained the corruption of Babel. But this doth not hinder, but that we may look

for the capital of this Anti-christian Empire in Yet Rome ceaseth not Rome, and find the man of fin, the head of the The Greek head of the Bahylonish Empire, in the Pope. Babylonish Churches, and those of the Eastern Communior do no longer obey him. They are revolted Pro vinces, over which he pretends a right, and whi indeed ought to obey him, seeing they have ta ken his mark and fign, which is Idolatry. Pope always keeps his Titles, and as he pretend he keeps his ancient rights over these separan Churches, calling himself the universal Bisho

Besides, we muit consider all the Churches the

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have revolted from their obedience to God, united under one spiritual head which is Satan just in the same manner as Churches of different communions remain united under one spiritual head, which is Iesus Christ, if they hold the fundamental Doctrines. In like manner the corrupt Societies are united under one spiritual head, which is the Devil, as far as they sollow the Doctrine of Devils, which is Idolatry, though they are of different communions; yea, and excommunicate each other.

I therefore make no scruple to affirm; that the Babylonish Empire is in all places, where-ever tyranny, pride, corruption of worship manners and Government mingled with Christianity are to be found. And that which I say in respect of places; must be extended to times also. Tis in those ages, where pride, tyranny, corruption of manners and idolatry, have been visibly establisht in the Church, that we must look for the birth and beginning of the Antichristian Empire. And in the process of this discourse, this observation will be usefull to us, to find out that which we principally feek for in this work, i.e. the time where we are to begin the 1260. years, that are assigned for the duration of Antichristianism.

'Tis this chiefly, that hath caused our Inter-Mens minpreters to be at a loss about the time of the birth ding no other Chaof the Antichristian Empire. They have looked tacter but only to Tyranny, as if that were the only Cha-that of tyracter of this Empire. Monsieur du Plessis hath made them made a great Book about it, with this Title The mistake the Mystery of Iniquity; in which he traces this Ty-sichrists ranny of the Church of Rome and the Popes, from its birth to its perfection; as if the Mystery of Iniquity fignified nothing else: Whereas on the contrary.

contrary, the mystery! of Iniquity doth not so much as principally signify that. He that says a Mystery, saith a Religion. This ought to have been minded. So then, in this term the Papism is described with respect to its Religion and Idolatry: And its tyranny and impicty is properly meant in these words, that exalts himself above all that is called God.

Some mens heads have run fo much upon this Character of Antichrift, viz. Tyranny, as if that were the only one, that they will not find Antichrist, even in the Papism before the time that the Pope began to act the part of a temporal Prince, which they find he did towards the Year 755. This is the opinion of Monsieur du Moulin in his accomplishment of the Prophecies. This also is the reason, that he hath so widely mistaken the time of the birth of Antichristianism; and that he hathset the time of his ruin so far off: For hethinks that Antichri-Stianism will not be at an end before the Year 2015. fo we should have yet 330. Years longer to suffer. He should have remembred, that Idolatry is more Antichristian than Tyranny, or at least as much. And therefore, that there is no reason to exclude out of the Antichristian Period, the fixth, seventh, and eight centuries, wherein Idolatry was so strongly established. Corruption and looseness of manners were introduced into the Church, and were the way for Antichristianism, its progress followed by the introduction of Idolatry. And at last Antichristianism was consummated by Tyranny. These are the three true Characters of that Empire, the union whereof will shew us the true point of its birth.

CHAP. XIV.

That the three Characters of the Antichristian Empire do perfectly agree to the Empire of the Papism. Proofs' out of History and Prophecies. Reflections upon the Prophecy in the second Chapter of the second Epistle to the These falonians, and upon the end of the Roman Empire.

E have seen in the fore-going Chapter, that the names of the Antichristian Empire are Egypt, Sodom, Babylon; and that its Characters fignified by these names, are Tyranny, Pride, Cruelty, extream corruption of manners, Idolatry and Paganism. We have fixed this Babylonish Empire every where, where these Characters are to be found. We have reckon'd the Papism for the center and the body, Rome for the capital place, and the Pope for the head. We must now prove, that these Characters do perfectly agree to the *Papism*, to its capital place, and its head. But we do pretend, that as to us, this thing hath been already done: we have done it in our just prejudices against Popery, aswell as we are able; and indeed that whole work is but 1 proof of this proposition, that all the Characters of the Antichristian Empire do agree to he Papism.

If any defire a proof of this, that the Papism The Chasan Egypt, and that tyranny is exercised there, Tyransy ne need only read the twelfth and thirteenth agrees to the Papism. Chapters of the first part, where he will see that

the Empire of the Papism is an Empire purely temporal, under the thew of a spirituality; and the fourteenth Chapt. where its purely humane, politiques are so clearly brought to light, that not fo much as a shadow remains unscatter'd. If any would be affured, that the conduct of the Papism is a most horrible Tyranny, he need but read the 21. and 22. Chapters of the first part, where is an account of the infolent, tyrannical and proud actions and speeches of the Popes towards all men, without excepting even Soveraign Princes.

That of Pride azilo.

In the same Chapters will be found the proof grees to it that Pride, another Character of the Antichristian Empire, perfectly agrees to the Papism. For there its Pride will be feen in its opinions and Divinity; the pride of its Clergy and Priests; that call theinselves the Kings and Emperours of the World; the Pride of its head, who calls himself a God upon Earth, who causes Divine honour to be given to him, who domineers with authority over the Kings of the Earth; who spoils them of their Crowns, who gives away their Kingdoms to others, who dispenses with their Subjects Oaths of Allegiance; who treads them under his feet, and puts his foot upon their throat; who as for his own person, is clothed with purple, and all the pomp of the Roman Emperouis.

The Empire of the Papifmis an Egypt for auchty.

In the 26th and 27th Chapters of the second part it will plainly be seen, that cruelty perfectly agrees to this Empire. For there you will find an Epitome of all the cruel persecutions, which the Church hath suffered by this mystical Baby. lon; the blood she hath spilt; the fires she hath kindled, the witty punishments she hath invented i and the incredible number of the faithful that she hath murder'd. If enough of this be not found in that piece, you may have recourse to our History

of Popery.

The 2d recrimination is wholly spent in shewing, that the Papism since more than 700. Years ago, is like a cruel beaft, armed with teeth & claws, that tears in pieces & devoursall that opposes its greatness; and that one cannot follow it in History, but by the track of innocent blood that it hath shed. It will appear in all those places, that the Papism is always the same, and that at this very day as well as formerly, it is cruel, bloody, and tyrannical; which we have proved by the persecutions of Bohemia, Hungary, Savey, and lastly that of France; which at this day is driven on to extremity, and is the most terrible of all that ever the Church endured.

As to corruption of manners, one may be con- The Emvinced that it cannot go further than it hath alpire of the
ready gone in the Papism, by reading what we sodam for
have written in the sixth and ninth Prejudice.

corruption
of man-In the fixth we have proved the corruption of ners. the heads of the Papism, by a short History of the abominable immoralities of the Popes. And in the ninth, we have given an account of an infinite number of witnesses in all Ages, who do depose, that all the most horrible and filthy things that can be imagined, are to be met with in the carriage and manners of the Monks, Priests, and Laity in the Papism. To perfect the description of the corruption of the Papism, the eighth Prejudice may be added, in which the filthy, fordid, simoniacal and facrilegious covetonsness of Rome, and all its Agents are discover'd.

idolatry.

To be affured that Idolatry, one of the prinpire of the Papism is a cipal Characters of the Antichristian Empire, a-Babylon for grees to the Papism, you may read the 33. Chap. of the last part, where you will find a short defcription of the extravagant and abominable worship, which the Church of Rome gives to the Holy Virgin and all the Saints; in which worthip we have plainly discovered an evident Character of reprobation and Antichristianism. Lastly, for the proof of the Paganism of that Church, you may read the 12th of our prejudices. have there made a very exact Parallel between Popery and Paganism, enough to convince any one, that they both had the same spring and Author, because they have the same objects distinguisht into the very same classes, and very near the very fame ceremonies. To which may be added the History of the fables of the Papismi, more filthy and more numerous than those of Paganism. You will find it in the sixteenth Prejudice.

Besides all this, we have taken our second Prejudice from the perfect conformity; that is between the Prophecies concerning the reign of Antichrist, and the things we see in the settlement and the nature of the Kingdom of the Papifm. We have alledged all the Prophecies, wherein 'tis agreed, that - Antichrist and his Empire are both fore-told and described; and we have justified it, that all the strokes of these descriptions do agree to the Pope, to his Seat, to his Religion,

and to his Empire.

The Roman Religion, is that falling away and that Apostacy, of which St. Paul speaks in the second Chap. of the second Epist. to the Thessalonians. 'Tis the first Text we have produced against it.

That

That Religion is an Apollacy, because there is the Pa-in it Idolatry, prophaning of holy things, an in-pilmis and Apollacy. troduction of new Gods, and the abomination of Images fet up in the Sanctuary. Its head is the man of sin and the son of perdition, because his throne is the throne of pride, of covetousness, of ambition, of Simony. There we find the Politiques of the World, and of the spirit of darkness; cheating, deceit, violence, blood, fornication, fodomy, brutishness, magick, and all manner of imaginable wickedness. This head of the Papism sits in the Temple of God; i. e. in the Christian Church, where Jesus Christ dwelt, who is the foundation. He fits there as a God; for he makes his feet be kiss'd by men, yea, even by the highest powers of the Earth. He is called God, the Lievtenant of God, the Vicar of Jefus Christ, and a Vice-God. In the quality of a God, and as one clothed with his power, he changes the times and the Law. He dispenses with Dan, 7. things against the Law of God, against the Canons of the Church, against the Apostle, against the Old and New Testament. He lists up himfelf above all that is called God; for he exalts himfelf above all the Kings of the Earth, that are the Gods of this lower World. He exaltshimfelf also above the true God, in making such laws as make void the Laws of God; for instance, in commanding to worship Images, which God hath forbidden us to worship. He exalts himfelf above the Saints, which are his Demy-Gods. For in the quality of a Judge, and consequently of a Superiour, he Canonifes them, he places them in the Heavens; he causes them to be honoured with Temples and Altars, or he refuseth it to them.

Hiŝ

His Religion is a mystery of iniquity; for all that The Papism is a Mystery of is in it is unrighteous, unjust, wicked. 'Tis usurpations, violences and Idolatries. It ravishes Iniquity. away from men their just rights, and from God that worship that belongs to him alone; to appropriate it to a Tyrant, or give it to subjects that do not deserve it. 'Tisa Mystery, for it hath all the appearance of a Myflical Religion. It hath ceremonies in abundance, a pompous worship, a mighty out-side; but 'tis a Mystery of iniquity. This mystery was establish t by the efficacy of Satan; with all power, signs and lying wonders. For one can't reckon up either the Diabolical illusions, or the Cheats of the Priests, or the lying Miracles by which this false worship, and this false Re-

ligion, was establisht in the World.

The explication and application of that place of St. Paul to the Empire of the Papism, have been already made to exactly, that we shall not do it over again, except only that Article, in which the Apostle saith, Te know what with-holdeth,

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that he might be revealed in his time, &c. He who now letterh, will let, till he be taken out of the way, and then shall that wicked one berevealed. All the world did formerly believe, and so it doth still, that by him who Held and possessed, or didlet, in St. Pauls time, we must understand the Roman Empire. And it hath been generally apprehended, that the Apostle intended to say, that the Antichristian Empire would not appear in the world before the Roman Empire was abolisht and destroyed. The we should stick to this, without any other explication, our cause would be much better than that of the Church of Rome. For to demonstrate that the Romish Antichrist is not yet

come, the is obliged to prove, that the Roman.

Em-

Empire doth yet subsist. She finds it in the Em-Germany is not an Empire of Germany. But nothing is more vain than pare, not this, nor more easy to be consuted. The Go-Empire. vernment of Germany is neither an Empire, nor a Roman Empire. 'Tis not an Empire.' There is nothing Despotical in it, nor any thing that favours of an Emperour. 'Tis rather a Republique, or an heap of many different Monarchical, Aristocratical and Democratical States. 'Tisnot the Roman Empire, no more than the Kingdom of France, or that of Spain. For 'tis one of the dismembred pieces of the ancient Roman Empire, as well as the other Kingdoms of Europe. It retains the name of the Roman Empire, its head is called the King of the Romans. What of allthis? Isit necessary only to retain names and vain titles, to be in possession of the thing, and to exercise the rights belonging to it? The Jews retain the name of the people of God, of the chosen people, of the Lords inheritance, by way of exclufion of all the nations of the Earth; but doth it follow, that they are what they once were, and what to this day they call themselves?

We therfore may justly say, the Roman Empire is destroyed, and was abolish when the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns rent it in pieces, and divided it into so many parts, took away the rule from the City of Rome, and made it the chief City only of a part of that ancient Empire. And indeed, tisthen, that the Antichristian Empire was born, or at least began to be Revealed, that is to say, to become sensible; and this was

in the fifth Age.

But this doth not agree with the other Prophecies; for according to St. John and Daniel, the fourth Monarchy, which is that of the Ra-

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mans,

mans, must continue till the Kingdom be given to the Saints, and all the Nations of the World be reduced to the obedience of Jesus Christ.

This is in the seventh of Daniel. There he

The Roman Empire according to the and Danicl is not yet ended. v. 17, 18.

V. 23.

makes four Beafts, i. e. four Monarchies or four Empires. These four Beasts are four Kings, that Prophecy shall arise out of the Earth. But the Saints of the most high shall take the Kingdom, and posses the Kingdom for ever, even for ever and ever. He places nothing at all between the end of the fourth Beast or the fourth Empire, and the Kingdom given to the Saints. Now if the fourth Monarchy did cease in the fifth Century, then the firth Monarchy, which is the Kingdom of 7. Christ, being not begun, there would be the space of 12. or 13. hundred Tears between the fourth Monarchy and the reign of A. Christ upon the Earth. One can't conceive why the H. Spirit should leave so wide a gap of time in the Prophecy. This is yet more evident by what follows.

The Angell, that explains the vision to Daniel, faith to him, The fourth Beaft (hall be the fourth Kingdom upon Earth, which shall be diverse from all Kingdoms, and (hall devour the whole Earth, and

shall tread it down, and break it in pieces. And the V. 24. ten borns out of this Kingdom are ten Kings, that shall arise; and another shall arise after them, and he shall be diverse from the first, and he shall subdue

three Kings. And he shall speak great words ₹. 25. against the most High, and (ball wear out the faints of the most High, and think to change times and law; and they shall be given into his hand, untill a time, and times, and the dividing of time. But V. 25.

the judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and to destroy it unto the end. And

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the Kingdom, and dominion, and the greatness of the Kingdom under the whole heaven [ball be given to the people of the Saints of the most High, &c. He had said before, on occasion of the fourth Beast and his little Horn, I beheld them, because of the voice of the great words, which the horn spake; I beheld even till the beast was slain, and his body destroyed, and given to the burning stame.

'Tis clear, that the ten Horns, or theten Kingdoms, together with the little Horn, that subdues three Kings, are a continuation of the fourth Beast, and make but one Monarchy together with it, which Monarchy must endure till the

Kingdom be given to the people of God.

The fame thing plainly appears in the dream Chap. 2. of Nebuchadnezzar, and the explication which Daniel gives of it. Nebuchadnezzar saw in a dream a great Statue, whose head was of Gold, his shoulders and his arms of Silver, his belly of Brass, his legs of Iron, and his feet divided into ten Toes were partly of Earth and partly of Iron. A Stone cut out of the mountain without hands, breaks this statue in pieces, mingles the Gold, the Silver, the Iron and the Brass, and reduces them all to dust. Daniel explaining this dream, declares, that the head fignifies the Monarchy of the Affyrians, of which Babylon was then the capital city fince the ruin of Nineveh, and Nebuchadnezzar the head. That the shoulders of Silver fignify a second Monarchy; and the belly of Brassathird. And the fourth Kingdom shall belike Iron, for as much as Iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things. All the World is agreed, that this is the Roman Monarchy. After which follows, not the destruction, but the division of that Empire among ten Kings. And wheras thou farvest the .

V. 32. V. 33,

V. 34.

Chap. 14.

the feet and toes, part of potters clay, and part of iron, the Kingdom shall be divided, viz. into ten other Kingdoms, as the feet into ten toes. For the ten toes of the statue, and the ten horns of the Beast, are the same thing; which all Interpreters have acknowledged. Among these ten Kings must be come, that must subdue three, i.e. Antichrist. As therefore the ten Toes make a part of the Statue, and the ten horns a part of the Beast, 'tis plain that the ten Kings, that must arise from the division of the Roman Empire, and the reign of Antichrist that must establish himself, by the ruin of three of those Kings, are the continuation of the Roman Empire, and the Roman Empire it self.

Now immediately after, and without any thing happening between, comes the reign of Jesus Christ, and of the Holy people, signified by the little stone cut without hands out of the mountain. And in the days of these Kings shall the God of Heaven set up a Kingdom, which shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these Kingdoms, and it shall stand for

ever.

The same thing is evident by the Revelations of Saint John. The first Beast in the 13th of the Revelation, is certainly the same with the fourth Beast in the 7th Chapter of Daniel: 'tis the Roman Empire. We have seen before, that 'tis agreed, that the second Beast in the same Chapt. which had but two horns, is the same with the sore-going Beast that had ten. Now the fore-going Beast is the Roman Empire; the second Beast is the Empire of Antichrist. Whence it is plain that the reign of Antichrist must be the continuation of the Roman Empire.

Saint Iohn, after having described the Roman Empire, continued under Antichrist, in the 13th Chap. carries on this continuation in the 14th Chap. to the total ruin of that Empire, to the judgement that God causes to fall on the Kingdom of Antichrist, to the harvest and to the vintage, i. e. to the total destruction of the Devils Kingdom. The following Chapters carry on the matter also to the reign of Jesus Christ, the description of which begins in the 20th Chap. of the book. There is nothing comes between; whereby it is clear, there is no interval of time, nor any Monarchy between the Roman Empire, and the Monarchy of J. Christ; and so that the Antichristian Empire, that must immediatly procede the reign of Jesus Christ, is the continua-

tion of the Roman Empire.

The same thing is evident from the 17th Chap. which is an explication of the visions of the 13th. The 13th Chap: speaks of two Beasts, the one had feven heads and ten horns, the other hath but one head and two horns. The 17th Chapt. speaks no more of the second Beast. It speaks only of a woman riding on a Beaß of seven heads and ten horns. 'Tis because the second Beast at the bottom was no more than a continuation of the first; i. e. it was no more than the continuation of the Roman Empire. Therefore the Holy Spirit in explaining the adventures of the first Beast, pretends to explain those of the second also. For otherwise, if the two Beasts had been different, 'tis plain the H. Spirit would not have been wanting to have spoken of the one as well as of the other in the 17th Chap, where he explains the visions of the Beasis. Now this Beast with seven beads and ten horns; i.e. the Roman Empire must reach reach to the end of the perfecutions, and to the reign of 7. Christ. This appears plainly in the 18th, and the following Chapters, where the ruin of Antichrist is represented and described at

large.

If these proofs did not suffice to prove, that the Empire of Antichrist must be a continuation of the Roman Empire, one might bring others from the comparison of the two Beasts of the 13th. Ch. For 'tis clear, that 'tis one and the same Empire represented by two Beasts. And the thing is so plain, that the Popish Authors themfelves do acknowledg it. We have heard Bellarmin confess it, and say, that Antichrist must be a King possessing the Roman Empire, but without the name of the Roman Emperour.

He that did St. Paul, and was to be removed out of the way before Antichrift came, is the fixth head of the Beaft with ten Horns and feven

heads.

If this be so, what must we understand by the time of those words of St. Paul, only he that now letterh or possesseth, will let or possess till he be taken out of the way, and then shall that wicked one be revealed? It doth not import, till the Roman Empire be abolisht, as the Ancients did believe, and as the Agents of Antichrist at this day would fain perswade us. We must remember, that in the Beaft in the Revelation, with seven Heads and ten Horns, the seven Heads are seven forms of Governments, under which the Roman Empire hath past. I. Kings. 2. Consuls. 3. Decemvires. 4. The Tribunes of the People. 5. Perpetual Dictators. 6. Emperours. 7. and lastly, Popes. Every one of these Heads and these Governments hath had its time, one hath passed away and another hath come in its place. In the time of St. Paul the Head of the Emperours was in possession. And 'tis of that we must understand those words of his Prophecy, only be which now with-holdeth, or possesseth, i.e. the

the Head of the Emperors, shall cease at Rome, and then the Antichristian Kingdom shall be revealed, and quickly form the seventh Head, which shall be that of the Popes, calling themselves the Vicars of J. Christ, but being indeed the true Antichrifts.

And thus you have what I thought necessary to be added for the explication of that Prophecy of St. Paul contained in the 2d. Ep. to the Theffa-

lonians.

CHAP. XV.

An explication of the Visions of the thirteenth Chapter of the Revelation, and of the two Beasts that appear therin.

WE come now to the description of the An-tichristian Empire, according as we find it in the Revelation, a book particularly defigned to describe it to us. 'Tis found above all in the 13th. Chapter. Two Beafts are scen in this Chapter. We shall immediately examin both the one and the other, following the Text word for word.

V. I. And I faw a Beast rise out of the sea, having seven Heads and ten Horns, and upon his Horns ten crowns, and upon his Heads the name of Blas-

phemy.

2. And the beast, which I saw, was like unto a Leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a Bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a Lion; and the Dragon gave him his power, and his seat, and great authority.

There is no need that I should observe here,

A beaft Significs a worldly Empire, enemy of God.

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that in the style of the Prophets a Beast signifies an Empire. All the world knows it, and confesses it. It must only be noted, that a Beast fignifies an Empire that is worldly, terrestrial, and an enemy to God. The Kingdom of God and of Jesus Christ, that must be given to the Saints after the fourth Monarchy, is never represented under the image of a Beast. The Beast that appears here, is the fourth Monarchy, which we have feen described in the text of the seventh Chapter of Daniel. The Prophet had faid, that it was diverse from all the other Beasts. And Saint John in the explication of it faith, that it was composed of the shape of a Lion, a Leopard, and a Bear; wheras the fore-going Beasts had but one simple shape. The First was as a Lion with the wings of an Eagle. The fecond was as a Bear, and the third as a Leopard. But this fourth Monarchy hath all the strength, and all the advantages of the three others together. Tis couragious and strong as a Lion. It had the swiftness of a Leopard in its conquests. hath the firmness of a Bear, whose large feet make a firm basis for its wholebody.

Why the fourth Monarchy appears entire in the Revelati-

The Holy Spirit lays before the Prophets eyes this Roman Monarchy whole and entire, altho about a third part of it was already past, because this Monarchy was to be the subject, on which all the great events were to turn. And to know an object well, it must not be shewn by pieces, but all entire. So that 'tis reasonable the Prophet should see this Beast, or this Monarchy, in its whole extent. He riseth out of the Sea. This is not what was faid in the eleventh Chapter, he rifeth out of the bottomless pit. The bottomless pit and the sea are not the same thing. The

The bottomless pit is Hell. Here the seasignissies a great number of people. The Roman Monarchy rose from the midst of the people, as amonster that should rise out of the sea. 'Tis because it was establisht with a terrible havock, such as a hideous monster, that should rise out of the sea, and of an enormous greatness would cause, making the waves to foam, blowing the water with his nostrills, and fending out terrible bellowings. 'Tis the emblem of the manner; wherby the Roman Empire was establisht.

This Beaft hath feven Heads. The Spirit explains this of fo many Kings, and fo many mountains. The seven heads are seven Kings, and seven Mountains. See here the Character of Rome; together with its Empire. It sits on seven Heads that is to fay, on feven Mountains; and it had feven Kings, that is to fay, feven forms of Soveraign Governments. We have already reckon'd them up in the foregoing Chapter. 1. Kings. 2. Consuls. 3 Decemvires. 4. Tribunes of the people. 5. Perpetual Distators, 6. Emperours, 7. Popes. He hath ten Horns. The Prophet doth not say

how these Horns were distributed on the Heads. But however it is certain, that they were all on Theten the seventh Head, that is to say, on the Head only on of the Papes. For 'tis under the Papel Domi-the seventh head. nion, that the Roman Empire is divided among head. ten Horns, that is to fay, among ten Kings. Enrope, that obeyeth the Pope, is divided into ten Principal Kingdoms. 1. Germany. 2. Hungary. 3. Poland. 4. Suedeland. 5. France. 6. Spain. 7. Italy. 8. England. 9. Portugal. 10. Scotland. The other Kingdomes and States were dependencies on these. From the first division of the Roman Empire, that happened in the fifth Age, the partition

was made among ten Kings also, as we shall obferve afterwards. Horns always fignify power in the Scripture: this is known. So that these ten Horns must be powers, But to fignify that these Powers are Soveraign ones, and not subordinate, the Spirit gives them Diadems. They are Soveraigns in name ; but in truth they are dependents on the feventh bead, which is the Pope, and the Papifm. For the Papifm subjects all Kings to the Pope.

On the heads there is a name of blasphemy. This is not on one of the heads, but on all of them, And the name of blasphemy, is that of the Queen of the universe, which she vould always bear,

since she attained to her greatness:

Terrarum Dea, Gentiumque Roma.

'Tis the title of Rome eternal, as Saint Terome Ad Algas, hath observed. The Roman Emperours made themfelves be called your Divinity. They built Temples to them, they burnt incense to their Genius, they facrificed to them. The feventh head hath also its names of blasphemy. The Pope is called his Holiness, Vice-God, God on Earth, Vicar of Jesus Christ. Rome under his Dominion is called infallible Rome, eternal Rome.

The Dragon gives him his power; 'Tis the Devil which gives to the Roman Empire the false Religion, the idolatries and heresies, by which it makes war against God; the ambition, the cruelty, and the covetousness, by which it makes war a-

gainst men.

V. 3.

And I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death, and his deadly wound was healed; and all the world wondered after the Beast. The Prophet doth not fay, what bead was wounded: but it can't be doubted, but that it was the last fave

one.

one. For that which comes in the place of that which is wounded, lasts to the end. Therefore the head wounded to death must be the fixth; and the refurrection of this head must make the fevenih head, or the seventh Government. The fixth head is that of the Emperours. 'Tis wounded by the Goths and the Vandals. The Roman Empire is destroyed. But it rises again under another head, and a new kind of government, viz. De Donat; that of the Popes. In the power of the Papacy is Constant. brought forth again, if not the grandure of the ancient Empire, yet at least a form of government, that is not very much different from that, by which all the nations once obeyed the Emperours. Tis the confession of Steuchus Bishop of Agobio.

All the World wondered after the beaft. The Earth being aftonisht, to see the Roman Empire establisht under the new name of the Roman Church, follows this new Beaft, submits to this Church; being ravisht with this dignity, that appeared to lift up Christianity to the height of grandeur, it submitted to this Chimeera of the ipiritual and temporal Principality of the Church

of Rome. And there was given to him a mouth, speaking great things and blasphemies. After this, tis only the seventh head that is treated of, which is called the Beast simply, because 'tis the longest duration of the fourth Monarchy. 'Tis therefore this feventh head, the Pope and the Papism, that brings forth these great things. Can there be any thing: greater than that which the Roman Church faith of it self, that she is the Sponse of Christ, the Queen of all the Churches, the infallible Judge of all controversies, the Ark, out of which there is no salvation, the Divinity to which all nations must

must pay homage, the common mother of all Christians, the Soveraign of the Kings of the Earth, that can depose them, transfer their Crowns, and give them to whom the thinks fit? See the great things; and these great things are blasphemies. This is clear. For to attribute that to her felf, which belongs only to God, is to

blaspheme.

And power was given to him to continue forty and two months. 'Tis still the seventh head that is treated of. 'Tis to it that the period of forty and two months, of twelve hundred and fixty days, that is to fay, of twelve hundred and fixty years, is affigued. 'Tis clear, that these forty two months do not respect the entire Beast, that is to fay, the feven heads, or the feven Governments; for after the third verse; 'tis only the feventh head that is spoken of. Moreover, the seventh Monarchy; in its whole extent, hath lasted almost twice forty two prophetical months, as we have before observed. 'Tis therefore the duration of the Antichristian Empire, or of the second period of the fourth Menarchy, that must be extended to 1260. years.

. He opened his mouth in blasphemy against God. 'Tis to blaspheme God to attribute to it self his power, as the Roman Church doth against his name: that is to say, against his glory. The Papism ravishes away the glory from God to give it to the creatures. Against his Tabernacle; that is to fay, against his Temple and his Church, in calling the true Children of God, which are his house; heretiques and schismaticks. Against them that dwell in Heaven. These are the Saints and Angels, of whom the Papism makes idols, and

whom by consequence it greatly injureth.

And

And it was given to him to make war with the Saints, and to overcome them. 'Tis well enough known how the Papism hath employed Anathemaes, thunders, fire, and fword to extinguish the truth, and to destroy the faithful.

And I beheld another beaft coming out of the v. 11. Earth, and he had two horns like a Lamb, and he

spake as a Dragon.

In the fore-going vision, the Holy Spirit re-The scond presented the fourth Monarchy in its two Periods, two hotns, and its whole extent by only one Beaft. We have feen more than once, that this Monarchy hath two periods very near of the same duration. The first is from the birth of Rome; to the ruin of the Imperial dignity, and the division of the Empire into ten Kingdoms. The second, from the destruction of the Imperial dignity, to the entire ruin of the Roman Church. 'Tis this fecond period, which the Prophet here represents under the image of a second Beast. 'Tis another Beast, because it is another name, another sort of Empire, an Empire hidden under the name of the Church. 'Tis a matter that begins again all anew. As the City of Rome in its birth was little, insensible, a small matter in a word, during two or three ages; so this new Roman Empire, that was to be brought forth again, was to commence also from weak beginnings, and to be but a very little thing for some ages. As this later period of the fourth Monarchy was to last as long as the other, and was to have a form wholly different from it, it deserved to be called another beaft.

This second Beast ascends out of the Earth; and not out of the Sea. 'Tis the same Beast ? that is spoken of in the eleventh Chapter; that

V. 12.

it ascends out of the bottomless pit, that is to say, The one hinders not the other. The Papism comes from Hell, but not by the same means as the first beast did. These two Empires come not from the same place. The first Empire springs from the people, and their ambition. The fecond Empire proceeds from the Clergy, and their ambition. It springs from the Earth as a plant, that shoots out small, and becomes great insensibly, without effusion of blood, and without spoil. He had two horns like a Lamb. The Roman Church calls her self the Spouse of the Lamb; usurps his power; the name of fesus Christ is always in her mouth; and if she may be believed, the doth but exercise the power of Jesus Christ, that hath been lawfully conferred upon her. Jesus Christ hath two powers, in Heavenand in Earth. All power is given me in Heaven and Earth, saith he. The Roman Church faith the same thing of her felf. She ascribes to her self the temporal power, and the spiritual one. He speaks as a Dragon. For he utters blasphemies against God, and terrible threatnings against his Children.

And he exerciseth all the power of the first beast before him. The Papism hath re-establisht all the authority of the ancient Emperours. The Roman Church causes her self to be served by Kings. She takes away their demeaus, she disposes of their Crowns, the draws tribute from them, and exercifeth jurisdiction in all their States. The first Beast, that is to say, the Roman Pagan Empire, did no more in the countries that were subject to it.

And causeth the Earth, and them which dwell therein to worship the first Beast. Raising up in her self the power of the ancient Empire, she makes that ancient Empire be raifed up again,

under

under a new name, viz. that of the Roman Church, be adored and ferved. And he doth great wonders, so that he maketh fire come down from heaven on Earth in the fight of men. We thall have occasion to observe, and prove several times hereafter, as we have already done before, that in the style of the Prophets, Heaven; when an Estate and an Empire is treated of, always fignifies the foveraign region of those dignities. The Sun is the Soveraign, the stars are the Grandees. Here an Empire, a State, is treated of under the name of a Beast. The Soveraign region of that State is the Heaven; from that State falls fire, that is to fay, thunders. It can't be doubted, but this is what the Roman Church it self calls thunders, and thundring Bulls. 'Tis those decrees and those Papal Bulls, which proceed from the Court of Rome. These are no other than Past-board thunders and artificial fire-works. However 'tis known, that they have fet Kingdoms in a flame a hundred and a hundred times, and have many times thought to set all Europe on Fire. To this are added Signs, that is to fay, prodigies of pride, ambition; madness, policy, carnal weapons, and other means, by which the Beast of Rome hath used to establish its dominion, and subject Kings to its felf. This doth not exclude the false miracles, which the Papism hath used to estblish it self. But as it is here consider'd much more as a Kingdom than as a Religion, by these signs'tismuch better to understand the wicked means it hathem. ployed to establish its tyranny, than the lying miracles, which it used to establish its false mysteries.

And deceiveth them which dwell on the Earth by the means of those miracles. That is to say,

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7. 16.

he induced them by all the ways of deceit and violence to do homage to him, and fubmit themselves to his dominion, Saying to them that dwell on the Earth, that they should make an image to the beast. And he had power to give life unto the image of the beast, that the image of the beast should both speak, and cause that as many as would not worship theimage of the Reast, should be killed. This here is an admirable place. The Roman Church is an Empire. However, it is but an image of an Empire, an imaginary Empire, founded only on the deceived imagination of men. They need but fay NOT, to destroy this Empire. The reality of an Empire confilts in citadells, in fortrefles, in armics. The Roman Church hath none of all this. For the little armies that the Pope might raise, is not that which secures his Empire. 'Tis not therfore a true Empire. The Convents of the Monks are his Citadels. The Monks are his Souldiers and Armies. The Priests are his Emissaries. The Bishops and Areh-Bishops are his Lievtenants. But all these are but images. Nevertheless this image of an Empire speaks, acts, makes decrees, raites all Europe, and causes all those to be killed, that will not pay it the like homage, which was render'd to the ancient Roman Empire.

And he causeth all, both small and great, &c. to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their forcheads. And that no man might buy, or sell, savehe that had the mark or the name of the Beast. The Forehead is the seat of profession. Thence it came, that ancient Christians signified their profession of Christianity by a sign of the Cross on the forehead. The Hand is the instrument of action. The inhabitants of the Earth can

neither

neither buy, nor fell, under the dominion of the Papism, that is to say, partake of its favours and its riches, unless they have the Profession of a Papist on their Forehead, and the actions of one in their Hands. This is what is meant by the Mark of the Beaft, and not some particular

mark, and one Properly so called.

Here is wisdom; let him that bath understanding count the number of the Beast: 'for it is the number of a man, and his number is fix hundred threescore and six. If so much had not been wrote about this, here would be a subject to write a great deal upon. But in a few words, I can't doubt, but that they who have reckoned the numeral power of the letters of the name of the Roman Church, and of its Pope, have hit upon the fense of the Prophecy. Tis the number of bis name; that is to fay, expressely contained in his name. 'Tis a number of a man; that is to fay, tis a number that must be understood according as men do count; not in a prophetical and Mysterious style, which oftentimes under one number hides another unknown number. But in what language mnst we count the numeral letters of the name of the Beaft? 'Tis easy to determin that. The Prophecies must be explained according to the language of the Prophets. There are two languages of the Prophets, Hebrew and Greek. Look for the name of the Roman Church in these two languages. In Hebrew you will find Romiyth, and in Greek Lateinos. The first signisses the Roman Beast, or the Roman Church. The second fignifies the Emperour or the Latin Pope. And in the one and in the other there is exactly fix hundred threescore and six.

Here I might stop with reference to the L 2

The number 144. denotes the whole Church, because of twelve , its square.

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number 666. And 'tis with some difficulty that I enter upon the depths of the interpretation of those Authors, who would have this Number 666. respect not the Name of the Beast, but of his Empire. They pretend, that as the Number 144. is consecrated to fignify the Empire of 7. Christ, which appears by the 144. thousand Sealed ones, pretty often mention'd in the Revelation; in like manner the Number 666. mystically denotes the entire Empire of the Beast and its principal Characters. They observe, that the Number 144. hath for its square root the Number twelve. For twelve multiplied by it felf, twelve times twelve makes 144. The Number of twelve is facred, because of the twelve Patriarchs of the ancient Israel, and the twelve Apostles, that are the Patriarchs of the new Israel. So the Number 144. that mystically fignifies the whole Church of I. Christ, is founded on the Number twelve. That is to say, the whole Christian Church is founded on the Apostles, who make one divine Hierarchy. Wherfore the number twelve bears fway in all the parts of the description of the Ferusalem, which we read of in the 21. Chap. of the Revelation. She hath twelve Foundations, twelve Gates, twelve angells, twelve Tribes, twelve thousand Furlongs. The Tree of Life, which is in the midst of the place, . bears twelve Sorts of fruits every year; and lastly, the Wall is of 144. Cubits, i.e. twelve times twelve. So the Church, which hath her root in the number twelve, by the multiplication of this number twelve by it self, makes 144. a sacred Number. But the number 666. which is exorbitant, and which exceeds the number of twelve, and hath not this number twelve for its root, 15

is the emblem of the Antichristian Church. which is not founded on the twelve Apostles, which hath not twelve Articles of Faith, but many more. In a word, as the Number 666. hathno relation to that of twelve, so the Antichristian Church hath no relation to the Christian and Apostolical Church.

An Engliso Divine, one Potter, hath carried Potter's this notion further than others have done, in an opinion of express treatise, which he hath made about the ber 606. mystery of the Number 666. He pretends, that as the Number of 144. is not mystically designed to fignify the Church and the Empire of I. Christ, but for the fake of the Number 12, which is its squareroot, and on which it is built; in like manner also the Number 666, is not mystical, but by reason of the square root, on which it is raised; so he would have it, that we should extract the root of the Number 666. and believes, 'tis in this root that we must seek after the Alphery of the Empire of the Beast. Arithmeticians call the what the square root of a Number given, that number, square by which in multiplying it by it self, the number rootis. given is produced, whether there be any remainders or no. For instance, 10 is the square root of an 100, because ten multiplied by it self, 10 times 10 makea 100 without any remains. The square root of 55. is seven, because multiplying 7 by it self, 7 times 7 make 49, and a remainder of 6 makes 55. According to this, the fquare 25. Is the root of the number 666 is 25, for 25 multiplied fquare root by itself makes 625. with a remainder of 41. which makes 666.

This being supposed, that 25 is the square root and the foundation of the Number 666, he pre-tends, that as 144 founded upon 12 represents the

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The number 25. bears fway in the 1 apal Hieraachy.

whole Church, founded upon the holy Hierarchy of the 12 Apostles; in like manner 666 represents the whole Antichristian Empire of the Papism, founded upon the Antichristian Hierarchy. And to make appear how exact the opposition to the Christian Hierarchy is, he shews, that as the Number 12. bears sway in the whole composition of Ierusalem, which is the Church and the holy City, 12 Foundations, 12 Gates, 12 Angells, 12 thousand Furlongs, 12 forts of Fruits; in like manner the number 25 bears sway in all the Popish Hierarchy. I. In the number of the Cardinals, who according to their first institution, were 25, wheras the Apostles were but 12. II. In regard to the number of Churches into which Rome Christian was at first divided, which were 25. wheras the heavenly ferufalem hath but 12 Gates: The Churches in which they did baptize, answering to the Gates of the City, because Baptism is the entrance into the Church. III. In the number of the Parishes or Tribes, which in Rome were 25; wheras the ferufalem that comes down from above, hath but 12 Tribes, as appears by the 21 of the Revelation. IV. In the number of the Foundations of Rome, which are 25 Cardinalls, originally and anciently compoling the facred Colledg, that is called the foundation of the Church; wheras the Holy City hath but 12 foundations, which are the 12 Apostles. V. In the number of Angels, i.e. Pastors, who are in number 25 Pastors, Cardinals, Pastors of Pastors; wheras the ferusalem in the Revelation knows but 12 Angels, 12 principall Pastors, which are the 12 Apostles. VI. In the number of the Gates of Rome, which were 25. wheras ferulalem hath but 12. VII. In

In the extent of the City of Rome, which was 25 thousand furlongs; wheras the ferusalem of St. John hath but 12 thousand furlongs. VIII. In the number of the fruits of the Tree of Life, which are the Articles of faith, because the just shall live by faith. The fruits in the Ierusalem of St. John are but 12. The Articles of the Christian faith are but 12 also: but the Articles of the Popish faith are 25 in number. He finds moreover, ber of 25 is that the number 25 bears sway in all the depen-sound in dances of the Empire of the Papism; that in the dependencies of greatest part of the Estates of the Papism they the Papisms reckon 25 Provinces, or principal dignities. That upon the great Altar of St. Peter at Rome there is a golden Cross of 25 hands breedth. Before the Church there are five Gates, and one of them is not open'd but every 25 years. In St. Mary Major there are 25 Altars. The great Altar of the Church of St. Peters, is 25 foot square one every side. Besides all this, the Popish Altar are marked with 25 Marks, in honour of the 5 wounds of 1. (brift 5 times redoubled. The same number is consecrated in the Mass for the same reason, because of the 5. wounds of our faviour. He makes divers observations of this nature on the Number 25 bearing sway in all the Papism, even in the Council of Trent, which began by 25 Bishops, had 25 Sessions, was subscribed by 25 Arch-Bisheps, and made 25 Articles of faith. And above all, he observes, that the Number 25 with its square root 5, were conside-25 a cursed number & red by the Heathen as numbers of an ill omen. of an ill See, saith he, the reason why the Number 666 omen. represents the whole Antichristian Empire, 'tis because it hath for its square root the number 25, which is the prevailing number in the Papal Hierarchy. Wheras

Wherers the number 144. that signifies the Church, hath for its square root the number 12, which is the facred number of the Patriarchs and Apostles. As for the remainder of 41, which is added to the number 625, arising from 25. multiplied by it felf, he gives many ingenious reafons for it, and which do deserve to be consulted why God adds a re on the place. Ioseph Mede, who is a great Mamainder of ster in these sorts of things, gives a very authen-

41, to 625. tique approbation of this discovery. And it cannot be denied, but that it is very ingenious. I confess, I find it a little profound. However, I would not deny, that it is the intention of the Holy Spirit. And it may be this is the meaning of the Prophecy, Here is wisdom, let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: For understanding may signify the wisdom of this World, i. e. Arithmetique, which makes a part of humane sciences, to signify, that to penetrate into this mystery of the number 666. we must use the rules of Arithmetique, and seek for the square root of this number 666.

Besides, though one should admit all the observations of Potter as solid, this would not deilroy the common hypothesis, which is, that the number 666. alludes to the names of Lateinos and Romiyth, in which this number is so precisely found. For the product of 25. multiplied by it self makes but 625. Why did the Holy Spirit add: remainder of 41? why did he not leave the round account of 625, the product of the square roo 25? or why, resolving to add a remainder, die he not add 20 to make it 645, or 30 to make i 655; but adds precisely a remainder of 41 to mak it 666? I am perswaded, it was to make up the sur contained in the names Lateinos and Romiyth

So that it is still true, that the number 666. reers immediately to the name of the Antichristian Empire. But I will not deny, but that besides his, there are other mysteries in it; and those of Potter are very well contrived, and very probaole. To strengthen them, these two considera- Two consiions may be added; First, That the number derations to streng-12. fignifying very naturally the whole Gospel mi- then the nistry, because of the twelve Apostles, who are poster, the first Ministers of the Gospel; the number 144. must also naturally signify the body of the whole Church; because as the number 144. is produced by the multiplication of 12, in like manner the body of the Church is formed by the multiplication, which is produced by the Gospel ministry, of which the twelve Aposiles are the founders. On the other hand, as the number 666 is produced by the multiplication of 25, so the Empire of the Papism and of the Beast is produced by the multiplication, caused by his false ministry and by his false Pastors, who originally were 25.

Second, The other confideration is, that the Holy Spirit fignifies the Gospel ministry by 12, and the body of the Gospel Church by 144. And on the contrary, the body of the Empire of the Papism by 666. to teach us the proportion that is between the false (hurch and the true. 144 is but the fifth part of 666. The true Church in the time of the oppression and reign of Antichrist, is almost nothing in comparison of the salse

Church.

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CHAP. XVI.

The Explication of the seventeenth Chapter of the Revelation, where the Empire of the Papifm is plainly described.

IN pursuing the picture of Antichrist, according to the Prophecies, to shew that that Empire is found in the Papism, we enter on the 17th Chap. of the Revelation, which contains an explication of the 13th Chapter. 'Tis the same thing under less obscure anigma's. In the 13th Chapter we have seen two Beasts. Here only one of them is seen; but by way of amends for that, here is a woman seen, sitting on the beast.

So that here are two persons.

So he carried me away in the Spirit into the wilderness; and I saw a woman sit upon a scarletcoloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having Geven heads and ten horns. See here the first Beast of the 13th Chapter, i. e. the Roman Empire. The Beaft is of a scarlet colour. It was the colour of the Roman Empire. Its Emperours, its Senators, and its Grandees were clothed with purple; all the World knows that. In the following Chapter it shall be proved, that these two Bealts, this here, and that of the thirteenth Chapter, are one and the same Beast. On this Beaft sits a woman: See here a thing that speaks, and that loudly. A woman: who doth not fee, that this fignifies a Church? Did any ever see in the Prophets an Empire, as an Empire reprefented under the image of a woman? Is not this the Emblem, which the Holy Spirit useth every

where, to represent either the true Church, the Spouse of Jesus Christ; or the false Church, that is become unfaithful to her Spouse. A woman fitting on a Beast. This is visibly a Church engraffed, and fitting upon an Empire. 'Tis the Roman Church engraffed on the Roman Empire. But we shall touch again on this reflection in the

following Chapter.

And the woman was arrazed in purple, and scarlet colour, and decked with gold, and precious sones, and pearls. 'Tis not the Beast only that is of a scarlet colour, the woman also is clothed with purple. The Church, which is engraffed on the Empire, hath taken the colour of the Empire. The Pope, the Cardinals, the Ministers of the Court of Rome, are distinguisht by the imperial purple and scarlet: The gold, the pearls, and the stones, encrease the magnificence. Nothing is more proud than the pomp of the Roman Court. She holds a golden cup in her hand, full of abominations. Poculum Aureum Plenum Abominationum. 'Tis a wonderful accident, that the four initial letters of these four words P.A. P. A. make the name of Papa in the Bible of the Latins and of the Roman Church. Let him believe it that will, that this was purely by chance, but I can't believe it. This Woman is a Prostitute, an adulterous Woman, a Church unfaithful to Jesus Christ her Spouse. She is represented to us, making the Kings of the Earth drunk with the Wine of her Fornications. These are her Abominations, her Superstitions, her false Worship, her Idols, and her false Religion, wherewith the makes people and Kings drunk by her unhappy perswasions. The figure is borrowed from those debauched Women, that give delicious liquors

to

to their Gallants to enflame them. The cup of gold, into which all these abominations are poured out, is the pretended infallibility. This Do-Etrine contains all the superstitions and the errours of the Roman Church, as a Cup. It retains and unites them together. Without this, all would run out, as wine out of a vessel. 'Tis a Cup of gold: for this pretended priviledge of infallibility; would be the most precious thing in all the World to him that should have it. This Cup of gold, signifies also that pompous out-side of ceremonies, and those so glittering externals; which contain disguised abominations and idolatries. The People drink the poison by favour of the Cup. They receive the idolatry by favour of the pomp, and the fair out-fide.

7. 5.

Upon her fore-head was a name written MI-STERY Babylon the great, the Mother of Har-lots and abominations of the Earth. 'Tis the description of the Roman Church. She bears written on her fore-head MYSTERY; for it is the mystery of iniquity, as we have seen before. All there is Mystery, all there appears like Religion, 'tis the proper name of Religions: but the truth' is, 'tis a mystery of iniquity, a Religion full of abominations. 'Tis a very remarkable thing, that the Popes did sometimes bear this name MY-STERY written in the fore-part of their Miter. A Venetian Author assures us of it, and Ioseph Scaliger faith, that he had seen them so marked. 'Tis the great Babylon. We have seen why she is so called; Babylon was once the Fountain of all Idolatries.

And I saw the woman drunk with the blood of the Saints? 'Tis no longer the Beast that shed! Ti:

the blood of Martyrs; 'tis the Woman.

no longer the ancient Roman Empire; 'tis the false Church? 'tis the Roman Church that uses the paws of the Beast, the Arms of the Empire, and of Kings, to persecute the Church. As in the fecond Beast of the 13th Chapter, the image of the Beast, the Roman Church, though she is but an image of an Empire, gives order for the killing of the Saints.

The Beast that thou sawest, was and is not. 'Tis the Angel that speaks, explaining the vision to Saint John. The Empire, which thou halt seen represented by the beast, is the Roman Pagan Empire, that tends toward its end, and of which two thirds are already past. He must ascendout of the bottomless pit, and go into perdition. That. Empire must very speedily be brought to nothing. But after it shall have been destroyed, it shall arise again out of Hell, under another form, under the name and the form of a Church. 'Tis the head that was wounded to death, and which was to revive. But this second Empire; that must raise up the first again, and spring from its ashes, shall finally perish; whereas the Empire that shall be given to the Saints, shall never perish.

And they that dwell on the Earth, &c. shall wonder, when they behold the Beaft, that was, and is not, and yet is. And the Inhabitants of the Roman Empire shall comprehend nothing of this mystery. They shall see, that the Roman Empire shall be abolisht, Rome shall cease to be the Mistress of the World by the fall of the Emperours; and all on a sudden they shall again see Rome mounted up again to the same dignity. The Beast was. The Roman Empire hath been. He is not; the Empire hath ceased. And yet is: and yet they shall see this Empire return, without knowing 7. 10.

F. II.

knowing how. This prodigy will make them dizzy and enchaunt them.

Here is the mind, which hath wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains, on which the woman sitteth. We have seen seven Heads on the Beast on which the Woman sate. These seven Heads signify two things. It. Those seven Mountains on which the Roman Church is raised, by reason of the seven Mountains of Rome, which is its Metropolis. 'Tis a Character that makes her remarkable; for she hath always been called

Septicollis.

These seven heads are also seven Kings, sive are fallen, and one is, and the other is not yet come. These seven Heads signify also the seven Kings, that is to fay, the feven forts of Soveraign Governments, under which this Empire hath passed; and must pass along. First Kings. 2d. Consuls. 3d. Decemvires. 4th. Tribunes of the people. 5th. Perpetual Dictators. These five are fallen; these five Governments were passed in St. John's time. The one is, viz. the fixth, that is the Government of the Emperours; and the other is not yet come; that is to fay, the seventh Head, which is that of the Popes, is not yet come. And when he cometh, he must continue a short space. I formerly believed, that these words might be applied to the Pope and to the Papism; but I believe it no longer; and to understand them, we must read the following verse.

And the Beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth, and is of the seven, and goeth into perdicion. 'Tis it may be designedly, that is to say, to render the Prophecy more obscure, that the H. Spirit hath inverted, the words. We must therfore resume the last words of the foregoing verse,

verse, join them with these here, and place them all thus: And the eighth King is also of the Beast, which was, and is not. He is of the seven; and when he shall come, he must continue for a short space, and then goeth into perdition. See herean eighth King, that belongs to the Roman Empire. And this eighth King is of the seven, he is of the number of the seven Governments. It must necessarily be, that this eighth King must come from hence, that one of the seven is divided into two. And 'tis the Head of the Roman Emperours divided into two. For the Roman Emperours are either Pagans, or Christians. The conversion of the Emperours made so great a change, that the Christian Emperours deserved to be reckon'd for an eighth head.

However, because they last but a short space, and because in respect of their Temporal, they were perfectly like the fore-going Emperours; the Holy Spirit ranks them under the seventh head. And when he cometh, he must continue a short space. That is to say; when the second part of the Head of the Emperours shall be come, viz. the Christian Emperours, it shall not continue long. Indeed the Christian Emperours did not. possess the Empire, but from the conversion of Constantine to Valentinian the third about 130; or 135. years. Besides; the transposition of the words which I have supposed, doth not make any difficulty here; for if I made a commentary; I could easily bring examples much more harsh

in the writings only of the N. Testament. And the ten Horns, which thou sawesi; are ten Kings, which have received no Kingdom as yet: but receive power as Kings one hour with the Beaft. These are the ten Kings, or the ten King-

T. 15.

doms, into which the Roman Empire was rent, when the Imperial power was dettroyed in the West. And the same time that the ten Kings were made; the Beast, that is to say, the second Beast of the 13th. Chapter, the Beast with two Horns, the Roman Church, began to form its Empire. This is one of the most remarkable places of the Prophecies, to find the point of the birth of the Antichristian Empire. Therfore it deserves a larger reflection, which shall be found afterwards in its proper place. These have one mind, and shall give their power and frength unto the Beaft. These ten Kings, or these ten Kingdoms, shall voluntarily fubmit themselves to the yoke of the Roman Church. For the thall not obtain her dominion by the way of Conquest, but by the way of illusion, of seduction, and perswasion. She shall perswade the Kings of the Earth to give her their power. In truth this did so happen. The Princes doating on this Idol of St. Peter's Chair, the Apostolical Sec, raifed this throne so high, that it was like afterwards to have swallowed them up.

These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb (hall overcome them. They shall lend their arms and their power to the Roman Church to smother the truth. But the truth of Fesus Christ shall furmount them, shall enlighten them, and get fuch a victory over them, as shall be happy for those that are overcome. England, Sweden, Denmark, and many other States have been

already overcome in this manner.

And he faith unto me, the waters which then (asvest, where the whore sitteth; are peoples, and multitudes; and nations, and tongues. This Woman, this corrupted Church, shall have the multitude for her, the shall ascribe greathonour

V. 16.

to her felf from thence, and make use of that as an argument, that she is the true Spouse of Fesus

Christ.

And the ten Horns, which thou fawst upon the Beast, these shall hate the whore, and make her desolate, and naked, and shall eat her flesh, and burn her with fire, &c. We shall have occasion afterwards more than once to reflect on these words. Therfore we shall fay nothing of them

at present.

The woman which thou sawest, is that great City, which reigneth over the Kings of the Earth. The great City is not precisely the City of Rome, 'tis the Roman Church, that hath its feat at Rome on the seven Mountains. This is an important truth, that the great City in the Revelation signifies not Rome precisely, but Rome conjunctly with its Ecclesiastical Empire. It should be proved; but we must reserve the proofs for another place where it will be very material for us to fix this. what the City fignifies.

CHAP. XVII.

Babylon in the 17th. and 18th. Chapters of the Revelation is Rome Antichristian and Papal, and not Rome Pagan.

THe 17th Chapter is one of those wherin the description of the Antichristian Empire is certainly contained. We have applied it to the See of Rome with the same successas we have done the foregoing Prophecies. But we have some considerations to add, to prove that that City spoken. M 2

of in that Chapter is Rome together with its Empire, of Christian become Antichristian.

That Rome Chriftian and not Pagan is Spiritual Babylon Ez the feat of Antichrist

'Tis a place where the Papists find themselves reduced to mighty straits. They have confessed, that the 11th. and 13th. Chap. of the Revelation spoke concerning Antichrist. But because in the 11th. Chap, the feat of Antichrist is called the City where I. Christ was crucified, they will not acknowledg it to be Rome. And because in the 13th. Chap. Rome is not named, they will by no means have it to be found there. But in this 17th. Chap, they are forced to fee Rome in the city on feven Mountains, and in that great city, that reigned over the kings of the Earth. This brings them to the last extremity, and we need but see what they fay on this point, to convince them that their Holy Roman See is the feat of the Antichristian Empire. 1st. They fay that Rome in this 17th. Chap.

Bellarm. 1. 3. de Pontif Rom. c. ٧3. The first Beaft of the 13th. Ch. and 17th are the fame.

is Rome Pagan and not Rome Christian. The falfness of this supposition is evident. First it is clear that the Beast which carries the woman, is the same with that Beast that ariseth out of the Sea in the 13th. Ch. This had seven heads and ten that of the horns, and upon his horns ten Crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy. The Beast in the 17th. Ch. is described after the same manner. The Woman sate upon a scarlet-coloured Beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten Horns. Secondly the Beast of the 13th. Ch. ariseth out of the Sea. And I saw a Beast rise up out of the Sea. That of the 17th. Ch. ascends out of the bottomless pit, or the

C. 13. t. C. 17. 3.

Chap. 17.

deep. The Beast that thou sawest was and is not; and shall ascend out of the bottomless pit, or the deep. Now the deep and the sea in the visi-

ons

ons are the fame thing. Thirdly, 'Tis said of the Chap. first Beast, that all the World wonders after the 13.3 Beast. That all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of Life. 'Tis said also of that in the seven- Chap. 172 teenth. That they that dwell on the earth shall 8 wonder, subose names are not written in the book of Life, when they behold the beast that was, and is not, and yet is. Fourthly, The Beaft in the 13th Chap. makes war with the Saints, and 'tis Chap. 13. given to him to overcome them. That in the 17th ? Chap. carries a Woman, that makes her felf drunk chap. 17. with the blood of the Saints. Fifthly , The Beaft 6. of the 13th Chap, receives a deadly wound in one of his beads, which dies and rifes again. The Beast in the 17th Chap. was, and is not, and must Chap. 74. ascend out of the bottomless pit, or the deep; was, 73.8. and is not, and yet is. Who doth not see, that the latter is an explication of the former? The Beast was, and is not, because his head hath been mortally wounded. He is however, and must ascend out of the bottomless pit, because his deadly wound shall be healed, and the Beaft shall rife again. Sixthly, The Beast in the 13th Ch. hath tenhorns, which fignify ten Kings. That in the seventeenth hath likewise ten Horns; and the ten Horns which thou fawest are ten Kings.

These so exact and perfect resemblances plain- why there ly shew, that these two Beasts are one. But why woman is there a Woman seen sitting on the second Beast, sitting on and none upon the first? we have already hinted of the Beast the reason. In the thirteenth Chap, there are Chap, as there is on two Beasts, which by the confession of all Interthat of the preters, even the popish ones themselves, signify 17th, one and the same thing; only the Beast with the seven heads, signifies the Empire; and the Beast

M 3

with

with two horns like those of a Lamb, signifies the Religion. And these two Beasts together signify the Roman Empire raised up under the name of the Church, and under the outside of Religion. In the 17th Chap, the second Beast, which signifies the Religion, doth not appear; but in the place thereof appears a Woman riding upon the Beast to signify the Religion. And this for the greater clearness, because the seventeenth Chap. is an explication of the visions of the thirteenth. For the greater clearness, I say; for the corrupted Church is much more clearly fignified by a Woman, than by a Beaft. In all the Scripture, the Church is always represented to us as a Spouse, and a Woman; and the corrupt and idolatrous Church, as a debauch'd Woman, and an Adulteress. This is too well known to need any proof. Behold therefore this corrupted Woman, this adulterous Spouse of J. Christ. And the H. Spirit could not have described her in a more lively manner, and more proper for us to know her.

This being supposed, that the Beast in the thirteenth Chap. of the Revelations, is the same with that in the seventeenth, the later cannot be Rome Pagan, because by the consent even of all the popish Interpreters, the two Beasts in the thirteenth Chap. represent the Empire of Antichrist. On this confession, and upon what we have just now pro-

ved, we argue thus:

The Woman in the seventeenth Chapter, by the consent of the popish Interpreters is Rome. And by the consent of the same Interpreters, the Beast

in the thirteenth Chap. is Antichrist.

Now according to what we have just now proved, the Beast of the seventeenth Chapter, and the thirteenth are one and the same Beast.

Whence

others.

Whence it is clear, that Rome must be the feat of Antichrist, and that Rome in the seventeenth

Chapt. is not Rome Pagan.

That Rome in the seventeenth Chapter is not Rome in the 17th. Rome Pagan, appears not only by the compari-Chap. is son, which we just before made of the two Beafts, not Rome but also if we consider the Beaft of the 17th Chap. all alone, and without reference to that in the 13th Chapter.

I. First of all, there is a prostitute, adulte-God never rous, and debauch'd Woman sitting upon this calls the Pagan So-Pagan SoBeaft. Every one knows, that in the Holy Scricieties
ptures Adultery figuratively fignifies Idolatry. Whores
Now we shall never find any one fingle instance, teresses,
where the Holy Spirit calls the Pagan Societies,
Women and Spouses, Whores and Adulteresses.
This name is given only to a corrupted Church.
And the reason is plain, because the Pagan Societies
ties begins never plighted their soit to Cod ties having never plighted their faith to God, have not broken it, and never were his Spouse: they are not therefore unfaithful and adulterous in his account. So that this adulterous Woman cannot here be Rome Pagan, but that Rome that hath plighted her faith to fesses Christ, and broken it; that Rome that styles her self the Spoule of Jesus, and yet doth prostitute her self to

Secondly, This Women is represented to us, as having in her hand a Cup of abominations of her whoredoms, of which she makes all the World to drink, i. e. she endeavours to draw all the Nations of the Earth to her Idolatry. Now Rome Pagan never troubled her head to change the Religion of those people she had conquer'd, nor to force them to worship the same Gods as she did. On the contrary, every one knows, she M 4

carried strange Gods in Triumph, and built Tem-

ples for them within her own walls.

Thirdly, These words, the Beast which thou fawest, was, and is not, and must ascend out of the bottomless pit, or the deep, can by no means agree to Rome Pagan. For this plainly fignifies, that the Empire spoken of must perish, and be fwallowed up, and afterwards be re-established. Now Rome Pagan and its Empire have been swallowed up, but as Rome Pagan it is not raised up again. Besides, we may observe by the by, that we do not deny, but that Rome Pagan is represented by this Beast; for the Beast represents the Roman Empire in its whole duration, and in both its periods, the Pagan period and the Antichristian period. The Beast which thou sawest, was, and is not; there is the Pagan Period: and must ascend out of the bottomless pit, or the deep; there is the Antichristian period.

Fourthly, It is said of this Beast, And the Inhabitants of the earth, whose names are not written in the book of Life, shall wonder, seeing the beast which was, and is not, and jet is. This signifies, that men shall give him homage, and that this homage shall be given to him only by the enemies of Jesus Christ, and the Reprobates. It is not therefore Rome Pagan; for the true Christians obeyed, and gave a voluntary homage to the Roman Empire in its Pagan period, justas the other subjects of the Empire. But since it was raised up again, and is no longer what it once was, they have

no longer obeyed it.

Fifthly, That which is said of the ten Kings, can by no means agree to Rome in its Pagan Period. The ten Horns which thou sawest, are ten Kings, which have not yet beguntareign, but shall receive

power

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nower as Kings one hour with the Beast. Let them inform us a little, where are, and who are the ten Kings, that shall reign the same time with Rome Pagan; who in Saint Iohnstime had not begun to reign, and who yet were to begin their reign at the same time with the Roman Emperours. Is it not plain, that these are ten Kings, that must receive their birth from the ruin of the Roman Pagan Empire, and compose an Antichristian Roman Empire, under the rule of the prostitute and adulterous Woman, i.e. the revolted Church and

Spouse of Jesus Christ.

Sixthly, How can these words agree to Rome Pagan, thefe, i.e. these ten Kings have one mind, and shall give their power and strength to the beast. Did those Kings, whose Kingdoms were conquer'd by the Roman Pagan Empire, voluntarily give their power to the Beaft ? Did not Rome Pagan by meer violence ravish away those great Estates, of which she formed her Empire? Can it be faid, that the Kings that were conquer'd and fubdued, had one mind? Did they reign together with Rome Pagan? were they not destroyed, and their Kingdoms reduced into Roman Provinces? This therefore can in no wife agree to the Pagan Period of Rome; but doth very well to the Antichristian and Papal one. For it is true, that the ten Kings compose this Ecclesiastical Empire, and submit themselves unto it. It is true, that they have one mind, and that they have given their power unto the Beast. For it was not by Force of Arms, that Rome hath acquired this second Empire; but by perswasion, by illusion, by the false religion, by the communion of idolatry, and by the Chimera of an Empire of Jesus Christ on the Earth.

This

This is the only thing to be met with which the popish Interpreters have to oppose, to prove that Antichrist must not sit at Rome, and that Rome in this Chap. is Rome Pagan: fay they, the ten Kings shall hate the Whore, and make her desolate and naked, and shall eat her flesh, and burn

ten Kings shall defroy Anti- her with fire. 'Tis the Argument of Bellarmin, christian Rome after built it. C. 17. v.8. 16. De Rom. cap. 13. £cct. 2.

V. 17.

How the

which all the rest have adopted. St. Iohn, saith they have he, predicts, that the ten Kings, that shall divide the Roman Empire, and under the reign of whom Antichrift shall come, shall hate the whore clothed Pontif. 13. in purple, i. e. Rome, and shall make her desolate, and burn her with fire. How then, shall she be the Seat of Antichrist, if in that very time she must be overthrown and burnt? A mighty riddle, hard to be folved! We need but read on, Saint Iohn immediately adds, For God shall put it into their hearts to fulfill his Will, and to agree, and give their Kingdom to the beast, untill the Word, of God shall be fulfilled. Who doth not see, that these are two distinct times? In one of them the ten Kings shall give their power to the Beast, by the cheat of a false piety; and in the other, being better instructed, and recover'd foolish

The foolish felf-contradiction of the PapiAs.

But observe their foolish self-contradiction Here Bellarmin and his adherents fay, that the ten Kings, which shall divide the Roman Empire. shall come in Antichrists time: and that these are the same, that shall make the Whore desolate. i. e. that shall destroy the City of Rome. viz. Rome that is here spoken of, and which Bellarmin him felf defines by the Whore clothed in purple; that i

fondness, they shall spoil that Empire, which they shall have formed by their complaifance? Men must be hardly prest upon, that have recourse

to fuch vain evalions as these.

V. 3.

V.4.

nuit not come till the end of the World, according to them, be able to make desolate and burn Rome Pagan, which hath no longer been in being for above 1300. years? The ten Kings associated with Antichrist only three years and a half before the end of the World, will be able to make desolate no other Rome, than what will then be in being. Now Pagan Rome will be no more; it will be Rome Christian, whose Empire he supposes must subsist to the end of the World, and to the reign of Antichrist. Men must have lost their understanding, and be given up to a reprobate sense, so to contradict both themselves

and the Truth with so much dishonesty.

Lastly, it is clear by the following Chapter, which is the 18th, that the great City which reigneth over the kings of the earth, cannot be Rome Pagan, but Rome Antichriftian. In the 18th Chap. he calls her Babylon, whom just before he called the great city; and even the popish Interpreters agree also, that that Babylon is Rome. Now he describes the fall of that Babylon, i. e. of Rome, in fuch a manner as cannot agree to any other but Rome Antichristian. First, He saith, that all Nations have drank of the wine of the wrath of her fornication. We have already feen, that this fignifies that Idolatry, to which Babylon hath drawn the Nations by her Charms and Enchantments, which doth not agree to Rome Pagan. Secondly, He faith, come out of Babylon my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues. 'Tis plain, this cannot be understood of any thing but of an Idolatrous Church, whence God would draw forth his Elect. God never commanded his faithful Servants to go out

a City burnt, and entirely reduced to ashes; the Merchants whereof, and they that gained by her, behold her desolation and her burning afar off. And to conclude, he fignifies, that it must be fuch a fall, from which the shall never rife again. And a mighty Angel took up a stone like a great. Mill-stone . and cast it into the sea , saying, c. 18. v.21. Thus with violence shall that great City Babylon be thrown down, and shall be found no more at. all. Now this is not yet happened to Rome, she hath been taken, and retaken, and pillaged feveral times; but yet she subsists still; so that this can't be understood, but of the last ruin, that must happen to Rome Antichristian.

of Rome Pagan, they always remained in it. Thirdly, and lastly; the manner in which the ruin of this Babylon is described, can by no means agree to Rome Pagan. The Holy Spirit represents it as

And thus you have the proofs that shew, that that Rome, which all the popish Interpreters as well as we, do find in the 17th and 18th Chap. of the Revelation, cannot be Rome Pagan: proofs which. I call a demonstration; for I maintain, there is no man, that can relist the force of them.

The confession of the modern Papists, that Rome feat of Anzichrift. Ribera. nelius à Lapide.

And the modern popish Interpreters have felt the force of them. At this day they do confess, that it is not Rome Pagan. But see what they say, must be the viz. that that Rome that now is, towards the end of the World, shall be corrupted, become idolatrous, debauched; that she shall shake off the yoke Viega. Cor- of Jesus Christ, and carry her disorders as far as Rome Pagan. But yet however, that it must not be the feat of Antichrist; who must be accompanied with his ten Kings, have his habitation at Ferusalem, and come to Rome when it is turn'd Idolatrous and Pagan, to destroy and ruin it; as hc

he will also do. See the words of Viega on the eighteenth of the Revelation. One may plainly gather from the infinite number of precious merchandifes, and of all forts that are here noted, that Rome in the last times after her Apostacy, shall attain to soveraign power, and great riches, and that her Empire shall extend it self throughout the World. upon the ten Kings so often named. For that these mighty riches do not belong to Rome Pagan; it is clear by these words, Come forth of Babylon, my people. For this shews; that 'tis not ancient Rome that is here spoken of, in which there were no faitbfull ones; but that Rome that shall flourish in the last times. Then therefore the City of Rome shall greatly flourish, and its Empire shall be very large. She shall live in pleasures, and have great abundance of all things. And at the same time, she shall be enflaved to Idolatry, be full of Superstitions, sacrifice to Damons and false Deities. And by reason of the vast quantity of the blood of the Saints, that shall be shed by her under the Emperours of Rome, by a terrible but a very righteous judgement of God, she shall at last be made desolate, and burnt by ten Kings. See what the force and evidence of the truth hath drawn from the mouth of the worshippers of Rome.

What prodigious whimfies are thefe? To what extremity must these men have been reduced? The Scripture speaks of but one Antichristian Empire; The Church never imagin'd there was more than one, and lo here are men that make a couple. The first shall be in Rome corrupted; for according to them, Rome in the last days must have a great Empire, must subdue Kingdoms, and draw them together with her felf into a revolt from Jesus Christ. Lo therefore, there's one

Antia

Antichristian Empire at Rome: what need have we of another Antichrist sitting at ferusalem? Moreover, this Chimera is founded on this principle, that the Beast in the 13th Chapt. which according to them represents Antichrist, is not the same with the Beast in the 17th Chap. with the great City that ruleth over the Kings of the Earth, and with Babylon spoken of in the 14th and the 18th Chapt. Now we have consuted this ridiculous imagination, and have demonstrated that Babylon, the great City, the Beast of the 13th and the 18th Chapter are the same thing.

This Chimera is so ill to be defended, that the more modern Papists have abandon'd it, and at last have been forced to acknowledge, that Rome must be the seat of Antichrist; that the great City spoken of in the 11th Chapter, where Jesus Christ was crucified, is not ferusalem, but spiritual Babylon, spoken of afterwards: and Bernard de Montreuil, that hath write since the rest, though he retains that ancient dream, that Antichrist must come out of ferusalem; yet he confesses however, that the Babylonish Empire and the Antichristian are not two Empires, that must fucceed one another, and the one destroy the other, according to the supposition of those we were just. now speaking of. He confesseth that Rome shall be the chief City of Antichrist's party, that Antichrist must defend it, and that the ten Kings of the Beast are the subjects of its grandeure, and that of Antichrist; the head of the League, the Monarch of the time. He calls Antichrist the Prince of the Apocalyptical Babylon. And he confesseth, that this Babylon is Rome; therefore he acknowledgeth, that Rome must be Antichristian, and the capital City of Antichrist. Babilon, saith he,

is the Mistress, the Queen, the Empress of the kingdom of Antichrist. Not daring to call Rome Babylon, he defines it however by Western Babylon 24. Chaptiswho being perverted, instead of obeying the Laws of the piety of the first age, shall in her pride cause ther self to be called the great and the independent, and shall become much worse under the reign of Antichrist, than ever Eastern Babylon was. After these confessions, there remains no other help for the popish Dostors; to hinder their Rome from being acknowledged to be Rome Antichristian, but the Chimara of the three years and a half's duration of Antichrists kingdom.

It is true, fay they; that Rome must be possessed by Antichrist, that he must establish Idolatry there, that Rome must become worse than Rome Pagan was in the time of St. John, and than Eastern Babylon in the time of the Prophets; but this must last but three years and a half. When therefore we have destroyed this ridiculous dream of three natural years and a half, we shall have demonstrated, that Rome at this day is the true Seat of Antichrist;

ind then I shall make them this Argument.

Babylon in the Revelation is the seat of the Anichristian Empire, the same thing with the protitute Woman, with the Beast with seven heads and ten horns. All this is Rome become Anti-hristian, and the seat of Antichrist. Which is slain, either by what hath been invincibly proveds or what the Papists themselves have confessed. Now this Antichristian Roman Empire must enlure, not 1260. natural days, but 1260. prophetial days, i. e. 1260. years.

al days, i. e. 1260. years.
Therefore it is evident, that the Antichristian impire, which must be at Rome, cannot be that himerical Empire of Antichrist of three years and

a half, that must conclude 45. days before the end of the World; and that 'tis that of Rome, which hath endured fo long already. The consequence is plain, because all do acknowledge, the World must not; and cannot according to the decrees of God, endure yet twelve or thirteen hundred years, to make room for the reign. of Antichrist; and a thousand years more at the end of that, to make room for the Kingdom of Fesus Christ, the truth and certainty of which we shall prove. So that if the reign of Antichrist must endure 1260. years, it is necessary that it subsist at this present time, and that it hath begun a long time fince. This is, I fay, a demonstration, which I have in readiness for these Gentlemen, when I shall have proved the only thing in this argument, that can be called in question, viz. that the 1260. days of Antichrist cannot be understood of so many natu-I would prove this truth presently, were it not that it regards the time of the duration of the Antichristian Empire; of which we shall have occasion afterwards to speak. Wherefore now we shall continue to give you the explication of the Prophecies, that contain the Character of this Antichristian Empire.

CHAP. XVIII.

More proofs, that the Characters of the Antichristian Empire do agree to the Papism. A Proof drawn from the fourth Chapter of the first Epistle of St, Paul to Timothy. The translation of that passage amended.

Some persons reading our second just Prejudice against popery, have admired, that to make up the character of Antichrist, we have not among other places of Scripture inserted that Text of St. Paul; in his sirst Epistle to Timothy, in the beginning of the fourth Chapter. Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the later times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of Devils, speaking lies in hypocrist, having their consciences seared with an hot iron. Forbidding to marry, and abstaining from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them that believe.

Tis certain, this is one of the clearest Oracles The reason of the New Testament, and one of the most live—why this ly pictures the Holy Spirit gives us of the Anti- not made christian Apostacy. But I could not make use of the book it, in drawing my prejudices against the Roman of Prejudices action the control of Prejudices against the Roman of Prejudices against the granted can be the exceeding notorious, or confessed and granted. My prejudice was not this: No Religion that hath Antichrist for its head, can be the true Religion. Now the Roman Religion hath Antichrist for its head, &c. If I had tormed it thus, I had been obliged to bring all the proofs that are to be met with in the H. Scripture, to

maintain, that the Roman Religion is the Antichristian Empire; and then I must not have omittedathis. But I argued otherwise in that prejudice; and faid, I judge not, but I prejudge. I do not pronounce, that the Pope and his religion are Antichrist. But I say, it is very strange and furprizing, that all those places of Scripture. where, by the confent of Interpreters of all ages and of all parties, Antichrist is spoken of, may be so easily and so justly applied to the Pope and his religion. Though at the bottom popery should not be pure Antichristianism, yet there is no likelyhood, that God would describe Antichrist and his reign in such equivocal terms, that all that that is confessed to be spoken concerning Antichrist, may be adopted to him that should be the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and to a Society that should be his faithful Spouse. 'Tis plain, that to reason thus, I was to look for no other Texts, but those that are not contested; such as are the second Chapt. of the second Epittle to the Thes-Salonians, the seventh of Daniel, the 11, 12, 17, and 18th of the Revelation, whereas the Romish Doctors do dispute about all, in the words of St. Paul in the fourth Chapter of his first Epistle to Timothy. They dispute about the particular sense and the general scope of it. They turn this Oracle off on the Encratites, Manichees, &c.

Now, that I am not a drawing prejudices, but do dispute, I must prove; and though the proofs are contested, yet we must not abandon them in a controversy. We must only make them so evident, that they may be clear to all reasonable men. And this is that, which we are about to do in pursuing the History of the Characters of the Antichristian Apostacy, by this passage of St. Paul,

accor-

according to that sense of it, which the learned foseph Mede gives us; who hath given us abundance of light into the Prophecies, but into none

of them more, or more happily than into this.

First of all we must rectify the translation of The divithis passage; and in the beginning give notice, son of Chapters that the divisions of our *Chapters*, being not and verses altogether authentick, and being often times bles is not made with little judgment, no regard must be authengiven to this, that the 4th. Ch. of the 1st. Epistle tique. of Timothy begins with these words, Now the Spirit saith expresty that in the later times, &c. For in truth the sense begins at the last verse of the foregoing Chap, and we should read thus, Without controverly great is the mystery of Godliness, God manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of Angells, preached to the Gentiles, believed on in the World, and received up into Glory. But the Spirit faith expresly, that in the later times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing Spirits and Dostrines of Devills. This observation alone is enough to perswade all those that fincerely feek after the truth, that the Apostacy, which the Apostle speaks of, is the Apostacy of Antichrist. For he makes so clear an opposition of this apostacy to the Mystery of Godlines, that 'tis impossible not to discern, that he opposes Mystery to mystery, religion to religion; the mystery of Godliness to the mystery of iniquity, of which he himself hath spoken to us in his 2d. Ep. to the Thessalonians. And as by the mystery of iniquity, all the world acknowledges, that he means the religion of Antichrift; so all the world ought to acknowledg, that in this place the Apostacy of the later times oppo-sed to the Mystery of Goddiness, is the Antichristian N 2

Empire and Religion. And that the reason why the Apostle hath not here repeated the term of the mystery of iniquity, is because he did believe, that it would be easily understood. It seems natural; that after he had faid the mistery of Godliness is great, he should say, but the mystery of iniquity Thall publickly appear, which shall be an Apostacy from the faith. He would without doubt have thus exprest himself, were it not, that having spoken elsewhere of the Mystery of iniquity; any one might easily perceive that in this later place he makes an evident allusion to it, and that so it might easily be feen in the Apôsiacy, which he describes.

Our common translation doth not well represent St. Paul's fense.

Our version renders the Text of St. Paul thus: Now the Spirit saith expresty, that in the later times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing Spirits, and Dustrines of Devils, speaking lies in hypocrify, having their conscience feared with a hot iron; forbidding to marry; commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created for them that believe. Looking on the Text in this form, the first sense that offers it felf to our fight is, that these Doctrines of Devills are those which he adds in the following wordsviz. Forbidding of marriage, and abstinence from meat. Now I confels, that ever fince I understood how to read and inderstand, I have always suspected this, and I did not understand how and why the Apostle St. Paul should characterise those opinions that seem so little criminal, as the forbidding of Mariage to certain persons; and abstaining from certain meats at certain times, by such black names as the Apostacy from the faith, and the Dostrines of Devills. I did conceive; that the law of Celibacy in the Priests

Priests and Religious persons, might well be called a Doctrine of Devills, by reason of those impurities that are the consequences of it; but as for abstinence from meats in Lent and on certain days, one cannot deny, but that it is a very extravagant expression to call it a Doctrine of Devils. It must be observed therefore, that apostacy from the faith, and the Doctrine of Devils, do not refer to the forbidding of marriage and of meats, as the Genus referrs to the Species, as if these forbiddings of marriage and of meats, were themselves Doctrines of Devils. They are only the Characters of those that are to teach the Do-Etrines of Devils; that is to fay, that they shall be perfons that shall make a profession of great austerity, to that degree, that they shall abstain ftom marriage, which God hath instituted, and from meats which God hath allowed us to use. And so this is the sense of the words. In the lat - The true

ter days, there shall happen an apostacy and arevol-sense, and the true ting from the faith; men shall give up themselves to translation seducing spirits or to doctrines of Demons, which Do- of this Text of St. Etrines shall be taught by hypocrites, lyars, menwhofe Paul. consciences are seared with a hot iron; and who making a great shew, of their austerities, shall abilain from marriage, and from meats which God hath created, imposing a necessity on all their devouts to observe celibacy, and the Laws of their fasts, that consist in distinction of meats. And to translate it exactly according to the Greek Text, the fense is cléar without a Paraghrafe.

I. Now the Spirit faith expressly, that in the latter times some shall revolt from the faith, giving themselves up to deceiving Spirits and Doctrines of

Demons.

II. And this through the fictions of lyars,

men whose consciences are seared with a hot iron.

III. Forbidding to marry, commanding to abflain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanks giving by the faithful, and by them who know the truth.

Those that understand Greek and the rules of Grammer, will eafily see, that the words cannot be otherwise translated. For the Greek pronoun some, and the participle giving up themselves to, cannot be construed with lyars and forbidding; feeing the pronoun fome, is in the nominative case, as they call it, and the other words are in that which they call the Genitiue. So that it must not be translated, some giving up themselves and teaching lies. But lyars and forbidding must be construed with these words through the hypocrify, and be rendred through the hypocrify, or through the fiction of lyars. For the proposition that signifies [in,] fignifies also by or through. And our (French) Interpreters have so translated it, teaching lies through hypocrify. But instead of teaching lies, it should be translated, through the hypocrify of those that teach lies, or lyars. This Text thus rectified by a right translation, presents two things to us, the. first is the Antichristian Apostacy and its Characters; the second is the fountain of this Apostacy, the menthat must cause and promote it. The first is the apostacy from the faith, to give up themselves to seducing spirits and the doctrine of Devils or Demons; the second is the hypocritical Authors of the Law of celibacy, and of abitinence from meats. Let us examine whether these two things do well agree to the Papism.

CHAP. XIX.

That the term of Apostacy, is not too big to express the Papism by: that Apostacy signifies rebellion and Idolatry: why the H. Scripture uses such high words to describe the popish Idolatry; and higher than those, it makes use of to describe the Pagan Idolatry.

The first Character of the Antichristian Em-

shall revolt from the faith.

'Tis exactly the very same word, which Saint Paul uses in the second Chap, of the second Epistle to the Thessalonians, where by the confession of all, he describes the coming of the Antichristian Empire. That day shall not come, except there come a falling away, or an apostacy first, and that man of sin, the son of perdition, be revealed. This The Idea term of apostacy at this day begets a dreadful Idea word Apoin mens minds. 'Tis used to signify an entire re-flacy rai-feth in the nunciation of the faith. Especially when tis join-mind. ed with the word faith, as it is here, They shall fall into an apostacy from the faith; it seems to signify as much, i.e. an utter renunciation of the Christian faith. Now the Papism makes great use of that, and pretends to prove it cannot be called an apostacy, and a renunciation of the Christian faith, because it retains that entire, receiving the Apostles Creed, the Nicene, and Athanafus's, in the sense of the Scripture, and of the Church.

Before we shew, that this makes nothing a-N 4 gainst

The word Apostacy which fignifics Anrichrift. shews he must not be a Jew.

gainst our hypothesis; I will observe one thing, which I have not found any as yet have sufficiently confirm'd. 'Tis this, that the term of apostacy, which fignifies the Empire of Antichrift, evidently shews, that the Antichrist of the Romish Do-Hors, is a meer Chimara. According to them, he must be a few that must style himself the Messiah, assemble all the fews at ferusalem, make war on the Christians, and destroy Christianity. If he be a few by nation and religion, he will not be an Apostate. For according to the Scripture usage of the word, and that of the languages at this day, none are called Apostates, but those that abandon the true religion to embrace a false one. So that see here is a new proof, that' Antichristianism must establish it self in Christianity, and the Subjects and Prince of this Empire, must be Apostates from the Christian religion, which cannot agree to the fews. We must not fay, that this Empire of Antichrist is called an apostacy, because it will cause the Christians to revolt, and make them Apostates: For it is plain, that the head of this Empire must himself be an Apostate. That day shall not come, except there be first a falling away, or an apostacy, and the man of sin the son of perdition be revealed. One may plainly fee, that this fignifies, before the apostacy of the man of sin happens.

At the present to make appear, that the revolt of the Papism from the faith is very justly styled an apostacy, divers things must be observed. The revolt of the Pathe faith is And first, That this word in its original, doth not fignify all that, that men at this day would fignify by it. The verb whence this word is derived, fignifies no more than to depart from any person or thing. They that understand Greek, cannot be igno-

rant of that.

pifin from

very well called an Apriftacy.

So Apostacy originally signifies a departure; 'tis to depart from the obedience which is due to any 'Tis to refusehim, either the whole, or a part of that homage, that is due to him. PTis not without a great mystery of Providence, that fuch extravagant Ideas, and fuch as are not according to the intention of the H. Spirit, should be affixed to the names defigned to fignify the Antichristian Empire and its head. For example, the man of sin, the son of perdition, the Beast with Seven heads full of blasphemies, the great Whore, the Cup of abomination, Antichrist. Excessive Ideas, I say have been affixed to these names, as if hereby it were fignified, that the person and the Empire, defigned by these names, should have nothing of the Christian; yea, nothing of humane in it, and that they should be prodigies of impiety, madness, blasphemy and impurity. The same thing hath happen'd in the term Apofacy, to which hath been affixed the Idea of an utter renunciation of the faith. And this hath not come to pass without a singular Providence of God, who would not have Antichrist to be known, to the end that during his birth and establishment no man might oppose him.

Our fecond Observation is, that the word apostacy in the Scripture use of it, answers to the Hebrew word mered rebellion, and marad to The word rebel. Tis very usual with the 70. Interpreters, properly to render these Hebrew words by those of, to signifies apostatize and apostacy, whether it be rebellion against God, or rebellion against men that is treated of. The Reubenites and Gadites, returning home, after they had affished their Brethren, to settle themselves on the other side of Fordan, built an Altar on the bank of the river. The other Tribes

imagining

Josh, 22.

imagining, that the Reubenites & Gadites intended to facrifice on that Altar against the commandment of God, they fay to them, ye rebel against the Lord. Timeredou, which in the Greek is rendred, you are become Apostates from the Lord. On the other hand, the Reubenites justifying themselves, say, the Lord knows, if this thing be done in rebellion. They use this word mered, and the septuagint have rendred it by that of apostacy. When the Spies returned, Joshuah and Caleb being desirous to induce the Israelites to purfue their journey, to endeavour the conquest of the Land of Canaan according to the intention of God, they fay to them, revolt not, al timeredou; and the Greek hath it, do not turn apostates. Instances are without number, and 'tis fufficient to have intimated it.

Apostacy doth not always signify a total defection.

According to this use of the word, which is certainly the Scripture use of it, 'tisevident that the Papism is a true apostacy, a rebellion, a revolt. To be an Apostate in the Scripture sense, it is not necessary that a man should utterly abandon the true God. When the Israelites on this side fordan, accuse the Reubenites of an intention to turn Apostates, do not revolt, they do not so much as suspect, that they intend entirely to renounce God, but only to build an altar against the Altar of Moses, to facrifice to that God that brought them out of Egypt. Do not apostatize, fay they to them, in building you an Altar besides the Altar of the Lord our God. When Caleband Joshuah say to the Israelites, on the occasion of their refusing to go towards the Land of Canaan, do not apostatize, they did not apprehend, that the Israelites were minded to chuse another God; but only that they would revolt from the orders

of the true God, but yet without renouncing

him for their God.

It is not therefore necessary, that the Papifm How the should be a formal and entire renunciation of the Papismdefaith; it is enough that 'tis a revolting from the Atticles of faith. Now certainly the Papism is to. There faith. are none of the Articles of the Christian faith, which it doth not destroy, and against which it doth not plant its engines. There are rebels, that do in words acknowledge a Prince for their King, who yet do not cease to make war against him. This is the ordinary way of rebels. The Papism doth perfectly the very same thing. It doth homage in words to the principal Articles of the Christian faith, but indeed it fights against them, it destroys them. It acknowledges a God manifest in the slesh; but it revolts from this Article, and destroys it by another carnal God, or a God in the flesh, i. e. the Bishop of Rome, to whom it ascribes a double power, which agrees to Jesus Christalone, and which even Jesus Christ himself would not exercise, while he was here upon Earth, It destroys also this God manifest in the flesh by another Jesus Christ, incarnated, breaden, transubstantiated, indivisibly united to the accidents of the bread; and of this false Christ it makes a true Idol. It believes one fesus, the redeemer of the World; but it destroys this article offaith, and revolts from it, in faying, the Saints are our mediators, in offering to God their merits, belides the merits of Jelus Christ, and in braying to God in their name and by their interression. It believes one only God; but it revolts from this article, in supposing new objects of worship, to which it renders a truly religious worship. It believes that the blood of 7. Christ.

cleanseth us from all fin; but it revolts from this Article divers ways, in feeking out strange fatisfactions, and in supposing a purgatory, the use of which is to expiate the fins of men.

Tis an A. postacy from the faith to introduce that which is beside the faith.

And that we may clearly understand, that all these things and others of the like nature, may very well be called an Apostacy from the faith, we must again make use of that passage in the 22th Chapt. of the book of Joshua, where the Israelites say to their brethren, do not apostatize in building an Altar, besides the Altar of the Lord. These words shew, that one may be an apostate, not only by bringing things into Religion, which are against Religion, but also in promoting things that are besides Religion. For they do not say against the Altar, but besides the Altar. Now in this iense, it is clear, that the Papism is an Apostacy. For besides the true object of worship, it introduces new objects of religious adoration; besides the sole and only Jesus, it introduces many saviours; besides the fole Intercessor, many intercessors; besides the sole facrifice another facrifice; besides the true Sacraments, false ones. The Papism introduceth doctrines & worship, both against the faith & besides the faith, therfor tis a true revolting or apollacy from the faith. My third Observation is this, that to have a

red alone.

is an Apo-right knowledge of the Papism, we must not look facy, if it is now it as is wiself. tacy, it it be confide upon it as is usually done, as compounded with the opinions and worship of Christianity, which it hath retained. This is one of the great artifices of the Devil and his Agents, tomake us consider, the Papism as a Religion that confesseth one only God, that worships J. Christ God co-eternal with the Father, the Redeemer of the World; that believes the refurrection, the life everlasting, Hell, and the last Judgment. The eye confounds thefel

these fair and great objects, with the additions of popery. And this confused and indistinct view makes the additions to be esteem'd as nothing, and appear very inconfiderable, on the account of that Christianity that lies at the bottom. That therefore we may know the Papism, and what name we ought to give it, we must consider it alone, by it self, and as separated from the Christian Religion. Then it is certain, it will deserve the name of an apostacy or a formal revolt from the faith. For do but look only on that Troop of second Gods, of Pilgrimages, Indulgences, Masses, Saints, Patrons, Intercessors, the-Saints, Images, Reliques, Idols, the bread that is worshipp'd, pray'd to, and before which men prostrate themselves. This is a true Paganism, and a formal apostacy from the Christian faith.

My fourth and last Observation, to justify that the terms of Apoliacy from the faith, which the Apostle makes use of here, are not too high, but agree very well to the *Papism* is, that *Apo-* Apostacy, f.acy, though the word ordinarily fignifies all fort fignifies of rebellion, yet when Religion is spoken of, it Idolatry. particularly fignifies Idolatry. So when the Levites confess the sins of their Nation and of their Fathers, they fay, they were disobedient, and they rebelled against thee. The septuagint renders it, they departed from thee, and fell into apostacy; by which, without doubt, is meant the Idelatry of the Israelites. For that was the fin that did principally draw down the wrath of God upon them. And the septuagint also says of Ahaz, that plunged himself into the Idolatries of the Heathens, that he apostatized from the Lord with a great apostacy: not that he did absolutely abandon the 2 Chro.28;

2 Kings 16.15.

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God of his Fathers; for he kept the brazen Altar to enquire of the Lord therewith.

God gives fuch an Idea of the extravagant.

If all the Idolatry of the Church be called apoflacy, and deserves that name; it is certain, the popish Ido- Idolatry of the Papism may well be called apostacy. feems very And hereupon, tis worth the while to enquire into the reason, why God'speaks in so high terms concerning the Idolatry of the Papism: He calls. that Church, the great Whore, that makes the Kings of the Earth drunk with the wine of her for-He faith, she holds in her hand a Cup full of abominations; and all this, because of her Idolatry. This looks as if it were very extravagant, when applied to the Idolatry of the Papism. For after all, its false worship doth not appear to be any great matter; the Church of Rome invocates Saints; but besides that, they are the friends of God, she invocates them only in relation to. God, because he hath honoured them with his gifts. She believes, that the good things which are asked of the Saints, are not obtained of them, but because those Saints themselves do obtain them of God by their intercessions. She prostrates her self before Images; but the worship she gives them is relative, and goeth up to their ori-And lastly, it doth not appear, that this popish Idolarry doth come near the Idolarry of the Heathens, to which nevertheless the Holy Spirit hath not given fuch frightful names. Here then are two things to be enquired into. First, why God gives us so edious an Idea of this popish worship. Secondly, why he speaks of it in higher terms then he doth of the heathen Idolatries.

As to the first question, I answer, that we need but plainly lay open the invocation of Saints. I their mediation, their intercession and the adora.

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tion of their Images, to see that there is nothing Theinvo-more Antichristian, that dothmore subvert Chri-Saints, and finity, and one of its principal Articles, viz. their inter-that of the exaltation of Jesus Christ at the right ruins the hand of his Father. This sitting at the right hand sundamen-tal Article of his Father doth not meerly signify, as is sup-of the exalposed, an elevation to the glory and dignity tation of J. of Soveraign Monarch of the Church. It lignithe right fies also that perpetual affistance, if I may use this Father. term in that sense; that perpetual action, which Jesus is always present with God his Father. to speak to him in our behalf, and to obtain of him all things that we stand in need of. He asfifts at the right hand of God, because that is the hand of glory, and glory is for him. The right hand also is the hand of good omen. Therefore evil omens are called finister ones, i.e. very bad ones. Now in this respect he assists at the right hand of God for us, and therefore it is that litting at the right hand is immediatly joined with intercession. Who is he that shall condemn? It is God that justifies; it is Christ that hath dyed, or rather that is risen again, who also sits at the right hand of God, and makes intercession for us. And elsewhere, he is entred into the holy places with his blood nearly shed, and lives there, that he may make intercession for us. So that the honour of the exaltation of Jesus Christ consists in these two things; First, his royal dignity, that exalts him above all the Church. Second, the glorious priviledge of continually affifting before the Father, to be our Mediator. These two great advantages belong to Jesus Christ in such a manner, that they are incommunicable to every one besides. This was what was typified by the high Priest, who alone entred into the Holy of holies to pre-

tent his incense there. Whosoever therefore communicates these two advantages to the creature, he destroys the article of the exaltation of Jesus Christ, and consequently promotes an abominable doctrine.

ThePapilin deftroys the two exaltation of J. Christ.

Now this is that which the Papism doth, it destroys the exaltation of Jesus Christ by dividing parts of the it. First of all, it destroys his exaltation, that is to fay, his royal dignity, in giving him an Associate under the name of his Vicar, who assumes as well as Jesus Christ, the name of God, Holy, must Holy and Holiness. For to make a Vicar for a King without his order, and against his will, is to give him a Rival. Supposing therefore, that this great office of Vicar of Iesus Christ, be not according to God's intention; it is certain, that it is the highest of all encroachments on his right and authority, and which deferves the odious names of apollacy and abomination.

Secondly, It overthrows the mystery of his exaltation, in giving Jesus Christ companions in his The ptivi. incommunicable priviledge of standing before the Throne of God, and being at his right hand to present our requests unto him. This is evidently that which makes the connection of this Text of Saint Paul, now the Spirit faith expresly, there cable to any shall be a departing from the faith, with the foregoing one, God manifest in the flesh, &c. received up into glory. Naturally received up into glory, should tollow after justified in the Spirit, and come before seen of Angels, preached to the Gentiles, believed on in the World. But he would place the words, received up into glory, at the end of the mystery of Godliness, and immediately be-fore the prediction of the Apostacy, to signify, that

that Apostacy should principally aim at the ruin of

that

ledge of affiftikg before the Throne of God, is incommunione besides J. Christ.

that Article. For in truth it seems, that the The Papilm mystery of iniquity did principally design to draw the Lord down Jesus Christ from the Heavens, and tum- from his ble him again into a low estate. It encloses him in a bit of bread, it makes him descend into unclean entrails, it fends him to the draught, it causes him to be eat by Mice and Rats. It takes away from him his arms, legs, head, life, and leaves him without any action or defence. It fets up rivals to him in all his offices, and divides his honour to wood and stone. All this well confider'd, deserves the name of abomination and

apostacy.

That this may be more plain with respect to Tisan at the invocation of Saints, and to take off the veil, on to invounder which they hide the horrours of that wor- cate any ship; we must observe, that that sitting of Jesus before Christ at the right hand of his Father, imports a Gods face. very hear presence of the Son, who assists perpetually before his Father, and who is perpetually before his face, environn'd and (as I may fo fay) buried by the rays of that glorious face of God. Thou shalt not have other Gods before my face. This face of God is a lively spring of light, that swallows up whatsoever there is of brightness in the most excellent creatures, in fuch a manner, that they are as nothing in the presence of God. There is but one creature, that is not swallowed up by these rays, and that is the humane nature of the Son of God. That is upheld by the glory of the fecond Person, to which it is supernaturally united. By reason of this, the Son may be invocated before the face, and in the presence of the Father, because the glory of the Son is not swallowed up and annihilated by the glory of the Father. But it is a true abomina-

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tion, to go and worship, and invocate a simple creature before the face of God, and at the foot of his Throne.

One may pray the Saints which are on Earth, to pray to because being far from the face of are not fuallowed ' up by his beams.

This consideration doth utterly destroy that vain pretence, which so many take for a good reason. We lawfully pray the Saints on Earth to pray to God for us, fay they; what greater harm is there to invocate them in the heavens? The difference is plain; the Saints that are upon God for us; Earth, are conceived as far from God, their rays are not swallowed up by the infinite brightness of the Divinity, we may give them some homage. God, they But to go and ferve them before the face of God; to give them a religious worship in Heaven, 'tis infolently to violate the Majesty of God. under what pretence soever it may be done, 'tis a bold attempt, that is not pardonable. A Subject that is highly preferred, when he is alone, and far from his Prince, may receive great honours from those that are beneath him But both the smallest and the greatest, when they are in the Soveraign's presence, are equal. It would be a piece of high Treason, to render homage to a Subjest before the Soveraign's face. The Sun swallows up all the Stars. The glory of God in his Throne annihilates all glory. 'Tis therefore an odious crime, to go and render homage to the Saints at the foot of the Throne of God. honour the Saints here below by my praises and my imitation of them, this doth not reach to the Throne of God, 'tis to men that I speak; but my prayers reach Heaven. There is but one Subjest that doth invocate in the behalf of others in the Heavens, and but one Object that may be This is what St. Paul means, There is but one God, and one Mediator betrucen God and

and men. There is but one God, that may be prayed to in the Heavens, and only one fesus that prayeth for men. So that I conclude, that the invocation of the Saints is an abomination and an apostacy, because it highly affronts Jesus Christ, in that double manner as we have said, both because it snatches away from him the priviledge of affifting alone at the right hand of the Father, and because it violates the Majesty of God, in whose presence all grandeur disappears. So far are the Saints from being more worthy of adoration because of their glorification, that on the contrary; the more they are glorified, and the nearer they are to God, the more are they as nothing and invisible. Add to this, that f. Christ hath referv'd it to himself as an incommunicable piece of his glory, that we should call on the Father in his name. The Papism calls on him in the name of Saints; for it invocates him by the merit and intercession of the Saints. This is another abomination. As to the adoration of Images, tis forplain an abomination and apostacy, that it cannot at this day any longer be defended, but by denying it, and faying, Godforbid that we should adore or serve Images, we only make use of them, as a means to ascend to their originals.

The second difficulty is, that the Holy Spirit The Idospeaks of the Antichristian Idolatry, in more odious latty of the terms than it doth of the heathen Idolatry. Which never caris very strange. But none will any longer wonder ried so far at it, when he confiders in what manner God the Heaunder the Old Testament spake of the Idolatry of thens. the Israelites. One thing is as certain as it can be, viz. that the Israelites in their Idolatries did

never totally abandon the true God. They worshipped a golden Calf in the wilderness; but they

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pretended it was an Emblem of that great God that had brought them out of Egypt. They ferved Baalim, the Gods of strangers, 'tis true; but this was in affociating them with the true God, whose worship they never did reject. If ever there was a time of corruption, it was that of Ahab, who to the fin of feroboam added all the abominations of the Tyrians, which his wife lezabel taught him. Nevertheless at that very time, Elias confesses, that the nation halted between two, worshipped God and Baal at the same time.

Yet it is described in higher terms.

It appears therefore, that the Idolatry of the Heathens, who worshipped none but falle Gods, was more criminal; however, the Holy Spirit speaks against the Idolatry of Israel, with a thoufand times more violence and vehemence than against that of the Heathens. The Prophets describe the heathen Idolaters as fools, as brutish persons, that had lost their senses, who of the fame log of wood made a God and a foot-stool. But when they speak of the Idolatry of Israel, they do it in fuch terms as make persons of any modesty to blush. For there are no odious Ideas in the most infamous prostitution, which the H. Spirit doth not bring in in his description of them. We need but consult the 16th Ch. of Ezech. and many more places of the other Prophets, where the Idolatrous Iewish Church is represented as a woman void of shame, that prostitutes her self to every comer, that fits in the cross ways, that offersher felf, that opens her bosom, that speaks such words as modesty can't hear, and doth abominable actions.

The reason of this difference is plain, 'tis because the Idolatry of the Heathens is consider'd

only

only as a simple fornication, and the Idolatry of The Ido-Israel as adultery. Every one knows the diffe-Church is rence between simple Fornication and Adultery, most criminal, and Almost all nations have punish'd adultery with why. death. But the Heathen's did scarce think that fornication was a sin; the fews themselves counted it as a trivial matter. A man fees the worst of crimes committed upon a woman that belongs not to him, without being much moved at it; but the least debauches of his own wife stir up his jealousie, and kindle his anger. He can't speak of them without vehemence, and in terms that fignify the greatness of his grief. And 'tis not an unreasonable resentment. A woman with whom he hath made no treaty, that hath not plighted her troth to him, nor he his to her, doth him no. wrong, there is no shame redounds to him thereby; whereas the crimes of his wife cover him with infamy. 'Tis the same with God; the Idolatry of the Heathens in his opinion is but a simple fornication, he hath made no treaty with them who are without the covenant; no shame, nor dishonour is reflected on him from their debaua cheries. But he hath treated with the Church, the is his Sponse; he calls her so; 'tis a figurative expression that he every where uses. We need not therefore wonder, if he be more sensible of those wrongs, that are done him on her part. Although the Idolatries of the Heathens were greater, considering them precisely in themselves, than the Idolatries of the Church; yet however, God would not be so much offended by them. A Husband is more offended by the light debaucheries of his Sponse, than by the greatest crimes of one that is only his Kinswoman. It fignifies nothing, that this woman doth not deny. Q 3

deny her Husband her favours; if she suffer others to share with him, her crime is not the less. It fignifies nothing also, that the Church doth not refuse to give adoration to the true God; if she fuffer the creatures to be sharers with him, she is not less criminal; she is still an Adulteress. and her crime is an abomination.

It is easy to apply all this to the Christian Church; the bands of the sacred marriage that unite her to her God are much more noble, glorious and strait than those that united God to the Synagogue. So her adulteries also are much more worthy to be condemned. It fignifies nothing, that she commits them with those that are called the friends of God. A King is not the less offended by the disorders of his Spoule, that prostitutes her self to his favourites, than if she prostituted her self to strangers. And thus, I think, enough hath been said to justify this, that the Papismis a true Apostacy, and that that term, and others, though higher, are not too big to fignify the abominations of the Antichristian Empire.

CHAP. XX.

The deceiving Spirits which St. Paul speaks of, are Evil Spirits, The Doctrine of Dæmons is that Doctrine, that hath Dæmons for its Objects, and not that which hath Dæmons for its Authors. There is a perfect conformity between the Theology and the Religion of the Heathens about Dæmons, and that of the Papism about Saints and Angels, mediatory Spirits.

Aint Paul, continuing to describe the future Evil spirits Antichristian Empire, saith, that this Apo-Authors of stacy shall be joined with the spirit of seduction: this Popish Idolatry.

They shall give up themselves to deceiving spirits. Tis very indifferent whether by these deceiving spirits, or spirits of errour, as some copies have it, we understand men, or spirits separated from matter; for both the one and the other yield a true sense. It is true, that the Antichristian Apostacy was formed by the deceit of certain deceiving spirits, who being mad upon a false devotion, feduced others both by their examples and also by their bad arguments. Yet I rather encline to believe, that by deceiving spirits we are to understand evil spirits, which were the first Authors, in the first place, of the worthip of Reliques, afterwards of the invocation of Saints, and at last of the adoration of their Images. This was the way whereby superstition began to be establisht, viz. the visions, by which Reliques

Confes. 1.9.6.7.

whereby

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lies.

were discover'd. We learn from Saint Austine, that the bodies of the Martyrs Gervais and Protais were found out by St. Ambrose by the help of a dream. The same time God revealed to this holy Bishop in a dream, where lay the bodies of the Martys Gervais and Protais, who many years were kept in the secret of God, and preserv'd free from corruption, to the end they might be discover'd, to stop the fury of a woman that was Empress, and The visions mother of the Emperour. I will not wrong Saint Ambrose so far, as to accuse him of feigning this vision to deceive the people, to work falle miwere revearacles, that he might make the party that were for the word consubstantial, to triumph over Arianism. But this is certain, it was a deceiving spirit that did abuse St. Ambrose, and did discover these Reliques to him to make Idols of them, because then the Reliques of the Saints began to be abused. The Miracles that were wrought by Reliques, either are fabulous stories of Impostors, or the productions of him, who is the father of lies. Saint Austin saith, that those who were possess'd were deliver'd by them. Be-fides that, the greatest part of those that were possessed in those ages, were melancholy persons; it is not hard to conceive, that the Devil would play these pranks to establish Idolatry, that was then receiving its birth. He could do no less than go out of a body, feigning to be forced to it by the vertue of Reliques, and merit of a Saint, Ablind

The Mira- Miracles every day. St. Austin had a good cles were

ries were sale ones. share of this credulity. But though it were true; the Devil might do things much harder than this,

man received his fight by putting a cloth to his eyes, that had touched the Coffin of the Martyrs. The people by their credulity make such fort of of restoring sight to a man, that had not seen for some time. Besides, God, that was willing, that his decrees should be accomplish'd, let loose the rains to the spirit of illusion. We need but follow the History of the Church, and the Legends of the Saints, and there we shall find every where these dreams, these visions, these apparitions of Souls; Saints speaking, the Virgin Mary appearing to her devotoes; the whole designed, not to confirm the Doctrines of Christianity, but the invocation of Saints, the adoration of the Virgin, the adoration of Images, the Mass, Purgatory and other parts of the Antichristian abomination. And this fountain of seduction was open'd in part by deceiving spirits among men, wicked, superstitious wretches, Priests and Monks; in part by the wicked spirits, that perpetually surround men to deceive and mock them.

The last Character of the Religion of Antichrist here express'd, is the Dollrine of Devils, or of Damons, giving up themselves to deceiving spirits,

and to Doctrines of Damons.

The common opinion is, that by the Doctrines The Doof Devils, or of Damons, we are to understand arines of Devils, or those Dottrines, of which the Devil is the Author of Damons and inventor, and that bear upon them a Diabo- what they lical Character. Foseph Mede hath made a new conjecture upon it, and which I believe we owe to him. He understands by Damons, not wicked spirits, that are represented as dwelling in Hell; but those spirits, which the Heathens worshipt as Mediatours between God and men, whom in truth in their Theology they called Bamons. For then the word was not taken in an ill sense, and Damons were properly in the Heathen Religion, secondary Gods, subject to the great Gods. By the

the Dollrine of Damons he understands a Dollrine of which Damons are the object, not the authors. And according to him, the sense is, that men in the Antichristian Religion would renew the Divinity and the worship of these mediatory spirits called Damons; that Paganism shall be introduced into the Religion of Jesus Christ; that therein shall be established a second order of Divinities, besides the three adorable persons of the Trinity; that dead men shall be invocated in this new Paganism, in the same manner as was practised under the old; that their Reliques shall be honour'd; Statues shall be erected to them; Images shall be consecrated for them, which shall be worshipp'd; that Temples shall be built for them, and sacrifices be offer'd to their honour; that apotheoses, or canonizations shall be renew'd; that Miracles shall be feign'd to be done by these Images and these Demy-Gods; that Trees shall a new be fet up with Trophies, which are the Crosses, before which men shall prostrate themfelves; that it shall be pretended, that God; comes to dwell here below in a piece of consecrated bread, just as in the ancient Paganism it was pretended, that the Godsby vertue of the consecration came to dwell in their Images.

Topery Authors.

Which interpretation soever we follow, 'tis tainly De-certain, that Antichristianism is found here. It is vils for its composed of Doctrines that are truely Diabolical, and that have Devils for their Authors. 'Tis a' Doctrine of Devils, that hath establisht that Tyrant in the Church, who hath exercised so much fury there, who pretends to be King of Kings, and Lord of the Lords of the Earth; who exalts himself above all that is called God; who saith he can't be judged by any one; but though he thould should lead men to Hell by troops, he must be fuffer'd to do it, and be left to God to be judged. Tis a Doctrine that hath the Devil for its Author, which fets up other objects of worship befides God, that gives Iesus Christ companions, and believers other Saviours. It was no other than the Devil, that could inspire Christians with the thoughts of adoring Images, and bringing in afresh that Paganism, that was once buried. 'T was the Devil, the father of lies, that form'd that monster of Transsubstantiation, that hath contrived that prophane sacrifice of the Mass; and who of a Sacrament hath made a wretched Idol of it; and fo to keep to the common opinion, the true Religion will not lose any thing by it.

However, I confess I have resolved on Toseph By Do-Mede's fense. It hath not been without weigh- Damons ing things; and I did a long time believe, that we must this interpretation was much more ingenious than Doctrines, folid. But after I had well thought on it, I that have judg'd the quite contrary; and that for these Gods for

realons.

I. First, This expression, Doctrine of Damons, doth not more naturally fignify, that the Doctrine spoken of hath Damons for its Authors, than it doth that it hath them for its Object. For it is certain, that in all languages these sorts of propo-fitions are æquivocal. We say, the love of God, to signify the love of which God is the object, more naturally than to fignify that love of which he is the Author. We say, the knowledge of bodies, to fignify that knowledge of which bodies are the objects; the knowledge of the stars, to express Astrology; a treatise of Angels, to express a book, not made by the Angels, but treating of them. The same æquivocal speech, and the same ulage

usage is to be met with in the sacred books. In the fixth Chapt. of the Epistle to the Hebrews the Heb. 6. 2. Apostle speaks of the Doctrine of Baptisms, i. e. of the Doctrine, that hath Baptism for its object.

Ad. 13.12. St. Luke faith, that the Pro-conful Sergius was astonished at the Doctrine of the Lord, i.e. the Gal.2.20. Acts 3. 16. Doctrine treating of the Lord. The faith of the Son of God, and faith of his name, is the faith, not which hath Jesus Christ for its Author, but its object. And thus you see, we have already gain'd one point, viz. that Grammar can put in no obstacle

to this Interpretation.

By the Do. ctrine of Damons, derstood the Idola-Pery.

II. My fecond reason is, because explain it how you will, I am perswaded that by the Domust be un- Etrine of Devils, or of Damons, is meant the Idolatry which Antichrist was to re-establish in the try of Po- Church. For this is that which distinguishes that Religion from the Christian Religion; and which renders it abominable. It will be faid, that there are some things in the Papism, which are not less abominable than its Idolatry, that is, the usurpation of Jesus Christs power by the Pope. I confess it. But besides, that this usurpation is joined with Idolatry, feeing they make an Idol of the Pope, I say, there is in Antichristianism an Empire and a Religion. The Empire is Diabolical, Tyrannical, Antichristian, and may well be called an Empire of Devils, as having them for its Authors. And 'tis in this respect of an Empire and a Tyranny, that St. Paul principally considers Antichristianism in the second Chapter of the second Epistle to the Thessalonians. For there he represents the head of this Empire, as a Tyrant that fits himself down on the Throne of God, and was to possess the Empire, when he that then held it, was cast down. Tis true, that he confiders

siders it also a little as a Religion; for he calls it a Mystery, and saith, it shall be establishe by false figns and false miracles. But in this fourth Chap. of the first Epistle to Timothy, he considers Antichristianism purely as a Religion, and not as an Empire. Therefore he speaks only of Apostacy, Spirits, Deceivers, and of Doltrines. Now, that which is most abominable in the Papism, as 'tis a Religion, is without doubt its Idolatry, and not its heresies; and confequently, this is what we must here understand by the Dostrine of Devils, or of Damons. For the Apostle intends by that to note that which is most criminal in the Papism. Seeing therefore we must necessarily understand by these words Doctrine of Damons, the Antichristian Idolatry, why should we not believe, that the Apostle Saint Paul calls it so by way of allufion, and comparing it with the heathen Religion and Theology?

I have just before made a distinction, which I Antichridesire may be observed, because 'tis of great use considered for the understanding the Prophecies of the Reve- in the Prolation, on this argument of the estate of Anti-iometimes christ; 'Tis this, that the H. Spirit sometimes as a Reli-speaks of it as of a Religion, sometimes as of an times as an Empire. Indeed, he considers it much oftner Empire. under the notion of an Empire, than under that of a Religion. In the 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18th of the Revelation, where Antichristianism is represented as a Beast with two horns, or seven heads and ten horns, and as a City called Babylon, 'tis under the Idea of an Empire. For in the Prophetical visions. Beasts always signify Kings and Empires : But in the 11th Chap. Antichristianism is represented as a Religion; for it is called Paga-

nism, and is shadowed forth under the emblem

of a Temple that is prophaned. Leave out the Court which is without the Temple, and measure it not, for it is given to the Gentiles. In those places where it is represented as a Whore, where the Cup of its abominations is spoken of, and where it is faid, it shall seduce the inhabitants of the Earth by the signs that it shall work, it is consider'd as a Religion; because worship, idolatry, miracles. and signs belong to Religion.

The Doetrine of Dæmons & Antichrinism are the fame thing.

III. The H. Spirit's representing the Antichristian Religion as a Paganism, is to me a new reafon, that perswades me, that in the Text of St. flian Paga- Paul, which we are now discoursing of, by the Doctrine of Damons we must understand that do-Etrine, of which Damons are the object. For I look on these two Texts as Parallel; this of the Revelation, the out ward Court is given to the Gentiles; and this, the apostacy of the son of perdition thall be a Doctrine of Damons. Now it is certain, that in that Text in the eleventh of the Revelation is precisely meant that Paganism, that Pagan Theology, and that Pagan service, that were introduced into the Christian Religion, and confequently here by the Dostrines of Damons, we must understand the Pagan Religion, that worshipt Damons, or Antichristianism, that hath made for it felf a Religion altogether like it in worthipping new Damons.

God could mot but

IV. But the principal reason that perfectly predict the perswades me, is, the event, which is always ingroducti- the best, or rather the only sure Interpreter of on of Paga prophecies. One thing is certain, viz. that there the Christi- is a perfect conformity between the Thelogy and an Church worship of the ancient Paganism, and the Anti-christian Religion of the Papism. This was not done by chance. God permitted it, God fore-

faw

faw it, and without doubt God hath predicted it. For there is no likelihood, that having carefully marked in the Prophecies events incomparably less considerable, he should forget this. 'Tis true, one may fay, that the Prophecy of it is found in these words of the Revelation, the ontward Court shall be given to the Gentiles; and in those places where the Antichristian and popish Religion is compared to adultery, and the corrupted Church to a whore. But the first seems to me to be too obfcure, and the fecond too general. I can't believe, but that God would leave us some Oracles more clear and less general, to predict this admirable conformity, which is between the worship of the ancient Paganism, and that of Antichristianism. Now this Text more express and more clear then the others, I do not find elfewhere.

To set forth this last proof in all its strength, we must consider some points of this conformity. They may be seen already in those two Chapt. of the second part of our Prejudices, where we have shewn the conformity between Popery and Paganism. But not to give any the trouble of leaving this book to find out the proof of this truth, that the worship of Damons among the Heathens, and this of the Saints in the Papism are alike, we

will here give an abstract of it.

The Pagan Theology about good Damons is re- The Articles. I. They faid, that be- cles of the fides the great Gods, there were inferiour Divi- Theology nities, that received all their power from the fu- Religion periour Gods. II. The inferiour Divinities were Damons, either confecrated Heroes, and deified fouls, or fpirits naturally and originally separated from matter. III. Their office was to be mediatours between men and the great Gods, to execute

their orders in favour of men, and carry the prayers of men to those superiour Gods. IV. To the honour of the one and the other, i.e. of Damons or spirits, as well those that were confecrated fouls, as those that were naturally separated from matter, they made Images, built Temples, and by vertue of the consecration, they made them come and dwell in those Images and Temples. V. Besides this, they did adore and worthip the ashes and the reliques of their Heroes. These are the Articles to which the Theology of the Pagan Damons was reduced.

First, They held inferiour Divinities, that were

Paganism acknowleag'd inferiout Gods called Dxmons.

infinitely beneath the great Gods. 'Tis a thing so known, that there is no need to prove it. They called their great Gods, Dii superi, Dii calestes, Soveraign Gods, and heavenly Gods. They placed these Gods in the Stars, as souls in bodies; therefore the Greeks called them of runners, as always going, and always running, as Plato faith in the Dialogue entitled Cratylus. These Gods were so very much above the others, that they believed them only immortal; for the fame Plato faith somewhere, that the inferiour Gods were not immortal by their nature. called these inferiour Gods Damons, and they ascribed this distinction to Zoroaster. They, saith Plutarch, seem to have removed great difficulties, who have establisht a species of spirits called Da+ mons between the Gods and men. They have found, that they are these Damons, that do unite us with the great Gods, and do conciliate them to us; whether this Doctrine cometh from the Magi and Zoroaster, or whether it drew its original from Thrace by Orpheus, or from Egypt, or from Phrygia. The

In lib. de aefectu graculorum.

The Papism acknowledgeth the very same di-ThePapism supposes but one Soveraign God, and no inferiour findion Gods; for the Saints are its true inferiour Divisions the Saints nities. It calls them Divus and Diva, as well as and God he was called Divus Augustus. The Heathens put Heathens the very same difference between their great did be-Gods and their inferiour ones, as the Papism doth Gods and between God and the Saints. For the superiour Damons. Gods were almighty and eternal; and the other were created by the great Gods, did not act but according to their orders, and were not immortal in their own nature. The Papists can't make a greater distinction between God and the Saints than this. The superiour Gods of the Heathers The Dawere according to them so heavenly, so sublime, mons were and fo pure, that they could not by themselves between have any commerce with men, nor abase them- God and felves so far as to take care of humane affairs, to govern them immediately and by themselves. govern them immediately and by themselves. Plato in Symposics, to be Symposics, as Mediators and Agents between the Soveraign Gods and mortal men, faid Plato. God doth not converse with men, faith the same Author; but all commerce between God and men is by the mediation of Damons. The Damons are Messengers and Interpreters, that come from God to men, and go from men to God. They bring to men the presents of the Gods, and to the Gods the prayers and homage of men. He that would see this Theology more at large, may find it in Plutarchs difcourse, de Defectu Oraculorum. In Apuleius de Deo Socratis; in famblichus de mysteriis, and above all in Saint Auftin, in the eighth Book of the City of God, with Ludovicus Vives's notes. Now one drop of water is not more like another, than

than this Pagan Theology is to that of the Papism. God and Jesus Christ, say they, who are their great Gods, are too sublime for us to address our felves directly to them. We must have mediatours, that may be more of our rank; the fouls of Saints and the Angels do this office for us. They are the interpreters of our thoughts and our wants before God; and they receive commission to do us good and serve us. Therefore it is that prayers are addressed to them. Therefore 'tis that cures and deliverances are expected from them. Lastly, therefore 'tis that men put themselves under their protection.

Hefiod the first author of the deifications of fouls, the first order of Dxmons.

In the heathen Theology the mediators spirits were of two forts. One were humane fouls; the other separate intelligences. The most ancient of the Greeks, in which we see this deification of fouls expresly, is Hesiod, who saith, that by the counsel of supiter, the great men after their death are establishe guardians and putrons of mortal men, inspectors of their good and evil works, destributors of riches, and that in this confists their royal dignity. Therefore afterwards this fort of Gods were called the Gods of Hesiod. Plato entirely adopted this Theology, and Eusebius quotes from this Philosopher these words touching the Luseb. 1.3. Heroes; We will for the future serve and adore their sepulchers, as of the Damons, following the advice of the Oracle. Those that have the smalleft acquaintance with the Pagan Theology and History, know this, that the greatest part of their

c. 11. de præpar. Evang.

The Laws of ancient Romeabout the worshipping of Saints , exactly like those of new Rome.

Gods were deified men. They themselves made no secret of it: it may be seen in Plutarch's book about the ceasing of Oracles. The Laws of ancient Rome are express and remarkable hereupon. Divos, & illos, qui calestes semper beati habiti sunt, colunto:

colunto; & eos, quos in calum merita vocaverint. That the Saints should be worshipped, as well those that had been always esteemed the happy inhabitants of Heaven, as those that by their merits have been exalted into Heaven. See another Roman Law like it. Deorum manium jura sancta sunto, hos letho datos divos habento. That the rights of the Gods Manes should be inviolable, and that they should be reputed for Saints after their death. Is there not an admirable Providence in this, that new Rome hath re-establisht the same Laws almost in the same terms. And who can doubt after this, whether Antichristian Rome hath renewed ancient Rome's Doctrine of Damons?

But besides, these men become Damons, that A second ancient Pagan Theology did acknowledge others rank of that were always such, and that never had been separate. men. All the monuments of Paganism that we ipirits. have, are full of this Theology. Apuleius expresses it in these words; There is another sort of De Deo Socratic, Damons that are superiour and more angust, who being free from the bonds and dis-engaged from the chains of body, have each of them received a certain particular strength and power. 'Tis from this rank of Superiour Damons, that Plato hath taken those Damons, of which he believes every man hash one all his life time for a witness of his actions and a quardian. How is it possible, that one should not perceive this perfect conformity, between the Pagan Theology and the popish Theology? Exact-pits also ly as the Heathens did, to do the Papists make make two orders of spirits, that are the mediatours and mediatory protectors of men: humane fouls or glorified spirits. Saints, and Angels naturally separate from matter. The Heathens took Guardians from among those Damons, who had never been men; the Pa-

pists assign to each man a guardian spirit, but he is taken out of the order of Angels. They call him the guardian Angel; and every devout perfon recommends himself to his guardian Angel, when he undertakes any thing of danger.

The Heathens to render these Damons, or these

Demi-Gods, favourable to them, erected their

The Papism in the erection, cor fectation and worship of perfectly brought back the Dæmons.

pictures, and made Images of them; all the world knows that. They consecrated these Images, and worship of Images hath perswaded themselves, that by vertue of that consecration, the spiritual Gods came to dwell in that matter, to which they had given a shape. worship of The makers of Images, faith Tertullian, give bodies to the Damons. One may see this Theology very distinctly expressed in a Dialogue entitled Asclepius, attributed to Hermes Tresmegistus, which at least is of some antiquity, and was in fome esteem among the Heathens, seeing Apuleius took the pains to translate it into Latin. 'Tis a marvel, faith he, that surpasseth all other marvels, that man bath found a way to make Gods. Our Ancestors were greatly deceived by their incredulity touching the Gods, and had but little regard to religion and the purity of the Divine Service. They invented an art of making Gods; Bevause they could not make souls, and join them to insensible bodies, they called the souls of Damons and of Angels, to put them into their Images, and in the holy mysteries, by which means these Images obtain the power of helping or hurting. See altogether pure popery. They may say what they will, that they believe not that there is any vertue in the Images: yet however, it is true, First, That in the Papism, an Image, that hath not been consecrated, according to the Ritual, cannot be exposed to the publick devotion of the people. Secondly, That

That Images not confecrated, are reputed of no vertue; whereas those that are confecrate, do often work miracles, or the he and she-Saints work miracles by them. But if you would have any thing that is yet more like to the Doctrine of the Heathens, touching the power of confecrations, to draw the Gods into their Images, you will find it in the Doctrine of Transsubstantiation, and the real presence. As the Heathens believed, they did by their invocations draw down their Gods into their brass and marble; so the Papism by the vertue of confecration draws down its God into a morcel of bread, and there encloses it safe.

The ancient Heathens detended themselves in this matter, just as our new Heathens. You deceive your selves, said they; we worship neither copper, nor silver, nor gold, nor other matter of which the Images of the Gods are made, &c. But in these signs we adore and worship the Gods.

Lastly, the Heathens did adore and serve the Religues of their dead men and of their Damons. 'Twas to the honour of these dead men, that the feasts were made, that are called inferia, parentalia, parentationes and novemdialia, and a hundred other things, whence we have elsewhere shew'd its perfect conformity with the services of the papism for the dead. We have heard Plato quoted by Eusebius, telling us, we must worship the sepulchers of the Hero's. Clemens Alexandrinus, Arnobius, Eusebius, &c. tell us, the Temples of the false Gods were nothing else but the Tombs of the Heroes. And this is exactly what the papism imitates; its Temples, and its Altars are garnisht with Reliques; and it would believe, that a Temple would not have all that it must have, if there were not some bones of a Saint under the Altar. Thus Thus you have that which perswades me, that the Apostle designs the worship of the papism by the dostrine of Damons? 'Tis this exact conformity that is found between the ancient Dostrine of Damons and the new. I think nothing can be objected but this, viz. that the word Damon in the H. Scriptures is never taken in a good sense. It always signifies those wicked spirits, that seduce men in this World, and must torment them in the other. Whereas the Heathens in their Theology by Damons understood those kind spirits, which are the mediatours of commerce between God and men. Joseph Mede answers to this, two things.

The word

Dame in
the Scripture is not
always taken in an
ill fense.

First, That the usage of this word Damon in the sense of the Pagans, for Gods of the second rank, was not unknown to the writers of the new Testament. Saint Luke in the 17th Chap. of the Acts, introduceth the Athenians, saying of Saint Paul, that he is a setter forth of strange Damons. In the same Chap. Saint Paul saith, that he found the Athenians too much addicted to the worship of Damons. In the 9th Chapter of the Revelation Saint John faith, that the horrible plague that fell on men, hindred them not from worshipping of Damons. The people there spoken of, that came from above Euphrates, horsemen to the number of twenty thousand times ten thousand, are in all likelihood the Turks. And those that are smitten with that plague, are the Christians, to whom the adoration of Demons is attributed, because they worshipped Saints and Angels.

The second thing, that foseph Mede answers, which is very certain and very solid, is, that the Heathens sacrificed and render'd their homage to

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evil spirits, and not as they pretended to Angels, The Head and to the happy Spirits; that are Administratours them & the Papific in under God. Because these holy creatures are too believing much given to the service of God, and too much they worin the interests of their great master, to arrogate Genius's, to themselves and receive any of that homage that wicked men would render to them. The Heathens there-spirits, fore in their intention served good Genius's, but indeed the wicked Damons? "Tis the same with the Heathers of the Antichristian Empire. They intend to serve the Saints and Angels; but those pure and happy Spirits, have no mind to receive fuch worship. It goes to them that refuse it, it goes not to God who abominates it. It goes therefore to the Devils, that take it for themselves, and rejoyce in it; so the Antichristian Idolatry may justly. be called by the same name as the Heathen Idolatry. For they have the same model, the same principles, the same ceremonies, and they go to the honour of the same Prince of darkness, whole Empire. they encrease.

CHAP. XXI.

What is the Character of those, that were to establish Idolatry in the Christian Religion. They are Priests and Monks, Authors of the. Laws of Celibacy and of fasts. How many fables and fictions have been invented by these men. seared in their Consciences.

E are much obliged to the H. Spirit speaking by the mouth of S. Paul, that he would in this Text add the Character of the persons that were.

teach Docerning Demons.

what must were to cause this Apostacy, and teach this do be the Chat strine of Damons. For at last these terms of Apothose, that flacy and the dostrine of Devils, or of Damons, being general, the Subjects of Antichrift would alacinescon-ways have been able to have faved themselves, by the help of the doubtfulness and ambiguity of them, in faying, that every herefy is apostacy, and every lye is a doctrine of Devils. But see here, that which makes the meaning of Saint Paul exceeding clear. The doctrines of Damons were to be taught by Hypocrites, enemies to Marriage, and such as shall forbid the use of meats. By the hypocrify or fiction of lyars, seared in their conscience, that will forbid to marry, and command to abstain from meass, which God hath created for them that believe.

It may be, there is nothing in the Prophecies more admirable, and more particular. We have already observ'd, that we must not take this as if it were here the dostrines of Devils, which the Apostates from the Christian Religion were to teach. The Holy Spirit shews it us by what they have of fair and specious, to the end we may know them by those particulars, for which they greatly value themselves.

We here see their (haratter, and afterwards the means whereby they are to advance this Apoflacy and worship of Damons. Their Character is, that they greatly affect outward austerity, in abstaining from Marriage, and depriving them-felves of the use of ordinary meats. The means they use to establish this Worship of Creatures, and the Theology of Damons, is Hypocrify, Fiction

and Lying.

I know not whether one cannot fee in this pourtraiture the Roman Clergy in general, and the Monks Monks in particular, that so greatly value themfelves upon the Law of Celibacy, their Fasts, and their abstinence from certain Meats. And here- was estaupon, that we may fee how admirably the event blisht in answers to the Prophecy; we must observe, that the Church the same idolatry began in the Church precisely the very time the fame time, and in the very same age, and, which saws of fame, and is more, by the very same Authors as the Laws Celibacy of Celibacy and the Monastick life did.

It was in the 14th age, Paul the Theban and Anthony, the two Patriarchs of the Monks, lived pretty late in this fourthage. Saint Anthony died Anno 358, and Paul the Theban was dead a little before. Twas at the same time that men began to speak of the Reliques of the Martyrs, to seek after them, and attribute Miracles to them. And a little time after, the Monks that had been hid in the deferts of Syria and Thebais, spread themfelves every where. Saint Bazil in the East, affifted by Gregory Nazianzen and Gregory of Nyffa, establisht them in Greece; from a Hermites life he made them pass to a Monastick one, and gave them rules. Saint Ambrose in the West was as great a Zealot for the monaffical life. In the same age, Lent, and the Easts, that confist in the distinction of Meats, began to be establisht. And it was the authors, of and zealots for these illunderstood austerities, that pushed forwards also the worship of creatures. For St. Basil, St. Ambrose, and the two Gregories, are the most ancient Authors, in whom we begin to find the worship and invocation of creatures. If we profecute the History of the Monks, we shall admire how they have been in all ages the promoters of *Idolatry* and *Superstition*. We have a passage of *Eunapius* the Heathen, who lived in the time of Theodosius

the great, which informs us, that the Monk's were the original cause of Idolatry, the guardians

of Reliques.

In the life of Edesius he makes a long complaint concerning the violence, which the Chrifians had offer'd to the Temples of the false Gods in Egypt, and faith, that Monks were establisht in the place of Canopus, instead of intelligible Gods to worship slaves. So he calls the Martyrs for Christianity; and adds, that these Monks reducing into ashes the heads and the bones of persons condemned to death for their crimes, made Gods of them, and prostrated themselves before them. Let us fee what they did in Saint Austin's time. Satan, saith he, spread abroad a great number of hyopere Mo. nachorum, pocrites, who in the habit of Monks run over all the Provinces, without being sent, never staid long in one place, never stood, and never sate; they fold the members of a Martyr, falle or true. They addressed themselves to all the World, and required a reward of a rich poverty, or of a false and appearing holiness. Gregory of Tours, that lived in the following age, i.e. in the 6th, faith, that the Monks came to Rome, in the night digged up the bodies near the Church of Saint Paul, and that being gone away, they confessed they intended to carry them into Greece, and there make them pass for the Reliques of the Martyrs. He also gives us

Lib. de

people and the ignorant. They were the same Monks that were the zealous

the History of a Monk, that pretended to come from Spain, with Martyrs Reliques, and it was discovered, that they were only roots of certain berbs, with rats teeth and some other such like things. He adds, that there were many the like cheats at that time, who ceased not endeavouring to seduce the poor lous defenders of Images in the seventh and eighth The Manks Age, on which account they suffer'd so much, defenders which gives occasion for the sad complaints of f Images. those both ancient and modern Historians, that are worshippers of Images, on account of the great violence that was offer'd to the Monks by the Emperours that were breakers of Images. Constantine surnamed Copronymus, was their mortal Enemy, as well as he was fo to Images. He made fome of them be whipt, and others of them be dragged through the streets. He is accused of having burnt a whole Convent, with the best Library of the East. He did crush, as far as he was able, this generation of vipers, and did severely chaftife those that would not renounce this force of life, full of hypocrify. The Monk Theophanes, and lately the Jesuite Maimbourg in his History of the Iconoclaste, describe these pretended cruelties in a tragical manner. There is fomewhat of lying without doubt in what these Authors say; but however, 'tis true, Constantine did use some feverity against the Monks, because in a violent manner they opposed the design, which the Emperours had to cleanse the Church again from the abomination of Images. This is not a point that needs proof; the Historians that are for the worshipping of Images confess it, and glory in it.

In the following Ages the new orders of Monks Monks are were in the West the corrupters of Religion. They of all the were those that brought Transubstantiation and corruptions into the Corporal Presence of J. Christ in the Sacra-duced into ment into the World. It was one Paschase a the Church. Monk of Corbia, which first lick't this Bear into shape. They are the mendicant Fryars, that have carried the worship of the creatures, of Saints, and the blessed Virgin, to those extravagant

heights,

heights, that they are at this day abhorr'd by all men of good sense, without excepting the Papifts themselves. One need not have very much understanding in History to be assured of this: The proofs of it may be seen in our just prejudices. against Popery; for there I have shewed these exceffes, that finell of the spirit of reprobation; and that they have had for their authors a Saint Dominick and his facobins, a Saint Francis and his Cordeliers, and generally all the orders of the Monks.

The Idolatry of the establisht by the Fables and tictions of the Monks.

By what means did these persons establish Idotry of the Papifm was latry? by hyprocrify and lying: by the hypocrify of liars seared in their consciences. Behold precifely the very way by which the Roman Clergy, and generally the Priests and Monks, as well those of the East as of the West, have establish Idolatry; by profound hypocrify, by lies and fables. How many false visions were there to establish the invocation of Saints? How many false miracles? You should consult the Legends on this point; and if any will not give himself that trouble, let him read eleven Chapters of our prejudices in the second part, from the 11th to the 23th. We have given our selves the trouble to make a confiderable collection of the horrid, filthy, shamefull falsities, which the Papism, its Priests and Monks have advanced, to uphold the idolatrous worship of Saints, Reliques and Images. And it should be observ'd, that this spirit of fables was introduced into the Church, exactly at the same time that the Antichristian Idolatry began to enter into it. The lives of the ancient Monks Paul, Anthony, Hilarion, &c. were written by St. Ferom, without honesty and judgment. The History of the Church from this very time begins to be a Romance, mance, where 'tis extreme difficult to distinguish truth from lies.

For near 350. years, there was not a miracle Under Julian the A-wrought by Reliques ever heard of. But under postate Bathe reign of Julian the Apostate, who succeeded Mattyr bethe children of Constantine, Babylas the Martyr, gins to sometime Bishop of Antioch, made a Martyr in cles by his Decim's persecution, interred in a Suburb of An-Reliques. tioch called Daphne, more than a hundred years after his death, thought of working the first miracles. Julian the Apostate would consult the Oracle of Apollo of Daphne, who not being willing to answer, and conjured at least to tell the reason of his filence, said it came from hence, that the bones of the Martyr Babylas were interr'd near his Temple. This is the most ancient History of a miracle wrought by Reliques, that we have been able to discover. So the corruption of Christianity began in the same place, where the faithfull began to be called Christians. It was not very long, before miracles were feen wrought by other Reliques. St. Ambrose was inform'd in a vision, where the bones of the Martyrs Gervais and Protais were interred: they went to feek them, they carried them in great pomp to the Church, and they did not fail immediately to work great miracles. This was found fo good and so proper to beat down the remainders of Heathenism, that this torrent gained ground every where.

But that which is highly observable, is, that Miracles the Authors who report these facts as true, con-Reliques fess, that this was new, and had not been seen were look'd since the Apostles time. St. Chrysostom speaking new in the of Babylas faith; if any one will not believe the 4th Age. things done by the Apostles, let him mind those that versus are done in this age, and cease impudently to deny Gentes.

Epift ad Marcell.

the truth. He doth not fend them back to the times immediately fore-going, he doth not fay, if any one will not believe the Miracles that are always wrought in the Church, let him believe that which he fees at present. But he fends them back to the Apostles, as if nothing of the like nature had been seen since them. St. Ambrose also faith it plainly enough, speaking of the Miracles wrought by the Reliques of Gervais and Protais. He reckons up the Miracles of their two Saints, and finds nothing like it fince the Apostles time. Soror, L.7. Wherefore after he hath made an enumeration of the Miracles of these Saints, he makes one of those of Jesus Christ and his Apostles, which he fees renewed, and faith nothing of any that were wrought in the ages immediately fore-going. St. Austin, that was very fond of the same superstition, makes the same acknowledgement in the 8th Chapter of the 22th Book of the City of God, whence the Papists pretend to draw so great advantage to themselves. Tis true, hetheremakes a History of many Miracles wrought by Reliques, but he acknowledgeth this is all new. We have given order, faith he, for the making publick memoirs and books, for the reading of these Miracles before the people, seeing that in our time the signs and miracles of the ancient times were renewed. It was therefore new, and had not been since the ancient times.

. Now it is certain, that these pretended miracles had for their Author the Spirit of lying, and for their spring the Hypocrify of Lyars. It was The fable the Devil that abused these good men, to lead of Protain them to Superstition and idolatry. That which St. very plain Ambrose himself saith of those Saints Gervain and in st. Am. St. Protain, is very proper to make one suspect a brofe. cheat.

cheat. The inhabitants of Milane desire him to build in their City a Temple like that at Rome. Iubiliopra will do it , saith he , provided I can but find some Reliques. He had them not as yet, he knew not where to find them, but lo, he is in quest of them, and hereupon subiit veluti cujusdam ardor prasagii; behold, he was inflamed with a certain fire, that savoured of presage and inspiration. He makes them fearch in a certain place, he there finds two bodies of Gyants. We found two men of extraordinary bigness, such as the ancient time did yield. In venimus mira magnitudinis viros duos, ut prisca atas ferebat ; Ossa integra , sanguinis plurimim. The bones were yet entire, and there was a great deal of blood. Would you not say, that he speaks of the time wherein Polyphemus and the old Giants lived? Men, I warrant you, were much bigger in the third Age under the Empire of Devius, than under that of Gratian and Valentinian. I don't know whether it be apparent, that God chose martyrs from among the Giants. They are alfort of people, the enormous mass of whose bodies is usually a fign of the vices of their souls; at least of that fury and warlike heat, which is not the Character of a Saint. But it was necessary every thing in the fable should be great, even to the bodies of those that were found.

This spirit of lying and fables increased and grew with the reign of Idolatry. In the fixth Age the two Gregories, one the Bishop of Rome, the other the Bishop of Tours, stufft their Books with these Fables, designed to establish Idolarry, and make us invocate the Saints as our patrons. He of Tours made a book on purpose, entituled de Gloria Martyrum. These Fables go to this very point of impudence, as to bring in the martyr's

them-

of Simcon Res ten-

themselves desiring of God, that the men that invoke them, and the prayers that are made in their name, may be heard. Simeon Metaphrastes Metaphra- reports, that Saint Barba, as she was a dying, defired of God, that all those who should in their make men prayers make mention of her combat and her marinvocate tyrdom, should be kept from all sorts of contagious diseases, and that they should not be touch'd with any evil in their bodies and their persons. faith of St. Blaife, that on a certain day he pray'd to God in these words; If any evil happen to any. man, or child, or even any beast, and my name be called upon over them, saying, Hasten to help by reason of the intercession of thy servant Blaise, give presently a cure every where, to the glory of thy holy name. He makes him also speak after the same rate to a Woman, to whom he had restored her Hog, which a Wolf had eaten up, and who return'd him thanks for it: Woman, always celebrate my memory, and nothing shall be wanting in thy house; and if it (hall come to pass, that any other in imitation of thee shall celebrate my memory also, he shall obtain of my God a perpetual Bleffing all the days of his life. One may casily see whither the spirit of lying in these Fables tended; it was to cause men to invocate these Saints.

We must also see the History of the establishment of Images, and how many miracles were wrought to introduce this abominable devotion. 'Tis the same with respect to the Adoration of the Sacrament, of which they have made an Idol. Books are full of fabulous miracles, which the Devil wrought, or made the Monks write, for the establishing this Idolatry. This is so notorious, that it would be useless to bring proof

of it:

The

The Apostle to perfect the pourtraiture of these The Au-Impostors, that have corrupted the Christian Re-thors off the Le-ligion in introducing Antichristianism, saith, that gends had they are seared in their consciences. All parts where conscients the Fire and the Searing-iron have passed, be insensible, come callons, hard, and consequently insensible. The Apostle could not better describe to us the disposition of these Authors of Lies, that have written Legends for us. For in truth they have lost their sense, they are such fools, stupid and senseles. There is nothing that is ridiculous and abfurd; which they are not capable of digefting. The most plain absurdity and impiety they are not sensible of; and their conscience is as if it were of iron and marble. They have a heart of lead, and a mouth of iron, said Canus, Bishop of the Canaries, concerning them. The Fables of Heathenilm are not more filthy, nor more shamefull than theirs. They introduce the Virgin Mary embracing the Monks, suffering them to feel her bosom, giving them milk out of her breasts; wedding them, and marrying her felf with them. They make *Images* of wood and ftone to speak; they make their *Saints* do filthy and foolish actions, which they would have to pass for *miracles*. This may be seen largely proved in the second part of our just Prejudices.

I know not of any thing further in this Oracle The pronoun some
of the fourth Chapt. of the first Epist. to Timothy, dorn not
that can leave any scruple behind it, unless it be
multinude. the pronoun Some; for this word doth not feem to agree with this fo general an Apostacy : seeing on the contrary, it seems to signify, that the number of Antichristian Apostates, shall not be great in comparison of others. 'Tis answered.

if. That the pronnoun Some doth not always exclude

exclude the multitude, but only signifies, there will be Exceptions. We need no other instance than that of the Jews, of whom St. Paul speaking in the 11th Chap. to the Romans, saith, Some

of the branches were cut off.
'Twas the revolt and rejection of the Jews that

was fignified thereby. And what is this Some? that is to fay, almost all. For the entire Nation of the fews is engaged in this revolt. There was but a small number of the Jews that believed on Jesus Christ, and believed truely. And certainly, the proportion that is between the small company of the faithful, that love not the Beast, and those that adore him, is greater than that which was between the converted fews, and those that have remained unbelievers these 16 hundred years. The fame Apostle speaking of the Israelites in the Wilcor. to. derness, that worshipped the golden Calf, saith, Be not ye Idolaters, as some of them were. Nowthese Exed. 32. Some, were all; for Moses saith expressy, that all the people brake off the golden ear-rings which were in their ears. In the same manner he saith in the same place, Let us not tempt Christ, as some of them -tempted him; Let us not commit fornication, as Some of them committed. Now it is certain, that these some signify the far greater part: and it only shews, that there were some exceptions. The Apostle might the rather use this like expression, because the Antichristian idolatry and Apostacy were shadowed forth by these revolts or the people of the Jews in the Wilderness.

To this we may add, that the Apostle St. Paul considers this evil not in its last period, but in its beginning. Now it is certain, that the introduction of idolatry into Christianity began by a small number of bigots, superstitious men and salse devoto's.

Other

Other persons, besides those against whom we dispute, may wrangle also about this term, the later times, and say, that we cannot reasonably call the times that last iz. or 13. hundred years, and that began so long before the end of the world, the later times. The Papists, I say, against whom we dispute, can't make use of this difficulty, because they apply this Oracle to the Encratites and the Manichees, the first of which were known in the second Age, and the others in the third. Those were times yet further distant from the end of the world; than those ages where we place the Antichristian Empire. When we shall speak of the duration of the Antichristian Empire, we shall have occasion to say, why the ages of its Empire are called the later times.

These words, with which the Oracle begins, the Spirit saith remarkably or expressly, would well deserve some consideration, to know whether they ought to be understood of some Oracles in the Old Testament; so that the sense should be, The Spirit hath said expressly by the ancient Prophets; or of a present inspiration, so that the Apoille would say, the Spirit gives me to understand very clearly. But it is of very little importance to know by what Spirit this hath been expressly said, by that of the Prophets, or that of St. Paul, seeing it is the same Spirit. And besides this, we shall have occasion to say something of it in one of the following

Chapters.

CHAP. XXII.

The Characters of Antichrist in the Papisin confirm'd by the great type of Antichrist, Antiochus Epiphanes. That which is spoken literally of this Antiochus, agrees mystically to the Pope and the Papisin.

There is but one spring more, whence I would draw the Characters of the Antichristian Empire; viz. those Chapters of the Revelation of the Prophet Daniel, where the most famous of the perfecutors of the fewish Nation is literally spoken of, and the most fatal persecution that Nation endured. The first Text of this prophecy is found in the 28th verse of the 11th Chapter to the end.

In the 28th 28. Then shall be return into his Land with great verseof the riches, and his heart shall be against the holy cove-1th Cha. nant, and he shall do exploits, and return to his Antiochus own Land.

Epiphanes
is found
according
to the letser.

29. At the time appointed he shall return and come toward the south, but it shall not be as the former, or as the later.

30. For the Ships of Chittim shall come against him: Therefore he shall be grieved, and return, and have indignation against the holy covenant: so shall he do, he shall even return, and have intelligence with them that for sake the holy covenant.

St. And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the Santtuary of strength, and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and they shall place the

the abomination that maketh desolate.

32. And such as do wickedly against the covenant shall he corrupt by flatteries: but the people that do know their God, shall be strong and do exploits.

33. And they that understand among the people shall instruct many; yet they shall fall by the sword, and by the slame, and by captivity, and by spoil

many days.

34. Now when they shall fall, they shall be holpen with a little help: but many shall cleave to them

with flatteries.

35. And some of them of understanding shall fall to try them, and to purge, and to make them white; even to the time of the end; because it is yet for a

time appointed.

36. And the King shall do according to his will, and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every God, and shall speak marvellous things against the God of Gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished: for that that is determined shall be done,

37. Neither shall he regard the God of his Father, nor the desire of Women, nor regardany God;

for he shall magnify himself above all.

38. But in his estate shall be honour the God of forces, and a God whom his fathers knew not, shall he honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things.

39. Thus shall he do in the most strong holds with a strange God, whom he shall acknowledge, and increase with glory; and he shall cause them to rule

over many, and shall divide the land for gain.

40. And at the time of the end shall the King of the South push at him, and the King of the North, shall come against him like a whirlwind, with cha-

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riots, and with horsemen, and with many Ships: and he shall enter into the Countries, and shall

overflow and pass over.

41. He shall enter also into the glorious Land, and many Countreys shall be overthrown: but these Shall escape out of his hand, even Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon.

42. He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the Countries; and the Land of Egypt shall not escape.

43. But he shall have power over the treasures of gold, and of filver, and over all the precious things of Egypt; and the Libyans, and the Ethiopians (hall be at his steps.

44. But tidings out of the East and out of the North (hall trouble him. Therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away

many.

45. And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas, and in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall

help him

I find a pretty great agreement among Interpreters on this Chapter, and the Verses which we have just now read. By those of both communions it is agreed, that 'tis Antiochus called Epiphanes, one of Alexander's successors, that is here literally spoken of. It is the very same that the other Prophecy respects, in the eighth Chap. where the H. Spirit having represented to Daniel in a vision, the Empire of the Medes and Persians under the Emblem of a Ram with two horns, he describes the Empire of the Greeks, under the Emblem of a he-goat, that had at first only one horn in the middle of his fore-head, which being broken, four other horns less than the first came in its place. Afterwards, from one of these four horns

comes forth a little horn, of which the prophecy

thus speaks.

C. 8. v.9. And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great toward the South, and toward the East, and toward the pleasant land.

V. 10. And it waxed great even to the hoft of Heaven, and it cast down some of the host and of the

stars to the ground, and stamped upon them.

II. Yea, he magnified himself, even to the Prince of the host, and by him the daily sacrifice was taken away, and the place of his sanctuary was cast

12. And an host was given him against the daily sacrifice by reason of transgression, and it cast down the truth to the ground, and it practifed and pro-

Spered.

13. Then I heard one Saint speaking, and another Saint said unto that certain Saint which spake, How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, and the transgression of desolation, to give both the [anctuary and the host to be trodden under foot?

14. And he faid unto me, unto two thousand and

300. days, then shall the sanctuary be cleansed?

'Tis also to the same Antiochus that we must refer the whole 12th Chapt, of the same book of Daniel:

C. 12. V. I. And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great Prince, which standeth for the children of thy people, and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a Nation, even to that same time; and at that time shall thy people. be deliver'd, every one that shall be found written in the book.

2. And many of them that sleep in the dust of the Earth shall wake, some to everlasting life,

and some to everlasting shame and contempt.

3. And they that be wife, shall shine as the brightness of the firnament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever.

4. But thou, O. Daniel, shutup the words, and seal the book even to the time of the end: many shallrun

to and fro, and knowledge shall be increas'd.

5. Then I Daniel looked, and behold there stood other two, the one on this side of the bank of the river, and the other on that side of the bank of the river.

6. And one faid to the man clothed in linnen, which was upon the waters of the river, How long

shall it be to the end of these wonders?

7. And I heard the man clothed in linnen, which was upon the waters of the river, when he held up his right hand and his left hand to heaven, and sware by him that liveth for ever, that it shall be for a time, times, and a half; and when he shall have accomplished to scatter the power of the holy people, all these things shall be sinished.

8. And I heard, but I understood not. Then faid I, O my Lord, what shall be the end of these

things?

9. And he said, Go thy way, Daniel, for the words are closed up, and sealed, till the time of the end.

10. Many shall be purified, and made white, and tried; but the wicked shall do wickedly, and none of the wicked shall understand, but the wise shall understand.

II. And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate, set up, there shall be 1290. days.

12. Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the

thousand three hundred and five and thirty days.

13. But

13. But go thou thy way till the end be: for those shalt rest, and stand in thy lot at the end of the

days.

As Interpreters agree, that these Prophecies in the literal meaning of them are concerning Antiochus Epiphanes, the great persecutor of the Jews and the true Religion; so almost all agree also, that this mystically referrs to Antichrist. And tis a truth, I do not at all doubt of. Antiochus was a type of Antichrist: we shall see such clear proofs of it, that it will not be possible to doubt of it. As the principle is commonly perceived. I will suppose a, and will not give my self the trouble to prove it, any otherwise than in applying all that to Antichrist that is said of Antichus. I will only make some remarks to confirm this truth.

I. We must observe that all the things, that Both good were to happen under the New Testament, had and bad under the their types under the Old. It is not only fesus N. Testament have Christ that had types for his person, for his offices, for had their his good works; his enemies also have had their types untrypes. The actions of the Saints have been typi-old. cal; the victories of Sampson over the Philistins, those of David over Goliah, were types of the victories of fesus Christ. All the world believes it. and no one doubts it. It must be acknowledged also, that the criminal actions of eminent persons have been typical likewise. If on one hand there have been persons and actions typical of the good, there have been also persons and actions typical of the evil. Cain was a type of the enemies of Jesus Christ coming of the seed of the woman, he was a type of the feed of the Serpent; and his action against his brother was a typical sin, that representeth the persecution, which the Devil

was to bring upon Jesus Christ and his Church. The fin of Esau, that despised the right of primogeniture, and fold it for a mess of broth, was a type of those prophane ones, that renounce the benefits of the World to come, for the vanities of this present World. Lots wife, that looked towards Sodom, and the Ifraelites that turn'd their eyes towards Egypt, after they were gone forth from it, are types of those miserable persons, who after they have been drawn from fin by the grace of Jesus Christ, are eager after the World from which they were departed, and return to it again.

Antichrift hath had his types as well as f. Christ.

As therefore Jesus Christ hath had his types, without doubt Antichrist had his too, and that in great number. Cain, Goliah, Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, and the other oppressors of the truth and the faithful, have been types of Antichrist. Among these types there was not any one more noted and more plain than Antiochus, who made the continual sacrifice cease for three years and a half, who made the Church desolate, who made almost the whole Nation fall into Apostacy, who prophaned the Temple, and cruelly persecuted those that persevered in the true Religion. So that as in the types of Fesius Christ we leek for and find his Characters, in like manner in Antiochus and that which the Prophecies say of him, we may find the Characters. of Antichrift.

But we must observe, there are two sorts of Prophecies; one that directly respect the principal subject, the other that respect it only mediately and indirectly, and by the means of some type, to which the literal sense of the Prophecy doth belong. For example, the Prophecy of the 53. Chap. of Esai, respects ?. Christ immediately and without

the.

the intervention of any type. But the 45th Pfal. There are and the second respect Jesus Christ, but mediate-prophecies wherein ly and by the intervention of the type. In the section the things cond Pfal. the type is David, to whom belongs agree partition the literal sense of the Pfalm. In the 45th Pfal. type, partly the type is Solomon, and its him the literal sense to the perfect the Text respects. These two sorts of Pro-seed by the phecies ought to be handled differently. Those "ppeof the first rank, i.e. those that refer only and immediately to fesus Christ, must be applied only and uniformly to Jesus Christ in all their parts. But those of the second rank are much harder to be difintricated. For there are some things that belong only to the person that is the type. Others that belong only to the person that is represented by the type; and lastly, others that belong both to the one and the other. For example, in the 45th Pfal. these words, Thy throne, O God, is far ever and ever; the scepter of thy Kingdom is a scepter of Righteousness, &c. O God, thy God hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above all thy fellows. These words, I say, cannot without great violence be applied to Solomon. For Solomon is not a God, and it can't be to him that the H. Spirit faith, Thy throne, O God, &c. There are other words in the same Pfalm, which certainly respect Solomon as a type, and 7. Christ as the person represented by the type. For example, Thou art fairer than any of the children of men: Grace is poured into thy lips, because God hath blessed thee for ever. Lastly, I am certain, there are other words that agree only to Solomon, and that it is not at all necessary to refer them to. Iesus Christ. For example, these words; Dangh-ters of Kings are among thy honourable women: upon thy right hand did stand the Queen in gold

V. 14.

of Ophir, &c. She shall be brought unto the King in raiment of needle-work: the virgins her companions that follow her, shall be brought unto thee. Supposing the Spouse to be the Church, it will be very difficult to tell what these daughters signify, that are introduced to Jesus Christ, different from the Church. I know well indeed, one may easily imagine fomething thereupon, but I do not believe that it would be folid. Tis the fault which they fall into, that do explain the types: they stretch the parallels, and fain would have the pictures in every thing refemble the original. Whereas we must not search after the resemblance, but in the principal subject. rest is but as the leaves that do adorn the picture.

'Tis according to these principles, that we must explain the Prophecies of the eighth, eleventh and twelfth of Daniel. As to the latter, 'tis the history of Antiochus. This Antiochus having been the most considerable type of Antiochus having been the most glorious type of Iesus Christ; 'tis not to be doubted, but that there are in the Prophecies that respect Antiochus, many things that must have a mystical reference to Antichrist. But 'tis not necessary, that all that is said of Antiochus in the literal sense, must be applied to Antichrist in a mystical sense. In some places Antiochus is there with Antiochus, in some other places Antiochus is there alone, and it may be there are some places where Antichrist is alone. Let us briesty

review them.

ch. 8. v.9. From one of the four hsrns of the he-goat, which suchus is fignified the Empire of the Greeks, cameforth ano-called a ther little horn toward the South, and toward the East, and toward the little horn.

Tis,

'Tis certain, this little Horns is Antiochus. He is described by a little Horn, because he chimbed the throne not by the lawful right of succession, publickly and with full right; but by fubtilty he ravisht the Kingdom from Demetrius the son of his brother Seleucus. Therfore the H. Spirit explaining the Prophecy in the following part of the 8th. Ch. faith, and at the end of their Kingdom, a King of a fierce countenance, and understanding

dark sentences, shall standup.

And in the 11th. Ch. where the History of Antiochus is more large, it is said, And in his estate shall stand up a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honour of the Kingdom, but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the Kingdom by flatteries. It was because Antiochus was an hottage at Rome that he was reputed as a stranger, and that he had no right to the crown of Asia, having an elder Brother, who left a Son, a lawful heir of his Estate. Antiochus being returned from Italy, applies himself to be liberal to the people. He was affable and familier, he bathed in the publick baths, and by these means he got away the King dom from his Nephew. This agrees well enough to the head of the Antichristian Empire, who is also called a little Horn in the 7th. Ch. This is plainly that which hath deceived two of our Interpreters, who would have the little Horn in the 17th. Ch. also to be Antiochus. Which I call Thelittle a mighty great overlight, and utterly unworthy Horn in of great men. For for this we must metamor- Ch is not phose the 4th. Beast; and wheras by the consent Antioof all Interpreters, it fignifies the Empire of the ffrange Romans, it must be made the Empire of the overlight Greeks, in despight of as great evidence as can be Interprefound in the Prophecies. For one must be blind, ters.

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not to see the Roman Empire, the 4th. Monarchy, in this 4th. Beast.

The Pope is mysti-cally the little Horn.

The Pope

exalts

God.

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The Empire of Antichrist therfore is a little Horn, despicable in appearance, that raiseth it self up from a low place; and from a beginning that teemed to promise nothing that was great, is mounted to that grandeur, that hath given it both the form and the power of an Empire. The head of this Empire is of understanding in dark sentences, &c. it is by subtilty, that he made himself master of the Western Empire. The little Horn of the 8th. Ch. which signifies Antiochus, waxed great; even to the host of Heaven, cast down some of the host, and of the stars to the ground, and stamped upon them. Yea he magnified himself even to the Prince of the host.

These words agree to Antiochus and to Antichrist. To Antiochus, because he insolently exalted himself against God, the head of the heavenly armies, and of the Church; made a great part of the nation, and even some of the Priestly race, fall into Apostacy. To Antichrist, and the Papism, because he hath exalted himself against 3. Christ, and engaged the whole Church in his

revolt.

The Pope makes the daily Sa-crifice to cease.

Antiochus makes the daily sacrifice to cease by reason of transgression, and casteth down the truth to the ground, and prospers. The history of the Macchabees informs us, that this was accomplish according to the literal sense of it. And the same thing hath been accomplish by the Antichristian Empire, that hath abolish the continual service, because it hath destroyed the true service of God, and the sacrifices of pure prayers, in mingling with them the worship of creatures, the invocation of he and she saints, the adora-

adoration of Images and their reliques, and in establishing a new continual facrifice in the room of the true one. It hath prosper'd, for its successes have been prodigious for 8 or ten Ages.

In the 11th. Ch. the Prophet begins from the 21th, verse to speak of Antiochus. But we must not look for Antichrist therein till the 34. v. The ten first verses are a description of the victories, which Antiochus obtain'd over his neighbours; and of his quarrels with the Kings of Egypt, quarrels which in my opinion had nothing Typical in them. And the reason of it is clear, because Antiochus was not a Type but in what he did against the Church. For the strange nations had no reference to the Church; nothing that the Tyrants did against them is mysticall. At the 31. v. begin the violences which this persecuting Prince was to offer to the Church of Israel. Arms (hall stand on his part, and they (hall pollute the fanctuary of firength, and shall take away the daily sacrifice. This is what was already said in the 8th. Ch. and what we have applied to the Papism and its head. The Prophet adds, And such as do wickedly against v. 32.33. the covenant (hall he corrupt by flatteries; and they that understand among the people shall instruct many. He continues to the 36th. v. to describe the ways The Pa-full of fraud and violence; which the Tyrant pifm was was to make use of, to pervert the nation of the established fews, the constancy of some, the falling of and viomany. And all this without doubt agrees to the lence. bead of the Papism, as well as to Antiochus; the application is easy, every one may make it. For all the world knows, how many frauds have been used by the Papism to engage the true believers in a revolt, and how always violence hath been used together with fraud. In the 36. v. the H. Spirit

Spirit pursues the description of the Tyrant, and

The Pope

all that is

called

God.

latrous

faith, This King shall do according to his will, and shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every God, and shall speak marvellous things against the God of Gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplisht; for that that is determin'd shall be This is so like what St. Paul faith, that the son of perdition shall exalt himself above all that is called God, and that he shall six in the Temple of God exalts himself above as if he were God; And to that which St. John faith of the First Beast in the 13th. Ch. that there was given to him a mouth speaking great things; and blasphemies, and that he open'd his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his name, and his Tabernacle, and them that dwellin Heaven. This, I fay, is so like, that tis inpossible not to see that tis the same thing. This passage of Daniel gives us a great deal of light for the understanding that of the Revelation. When we would apply these words to the Papism and its head; he shall exalt himself above all that is called God, and speak blasphemies against God, they cry out 'tis notorious to all the world that the Pope calls himself the must obedient servant of the true God, and doth not blaspheme his name. Just the very same is said of Antiochus, he shall magnify himself above every God; He shall not regard the God of his Fathers, and he shall not regard any God. This doth not appear in his History. 'Tis well said that he was a wicked person, and I would easily believe it; but the Prophecies do not predict the thoughts of the heart, but events. Now as to the event, so far was

> contrary he had a furious and outragious zeal to cause them to be worshipped. Never did any ido-

Antiochus and the Pope have exalted themselves above every God, not by Atheism . Antiochus from being impious towards his Gods, but by Pride. and from exalting himfelf above them; that on the

latrous Prince carry this false zeal so far. He did not persecute the Jews to make them become Atheists; but to make them worship Jupiter Olympius, whose Idol he had caused to be placed in the Temple. This is to exalt ones self above God; to mount to that pitch of Pride to which Antiochus and the Popes have mounted.

CHAP. XXIII.

A notable Prophecy of the Mahuzim, that Antichrist was to worship. The whole found admirably accomplisht in the Papism. What is the literal sense of the Prophecy with respect to Antiochus. An explication of the beginning of the 12th Chap. of Daniel applied to Antiochus and the Papism.

In this Prophecy which literally respects An-v. 37, 38, tiochus, and mystically Antichrist, the most con-39. siderable passage is this. Neither shall he regard the God of his Fathers, nor the desire of women; nor regard any God; for he shall magnify himself above all. But in his estate shall he honour the God of forces: and a God whom his Fathers knew not, shall he honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things. Thus shall he do in the most strong holds with a strange God, whom he shall acknowledge; and encrease with glory: and he shall cause them to rule over many, and shall divide the Land for gain.

The Papism doth not only agree that we understand this Oracle of Antichrist; but with its utmost force endeavours to have it so understood;

because

ing the Mahazim, which Antichrift mult worship.

A notable because it hopes to draw great advantages to in concern- felf thereby, pretending that nothing of this doth agree to the Pope. He hath not abandoned the God of his Fathers; he doth not worship the God of Mahuzim: That's the word in the original, which our translation renders the God of forces. Our Ioseph Mede thinks quite contrary to this; he is so far from believing, that this cannot agree to the Pope and to the Empire of the Papism, that he believes, that St. Paul had a regard to this Oracle, when he faith in that pasfage of the fourth Chapt. of the first Epistle to .Timothy, that the Spirit faith remarkably, or expressly, that some shall depart from the faith, and shall teach Dostrines of Damons. To understand his notion, which affuredly is pretty and ingenious, we must represent the Text of Daniel according to his version, which is much better than our ordinary one.

36. And a King shall do according to his will, &c: In this Verse there is no essential difference between our vulgar translation and that of Iosephi

Mede.

37. He shall not regard the God of his Fathers, nor the desire of women, nor regard any God, but

shall magnify himself above every God.

38. For he shall honour the God of Mahuzimbesides the true God, in exalting them together with him in his scat. And together with this God whom his Fathers knew not, he shall worship the Mahuzim with gold, silver, precious stones and desirable things.

39. He shall make strong holds of the Mahuzim, with the strange God, whom he shall acknowledge, he shall multiply the honour, and make them rule over many, and shall divide the Land for a recompence.

Here

of the Prophecies:

Chap. 23. Here Ioseph Mede, by the unknown God understands Iesus Christ, whom ancient Rome knew not, and whom the new Romans know and worship. Together with this God whombis Fathers knew not; he shall worship the Mahuzim. Interpreters Mahuzim ordinarily confound these Mahuzim with the un-known known God; and the Papifts fay, 'tis the Idol God in that Antichrist shall worship. But it is clear, that phecy, are the Mahuzim are distinguish'd from the unknown not the same things. God. For in the 39th verse, the H.Spirit clearly distinguishes the Mahuzim from the strange or unknown God, in faying, he shall make strong holds of the Mahuzim with the strange Gods. bhim Elohah necar. So that these words serve as a comment on those that go before; which have the same sense; but are a little different. The Prophet doth not use the præposition hbim which fignifies with, besides, but uses the particle L. which usually signifies to; L'Elohah Mahuzim, which may be translated to the God of Mahuzim. He shall give honour to the God of Mahuzim. So in the same Verse the Spirit adds; and he shall glorify, or he shall give glory and honour, L' Elohah; to the God whom his Fathers knew not. But they that understand the Holy tongue, know also, that the particle el, and L fignify besides, together with, as well as to. For example. The Law faith, thou shalt not take a woman, el ahotah, together with her sister. They that consult the Hebrew Lexicon-writers, will find in them an infinite number of the like examples. So that instead of translating it, He shall honour the God of Mahuzim, it should be rendred together with God, he shall honour the Mahuzim. And that which determins the Text to this sense is, 1. That the noun Elohab, God; is in the fingular number; and Mahuzin R 2 the

the plural. Now in all regular constructions, the nouns that are construed together, should be of the same number. It should be said the Gods Mahuzim, or in the singular number the God Mahus. 2. A barbarous construction is made. in supposing, that the Prophet saith of him concerning whom he speaks, He shall honour TO the God Mahuzim. The particle L is a fign of the Dative case, and signifies to; now in the holy Tongue as well as in ours, 'tis a barbarous construction. and without example to place a dative case after honour. He shall honour to any one. This barbarity is taken away, in giving the particle of the Hebrew Text the lignification of together with or besides, which it also usually hath. He shall honour Mahnzim besides God, or together with him. 3. The Prophet clearly explains himself, as I have already observed. What he said le Elohah, he repeats by hhim Elohah together with God; he shall build strong holds to Mahuzim together with the strange God. 4. This word vehimishedam, and he shall cause them to rule, shews, that he speaks of many Gods, for he saith them, which shews that the word God in the singular number, that is joined with Mahuzim in the plural; is not the same thing.

Understanding Jesus Christ by the unknown God, it is clear, that by Mahuzim we must understand the he and she-Saints, the Angels, Mediaters, and second Gods of the Papism. One may almost as well number the stars of the Heavens, as Christ, and the conjectures of the learned about these Mathe Mahn-huzim. So that I will not endeavour to give an Saints and account of them. I will only observe, that this word properly fignifies the strong, or forces or for-tresses. There is no word that we oftner meet with

The unknown gnardian Angels,

in the Psalms of David. Jehova Mahuzzi the Lord is my strength, my strong one, or my fortress. And it is certain, that by that David meant, the Lord is my protector and my patron. It is very remarkable, that the Septuagint often translate this Hebrew word by Hyperaspiste, a Greek word, that signifies defender, protestor, patron. Now this see Psal, is exactly the name that the Papists give to Saints 27.1. 28.8. and Angels; they call them their patrons, protectors, defenders, guardians. And if they spoke in Hebrew, they could not call them otherwise than Mahuzim; for 'tis the proper fignification of the word. They vow themselves to their service, put themselves under their protection, & they worship them, seeing they give homage to them. Therefore following the true Text of Daniel, and the true translation, we find an admirable fense in it, and what agrees to the popish Antichristianism more than all that can be faid; which may be feen by the application of the Prophecy to the events.

V. 26. This King shall do according to his will; and shall magnify himself above every God; and shall. speak marvellous things against the God of Gods. So doth the Antichristian Empire do, that treads under feet all the Gods, i. e. all the Kings of the Earth; and who by its idolatries and superstitions, exalts it felf even against God himself by an unsupportable pride. He calls himself the Vicar of God, and faith, he is clothed with the fulness of his

power.

37. He shall not have regard to the God of his Fathers. That is to fay, he shall not worship the Gods of the ancient Romans, he shall reject the fupiters, the Damons, and the other Pagan divinities.

He shall have no regard to the desire of Women. Behold, a place that cries, that speaks aloud, and

R. 3 which It hath been foretold, that Idolatry should be promoted by persons that were enemics to marriage.

which alone is capable of making us acknowledge the Antichristian Empire of the Papism. This cannot be understood in a general sense, neither of Antiochus, that gave himself over to all manner of debauchery, and came to that height of impudence as to ly with his Misses in publick; nor of the Popes and their Clergy, the persons of all in the World most dissolutely given to women and Sodomy. But by the defire of women, marriage is meant, the lawful defire of women. 'Tis exactly the Character by which St. Paul would have us know the Teachers of the Christian Apostacy, forbidding men to marry! Now this is that which distinguisheth new Rome from the old one. In old Rome celibacy was difgraced, marriage had great priviledges, as appears by the Julian and Papian Laws. New Rome hath destroyed these Laws, and hath transferred to colibacy all the honours of marriage. According to the Roman Laws, a man 25 years old that was not married, could not inherit, nor receive any Legacies by Will, no not of those that vita Conft. were nearest of kin to him : Constantine abolisht this Law, and not only made unmarried persons capable of receiving by will, but permitted those of the one and the other Sex that were unmarried, to make Wills, though they were not at age. So Rome began no longer to have regard to the defire of women. But quickly after, the began utterly to destroy the honour of marriage, which the Empire passed to and was devolt upon those perfons, that make it a matter of glory and religion to live unmarried.

1:3. c. 4. Euseb. de 1. 4. C. 26. 33:

Sozona.

The Popes

He shall not regard any God. That is to fay, he have lived shall act like a man without any religion. We need as without but study the lives of the Popes, to see with how much exactness this prophecy hath been accom-

plisht,

plisht. For they have been proud, usurpers, cruel, disturbers of the publick peace, whore-mongers, sodomites, adulterers, and every thing the most horrible that can be imagin'd. This is to live as

without God, and not to care for God.

He shall worship Mahuzim besides the true God. Tyranny For he worships). Christ; but besides this, makes the were himself new protectors of the Saints and Angels, advanced on the saints and angels, advanced on the whom he calls his intercessors and his patrons with same seat, God. In exalting them together with him in his feat. Indeed proportionably as the See of Rome. exalted it self above other Sees, the Idolatry of Saints and Reliques was establisht; they were born the one and the other, i.e. tyranny and idolatry, in the fourth Age. And together with this God, whom his Fathers knew not, he shall honour them. Together with 7. Christ, the God unknown to the ancient Romans, he shall worship second Gods and patrons. He shall honour them with gold, silver, precious stones, and desirable things. We need only fee the places famous for the devotion of the Papism. Those places I say, where some Saint, or some one of our Ladies is samous for her miracles, there are feen treasures, where filver, gold, and precious stones are in abundance.

He shall make strong holds of the Mahuzim. and the Certainly, so we may call the Temples, the Cha- Reliques pels, and the places consecrated to the devotion of are the for-Reliques and of the Saints. These are fortresses the Papisms. for the people, look on them as their preservers. When a City would obtain a favour from Heaven, she sets up the shrines of her Saints; when she hath loft them, the believes the hath loft her protectors; when in the war they have been taken away, peace being restored, she brings them again into the Churches in pomp, as tutelary Gods and pro-

R 4 tectors,

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tectors. One City hath a bit of the true Cross, and other the head or body of a Martyr; Lo, what is to her instead of a fortress and a citadel, under which she believes her self to be in safety. This is the idea, which superstitious persons have had of this criminal devotion, from the very time that it began to appear in the world. We must see what Saint Ambrose saith to his sister in the Epistle which we have cited above. He speaks of the bodies of Protais and Gervais, as of two tutelar Angels, under whose care they had been without knowing it. St. Bazil in the Homily, on the 40 Martyrs faith of them, These having taken possession of this Country, in Epift.ad are to it like so many towers joined together against the invasions of our enemies. St. Chrysostome speaking of the Reliques of St. Paul and St. Peter, that are at Rome, faith, that those bodies do fortify that City more than the towers, and ten thousand ramparts. Venantius Fortunatus a Christian Poet, who lived about an age after the birth of Idolatry, calls the bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome, ram-

> A facie hostili duo propugnacula præsunt Quos sidei turres urbs caput orbis habet. Those that followed, spoke after the same rate.

parts and towers.

He shall multiply the honour, and make them rule over many, and shall divide the Land for a recompence: Is not this exactly what the papifm doth to its Saints? It makes them rule over States, it divides the Earth among them; St. Iames rules over Spain, St. Denis and the Virgin over France; every Country hath its Protectors and its Patrons. So you have in a few words, the exposition of this famous and important Text. That which follows to the very end of the Chapt. seems to belong more to Antiochus than to Antichrist. However it may

agree both to the one and the other. But I find no great necessity to find Antichrist there, because

we find him enough elsewhere.

It may be asked, whether the Text touching the The Pro-Mahuzim, and the worship of a strange God can phecy of the Mahuzim, agree to Antiochus in the literal sense? To speak the truth, this part of the prophecy seems to be one of ral sense those that do not agree to the type, but only to the with reperson represented by the type. For we do not find she spected the God of his Fathers, nor that he worshipt an unknown God, nor that he had Mahuzim, that is to say, protectors besides his old salse Gods. But see what I believe. All this with respect to Antiochus is a prophecy that referrs to the Temporal, not the Spiritual, the Empire, not the Religion. And on the contrary, with respect to Antiochis, it principally respects Religion.

So that with respect to Antiochus, these are his They are adventures with respect to the Romans; This Ty-tures with rant was the most insolent and the proudest of all the Romen; he exalted himself above all the Gods, i. e. mans that above all the neighbouring Countries, and all the declared. Kings his allies. The Countries are often meant by the Gods that ruled there. Bel boweth down, 10, 46, t. Nebo floopeth. That is to fay, the Chaldeans and the Babylonians are perisht. This use of the word is usual enough with the Prophets. So Antiochus is faid to have exalted himself above all the Gods. i. e. above all the Countries, the protection of which is committed to divers Gods. He regarded not the desire of women, i. e. being a debauched person, he despised marriage, but he worshipt Mahuzim in his feat. If one would translate this word into Greek word for word, it must be rendred by Ro-

maious the Romans. For the word Romans in

Greek

Romans.

Greek signifies strong or puissant, being derived from the word Rome, that fignifies frength; and this is also what the Hebrew word Mahuzim signifies. So that having respect to the signification of the word Romaioi, it cannot otherwise be rendred in Hebrew than by Mahuzim. Now this is what did exactly come to pass. This so fierce a Prince was obliged to render homage to the Romans, to pay them tribute of gold, of filver, and precious stones. The second Book of Macchabees saith, that Nicanor appointed a tribute to King Antiochus Epiphanes, that was to come to the Romans, to wit, two thousand Talents. He shall build strong holds for Mahuzim; that is to fay, the Romans. This alfo came to pass: Antiochus was obliged to leave to the Romans the Provinces of Asia, which are on the other fide mount Taurus. And so he put that great list of mountains in Cilicia, as a rampart and a fortress between the Romans and him. Romans were Gods, whom his Ancestors knew not. For the first founders of the Empire of the Greeks, renared homage to Alexander and his Successors, had not heard the Romans so much as spoken of. It was Antiochus the Grand-father of Antiochus Epiphanes, that first of all felt the effort of their might, that left Asia to them, and obliged himself to pay them 500. Talents. for the charges of the war, 2500. Talents when the Senate should ratify the Treaty, & ten thousand five hundred Talents at several payments within twelve years. Hereupon this difficulty may arise, that it was then the father of Antiochus that rendred homage to the Romans, and not he himself. It must be answer'd, that Antiochus Epiphanes must not here be distinguisht from his father. First, because it was in his time that this servitude began, and he himself was given as an Hostage to the

Antiochus the Romans, new Gods ,. whom his Ancestors knew not. Appian. in Titus Li -

vius. 1. 38.

Ramans for a pledge of the fidelity of his father. Secondly, He continued the same servitude, and payed Tribute. And his being Hostage at Rome many years, going to render Homage to this God even in his own seat, makes the servitude and the homage principally sall on him, and they may be justly attributed to him. Thirdly, Though the servitude began in the time of his father, nevertheless the Prophecy particularly sixes it on the Son, because of that pride which was peculiar to him. As if the Holy Spirit would have said, the Kingdom of Asia shall feel the force of the Romans, for the mortification of this proud Antiochus, who shall endeavour to exalt himself above all

the Kings of the Earth.

This is an accident that to me feems marvellous, that this prophecy found its accomplishment in Rome and in the Romans, as well in the temporal as in the spiritual sense. I said above, that Antiochus was not a type of Antichrift, but in the things he did against the Jewish Nation. Because the strange Nations having no reference to the Church, nothing that Tyrants do against the Nations, is mystical. Therefore we must not seek after a mystery in that, which the Prophecy fore-tells that Antiochus should do against the Egyptians, against Ptolomee, and in reference to other people. But 'tis reasonable to except the Romans from this rule. Though they then were a nation estranged from the Church, yet however they had a reference to the Church. For Rome was to be the head of the Antichristian Church. And already in the Prophecies Rome Pagan that then was, made but one beast, i.e. one Empire with Rome Christian and Antichristian; fo that it was proper to the genius of the Pro-phecy, that the type of the Roman Antichrist, should

should be a type in what he did with respect to the Romans.

Chap. 23.

Besides, it can't be thought strange, that the fame prophecy should have two prospects, and consequently two accomplishments. For so it is always in those Prophecies, that turn on a typical fubject. That which may make some difficulty, is, that the temporaladventures of the type have usually their figurative respect to the spiritual adventures of the thing represented by the expe. Which doth not appear here: for the homages which Antiochus rendred to the Romans, do not appear to have any typical reference to the homages, which the new Romans give to their Demi-gods. have however, and it is certain, that the homage. which the new subjects of the Roman Empire do render at Rome to its head, to its Saints and Idols, have the respect of a figure, and the thing figured to the homage, which the people of the world did render to ancient Rome, whose Citizenship they did under-hand labour for, and whose Eagles and other military Enfigns they worshipt.

Tertul. Apolog. C. 16.

Religio Romanorum tota castrensis, Signa veneratur, signa jurat, Signa omnibus Diis praponit.

St. Peter, and St. Paul, and the H. Virgin at this. day, are in the banners of Rome, just as the Eagles were heretofore; and all the world gives homage to these banners, and to that which is represented by them, just as during the Empire of ancient Rome, men did prostrate themselves before the Eagles.

The 12th.

I hold that the twelfth and last Chapter of Da-Chapt of niel, doth also refer to Antiochus and Antichrist. Daniel re-spects also And at that time shall Michael standup, the great Antiochus Prince, that standeth for the children of thy people; and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation, even unto that same time; and at that time thy people shall be deli-vered, every one that shall be found written in the

book of life.

This Prophecy literally respects Antiochus's last persecution of the Jews, that was terrible and cruel, but ended by the victories of the Macchabees. This Michael is the Son of God himself, who always watched for the preservation of his Church. Spiritually and mystically this agrees to Antichrift, and respects the last persecution that he must cause the Church to suffer, after which he himself is to be ruin'd, and the people of the Saints deliver'd. 'Tis the same victory as is described to us in the 19th Chapter of the Revel. The words that follow make it very plain, that this Prophecy must be understood of that victory that 7. Christ must obtain over Antichrist, at the end of the Antichristian Empire.

And many of them that sleep in the dust of the Daniel brings in Earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and the resursome to everlasting shame and contempt. And they rection that be wise, shall shine as the brightness of the sir-shew that mament; and they that turn many to Righteousness; he speaks as the stars for ever and ever. What, I pray, should dories of the resurrection do here in the middle of the Chap. J. Christ over Antiin which the adventures only of Antiochus Epi-chiss. phanes are spoken of? 'Tis plain, that this is perfeetly the same Prophecy as that of St. John, in the 20th Chapt, of the Revel. where the Apostle predicts the deliverance of the Church, and the coming of the Kingdom of Christ by a refurrection. They that were beheaded for the Name of Jesus, must be raised up, and reign with him a 1000. years. This is what Daniel faith here, that they that have turn'd many to Righteousness by their Doctrine.

and by their Martyrdom, shall be as shining and

ruling Stars in the Kingdom of J. Christ.

The Prophecy of Daniel joins together the two refurrections, the fecond, though ftant each from the other a icco years.

"I is not the last resurrection, nor the last coming of Jesus Christ, that St. Iohn speaks of, no more than Daniel. 'Tis of that coming that St. Paul speaks of, when he faith, that Jesus Christ; shall destroy Antichrist by the brightness of his cothe first & ming; when he shall come to establish his Kingdom of a 1000 years on the Earth. they are di-resurrection which the Revelation calls the first refurrection. And therefore Daniel doth not fav. And ALL those that sleep in the dust shall awake, but he only faith MANY of those that sleep in the dust: even as St. Iohn faith so expres, that then all the dead shall not arise. 'Tis true, that Daniel also joins the resurrection of the wicked; and some shall awake to shame and everlasting contempt. But we must not conclude, that this refurrection of the wicked must be at the same time; one Prophecy must be explained by the other. The refurrection of the wicked, which Daniel joins here with the first resurrection, is distant from it at least a 1000 years. But he speaks of it as of two things joined together; because he who speaks is God; before whom a 1000 years are but as one day. Befides this, when our eyes look on things very far off, always those things that are far from one another feem to be near. The Stars feem to us to be near the Moon, and yet they are at a prodi-gious distance from it. So the Prophet looking on these two resurrections, the first and the last, it is not strange that beholding them at so great distance, he looked on them as joined together, though they are a 1000 years distant from each other. Moreover, the H. Spirit from this first refurrection, in which the Church must be deliver de

and which it may be, is but a figurative refurrection, would raise us up to the contemplation of the last and general resurrection; because this first refurrection, that must be before the 1000 years of the reign of Jesus Christ, must be butan Embleme of the great deliverance of the Church; when it shall be in one body translated from earth 'Tis usual to heaven by the last resurrection. with the Prophets to have holy fallies, that from temporal things do transport them to spiritual and eternal ones. Isaiah ipeaking of a sign that God would give to Ahaz, and which he refused, passes over many ages, leaves there Ahaz and his fign, Elai, 70 and faith, the Lord God shall give you a fign, behold a Virgin shall bear a fon.

The rest of the twelfth Chapter is not less profound; but as it respects the duration of the perfecution of Antiochius literally, and mystically the time of the duration of the Kingdom of Antichrift, we shall reserve it for that Chap, where we must

speak of the duration of his Kingdom.

CHAP. XXIV.

In which are gather'd together 35. Characters of Antichrist, that perfectly agree to the Papism, and cannot agree to any but it.

A Fter sounding all the sountains whence the A shore pourtaiture of Antichrist is drawn, I believe of Antiit will not be unuseful, to gather together here christ and all the strokes, that we may see them all with one ruces, view, and that we may discern the perfect con-

farmity,

formity, that is between that Antichrist and the

Papism.

1. It must be an Empire; for it is called a beast? now in the Prophetick style, a beast always signifies an Empire, when Kings are treated of. The Papism is an Empire in all the forms of worldly Empires, ancient and modern. We have proved it with the greatest evidence in our prejudices.

2. It must also be a Religion; for it is called a 2 Thef. 2. mystery; and it must be a false Religion, for it is called a mystery of Iniquity, and an apostacy. There is only the Papism, in which an Empire and a Re-

ligion are found both together. 'Tis true, Ma-7 Tim. 4. i, 8. homet made an Empire and a Religion at the same time. But in Mahometanism, the Religion is not the Empire, nor the Empire the Religion; and the Priests are not Soveraign Lords under the pretext of Religion. Mahometanism is divided into many Empires, and yet there is but one Religion; a proof that the Religion and the Empire are not the same thing:

The Papifm is the only Religion that boasts of a Prophet always living. Rev. 19. 20.

3. Antichrist must have a Prophet, i.e. a man that faith he is infallible, and that pretends to pronounce Oracles as well as the ancient Prophets. For with the beast is joined the false Prophet. The beast was taken, and together with him the false Prophet, that wrought signs before him. There is no Religion in the World but the Papism, that pretends to have an infallible head, always pronouncing Oracles when it is necessary, always speaking, and always living. This is a very peculiar Character, and which should make us well discern him.

4. The corruption of the Religion of Antichrift 3 Tim. 4. 2 Thef. 2. must principally consist in Idolatry; for it is called Rev. 17. apoltacy, a Doctrine of Damons, spiritual whoredom.

The Papism is a Religion, in which Idols are reestablisht under new names. We have also clear-

ly proved it.

5. This Antichristian Idolatry must be an ido- The Idolatry of Christians, which must be exercised in the latry of Church, and not without, by the Spouse of Jesus must be an Christ; and not by a stranger. For this idolatry is Christians, called adultery, and conjugal unfaithfulness. The Rev. 17.

Papism with its Idolatry, retains the soundation of the Church, and preserves Christianity.

6. The chief City of this Empire and of this Re-Rev. 17, 93 ligion must be a City seated on seven Mountains; 18. and the great City which in the time of Saint John ruled over the Kingdoms of the Earth; that is to say, Rome. The Papism hath for the capital of its Empire and Religion new Rome, built where the

ancient one was.

7. This Empire was to form it felf, not by force, but by craft, by seduction and by the consent of the Kings of the West, that were to give their power Rev. 12. to the beast. The power of the Papism and the 13. Bishop of Rome come by illusion, rather than by the violence, that both Kings and people have suffer'd.

8. This Antichristian Empire must be a continuation of the fourth Monarchy, which is that of the Romans, as hath been shewn by the vision of Dan. 2.7. Daniel's Statue; by that of the four beasts, and by the beast of the 13th of the Revel. The Papism is a true continuation of the Roman Empire, having the very same seat, and very near the same Provinces.

9. This Empire must be only an Image of an Empire, an Image of the Roman Empire. Yet 2.ev. 13, this Image must speak, and must be worshipped in 14, 15, all the Earth. The Papism hath no arms; nor citadels,

citadels, that really make an Empire; it hath nothing but superstition and foolish fondness for all its arms; however it speaks, it threatens, it promiseth, it teacheth, it seduceth, and by this means it reigns.

horns, that is to say; ten Kings, vassals and subjects, props and upholders of its throne. The Papism hath always had under it ten principal Kings, that

have worthipt and maintain'd its power.

nust speak great things in his own behalf, but against God; for they must be blasphemies. The Papism saith of it self and its capital, great and mighty things, saying that Rome is eternal, that she is infallable, that the Pope is Superiour to all the Kings of the Earth, the Spouse of the Church, the Vicar of f. Christ, God upon Earth; his Holiness, and most holy Lord. And these arrogant pretensions are true blasphemies against God; against J. Christ, and against the true Church the Spouse of J. Christ.

cutions on the account of Religion. For 'tis given to him to make war against the Saints, and to oversome them. The Papism hath bathed it self in humane and Christian blood for six or seven

hundred years.

ter. 18.5. 13. The Empire of Antichrist must be an Empire raised up again, an head mortally wounded, but bealed again. The Empire of the Papism is the Roman Empire, that was brought to nothing by the Goths and Visigoths, but is raised upagain by the Popes.

powers, like to those which I. Christhath. Now the Lord hath temporal and spiritual power. There

is no Potentate in the World, that faith he hath this double power, but the Pope, the head of the

Papism.

15. Antichrist must be an Empire, as hath been Res. 13. proved; and the name of this Empire must contain 18. the number 606. There is no Empire in the World ber 666. whose name contains 666, but that of the Latin and the name the Roman; which is the name that the Papism glo- of an Emries in. And this should be well observed, to lay not in the open the vanity of the observations of the Papilis, name of a who to elude this so plain a Character seek for certain names of men, in which they would find 666. They would fain find it in the name of Luther; and very lately M Simon would find it in Roterodami. We must let them know, they do nothing; that here'tis not the name of a man, but of an Empire, that is treated of. Now they will search in vain, they will not find any Empire in the world whosename contains 666, besides the Roman, or Latin Empire.

16. The Kingdom of Antichriss must be a So- Rev. 11. dom, full of impurities and abominable crimes. The Papism in all the fore-going ages, hath been a fink of all the abominations of the Earth. There are no filthy and odious crimes, of which its Clergy and its subjects have not made themselves guilty. The proof of it at large may be feen in our just pre-

judices.

17. This Antichristian Empire must be a cruel Egypt, a Babylon, in which God will preserve his people not with standing its corruptions. Come forth of Babylon my people. There is no false Religion, that hath possessed the Church more ages, and in which God hath been able to preserve his Elect than the Papism.

18. Antichristianism must be establisht in the Temple of God, i.e. in the Church. There is no King-

dom, Empire and corrupt Religion together with it, that is establisht in the Christian Church, but the

papism.

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19. The Antichristian Empire must be exceedz.Thef. 2. ing proud. For its head must sit in the Temple of God, as if he were God. The papism hath carried pride beyond whatsoever can be imagin'd. 'Tis notorious.

> 20. Antichrist must worship Mahuzim, i.e. Patrons and Protectors. The Papism worship its Guardian Angels and Saints, under whose prote-

ction it puts it self.

21. Antichristianism must be a Paganism raised Rev. II. up again. For the outward Court must be left to the Gentiles for 42 months. The Papism hath all the parts of a paganism built on Christianity; as hath

been so evidently proved. Rev. 13.

22. Antichrist must usurp the power of J. Christ. For he shall have the horns of a Lamb, and shall speak as a Dragon. The Papism hath usurp'dall the power of J. Christ. The Popeacts, speaks, censures, absolves, damns, dethrones Kings, &c. in the name

and by the authority of J. Christ. 23. The Antichristian Empire must not be form-

The Empire of the Papism afof the Earth by little and little.

Rev. 13. II.

II.

ed with noise; this beast must not ascend out of the cended out sea, as a monster that comes out of the deep, very great and wholly formed in the twinkling of an eye, and which devours as foon as it is on the Earth. It must arise out of the Earth as a plant, that is nothing. in the beginning, and which after many years grows a great Tree. For the second beast ascendeth out of the Earth, and not out of the Sea. The Empire of the papism came by little and little as a Tree, which for

> many years hath been but a little herb. 24. The Empire and the Religion of Antichrift, must be establishe by false signs and false wonders?

'Tis impossible to reckon up the false miracles, Popery is which the papism hath produced to establish its su-the only persistions and its power. 'Tis at this day the only that boasts religion in the World that pretends to work of working figus and miracles.

25. The Christian Apostacy must be promoted by persons given to lies, lovers of fables. Tis the true. I Tim. 41 fignification of the word which St. Paul uses Pseudologoi. There never was a religion in the World, that hath produced so many fables as the papism. I

have proved it in my just prejudices.

26. The Teachers of Antichristianism must have a great appearance of Austerity, they must despise and discredit marriage, and command abstinence from meats. The Teachers of the papism make it necessary for them to remain unmarried, and think they merit greatly by abstinence from meats.

27. Antichristianism was to appear in the world, when the head of the Roman Emperors was beaten down. The papism in the time that the Roman Empire was destroyed by the Goths and the Vandals, began to be sensible in its idolatry and its tyranny.

28. This Empire must have its course in the later times. It is unquestionable that we are in the later 1 Tim. 44 times; therefore the Empire of the papism at this

day subsisting is the Empire of Antichrist.

29. The Antichristian Empire must subdue three Kings of the ten. The Empire of the papism, besides Dan. 70 that it hath fubdued more than a third part of the temporal power of the Western Kings, it hathactually subjected to it self in fief and temporal homage many Kingdoms. Among others, that of the Lombards, of which he possesseth one part, the City of Rome and its jurisdiction, and the Kingdom of Naples, for which even at this day he makes homage be paid him every year.

30. The

B.cv. 18.

Rev. 18.

30. The Antichristian Empire must put to death BCC IT. the Witnesses of the Truth of God. The papifm uses all imaginable attempts to extinguish those Societies, that give testimony to the truth, and that oppose Superstition and Idolatry.

31. The Antichristian Empire must interdict fire Rev. 13, and water, i.e. all commerce with those that will not pay homage to it, and carry its mark and its name. The Papism excommunicates, damns, proferibes and puts under interdict all those that will not submit themselves to its Laws, and that will

not bear the names of Roman Catholiques.

B.cv. 18. 32. Spiritual Babylon must be a Merchant, and there must be great traffique in all precious things, even in fouls. Therefore they that live of its Traffique, shall weep bitterly upon her ruins. Of all the Religions in the World there was never any, where avarice, simony, and the sale of spritual things reigned to that degree, as they have done in the papism. If any one can tell of any one, they would much oblige us to shew it to us.

33. This Babylon must make all the Nations of the Earth drunk, to make them her slaves. The Papism hath poured out on the people a spirit of dulness, a drunkenness, a charm, which hathbewitch'd

them to run after her.

34. The colour of Antichrift shall be purple and fearlet; his magnificence must be extraordinary, he must be adorned with gold, precious stones, and pearls. The Court of Rome hath purple for its colour, its chief Priest in the days of ceremonies is covered with gold and pearls, its Cardinals areas Kings.

35. The reign of Antichrift must endure 1260. years, which shall be proved afterwards. The Empire of the papifm hath endured very near fo long

aiready.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

How Antichrist came to be mistaken, being so well Characterised in the Prophecies. A comparirison of J. Christ and Antichrist in the accidental circumstances of their coming.

S Eeing the Empire of the papism so expressly mark'd with the Characters of Antichristianism, one can't sufficiently wonder that men have so generally mistaken him. 'Tis a scandal on the faithful, and a prejudicable opinion that seems savourable to the papists. Therefore we must say something of the reasons, that have made Antichrist be mista-

ken when he did come.

The first and the fundamental reason is, the pro- God will found will of God, who will not have prophecies be not have understood, to the end they may have their accom- phecies plishment with the more eale. If the fews had un- flood, that deritood the prophecies touching the Messiah, if they they may had apprehended that he must have been a man of plished. griefs, accustomed to weakness, that he must have been led as a Lamb to the flaughter, and offer up his soul as an oblation for sin; and that he was not to be a temporal King, at least in his first coming, they would have been on their guard. Moreover seeing 2. Chrise working of miracles, teaching so holy a Doctrine, leading so holy a life, they would not have mistaken him, though he had not been a King. They would not have crucified him, and the Prophecies would not have been fulfilled. This example of ?. Christ, mistaken by that whole Nation for which he came, will be very useful to us.

First,

7. Chrift mistaken by the Tews. in-Aructs us how Antichrift might be mistaken by the Christians.

First, It will teach us, that we ought not to be scandalized in any manner at this, because the whole Church during so many ages did mistake Antichrist, nor grant that as a favourable opinion for the papism. For the thing is not more strange than what happened to the fews. All the whole Nation except a small number knew not 7. Christ. whole Church except a few persons, did not know

Secondly, This example teaches us, that as it was

that the papism was Antichristianism.

necessary for the accomplishment of the Prophecies touching f. (brist, that he should not be known; in like manner it was necessary that the Prophecies touching Antichrist, should not be understood by the Church, to the end they might be accomplished. To the end If the Church had understood that Rome was to be the seat of Antichrist, that the Bishop of Rome was Prophecies to be the head of the Antichristian Empire, that the invocation of Saints was to be a Christian Apostacy, that the worship of Reliques and the adoration of phisnt, it ages was to be an abomination, by which the San-Etuary should be defiled, the Doctors of the Church

Rood. A compaaccidents of the co. ming of Christ and

that the

touching Antichrift

might be

accomplisht, it

fary that shey

be under-ranny at Rome, and idolatry in the Temples. Thirdly, This event common to Jesus Christ and xison of the Antichrift, not to be known by those in the midst of of whom they came, gives occasion to make a reflection on the profound and mysterious dispensation Anichrift. of providence, that would make this conformity between two fubjects, in other respects so different and opposite. But as opposite as they are, they agree in the manner of their coming, and in the accidents of that coming; which we will presently see by the comparison that we will forthwith make.

should not would never have suffer'd the establishment of ty-

. Antichrist is a false Christ; he is a false Image of him. Now 'tis of the essence of false Images, to have

fome-

fomething that imitates the things for which they A parallel would pais. First, Jesus Christ is the Holy of Hobetween lies; Antichrist calls himself his Holiness, and most christis. holy Lord. Secondly, Jesus Christ is the true Bride- and what the Pope groom of the Church; Antichrist assumes the name pretends of the second Bridegroom. Thirdly, Jesus Christ is to be, or is. the Vicar and Lievtenant of the Father, fent on the Earth to act in his name. Our Antichrist also calls himself the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Fourthly, fesus Christ is he who opens, and no man shuts; 'tis he that distributes the indulgence of his Father, and gives remission of sins. Antichristarrogates the same rights to himself. Fifthly, I. Christ was promised by the Prophets: so Antichrist hath been fore-told. 6ly, Tefus Christ was described by fuch lively frokes, that it was almost impossible not to know him; for is there anything more expressthan the 53th Ch. of Esai, & the 9th of Daniel? Yet he was not known. Antichrist, though so exactly defcribed as we have feen, was not acknowledged by them that nourisht him in their bosom. 7ly, The coming of 1. Christ was mark'd by a circumstance so notable, that one could not but know it. 'Tis the destruction of the Tervish nation'. Shiloh was to come, when the Law-giver, and the Scepter Gen. 49. were departed from Indah. The coming of Antichrift was mark'd by the ruin of the temporal Roman Empire; a circumstance so remarkable, that all the World faw it. 817, I. Christ was expected at the time when he came. The Iews perceived, that the time of the fulfilling the Oracles diddraw nigh, they reckon'd up the 70 weeks, and apprehended that the end of them could not be far off. The Christians expected Antichrist at the time when he was revealed. We learn it from St. Ierom, who feeing the Empirerun to ruin by the invalion of

the Quades, Goths, Burgundians, &c. confesses the time of the coming of Antichrist could not be far off. 9ly, I. Christ not known by so many people, washowever acknowledg'd by some of the nation of the Iews. Antichrist not known almost by the whole Church, however hath been so by divers particular persons, whose testimonies we have produced in the first part of our prejudices against popery.

That which is more admirable in this parallel, is, that I. Christ and Antichrist were not known almost

for the very same reasons.

The figurative high experiences are the cause why Christ and Antichrist are not known.

The Prophecies that were defigned to make known I. Christ, were in part the cause why he was not acknowledged. For if in some places he be represented to us in his natural and true estate, in others he is represented in lively & bright colours, with magnificent and pompous figures. So that by these descriptions one would have taken him for a King of this World, and his Empire for an earthly one. The lews stretching these descriptions of the H. Spirit, not comprehending the sense of them, and not entring into the meaning of those figures, had an Idea of the Messiah quite different from what in truth he was to be in his first coming. In like manner the Prophecies concerning Antichrist, are exprest sometimes in terms plain and natural enough, but at other times in high terms borrowed from the most hideous objects that are in the Old Testament, of Sodom, Egypt, Babylon, the apostacy, arevolt from the faith, the Doctrine of Damons, the Cup of abominations, adulteries, whoredoms; every thing is brought in here, and upon these high expressions men have stretcht the Idea of Antichrift.

The two comings of I. Christ, that gave occasion

to

to these two sorts of Prophecies, were the occasion The chief of the mistake. I. Christ was to come in a state of reason why humiliation and abasement, and he must come in a was not state of grandeur and glory. The Prophets often the means speak of this last state, the Iews give heed only to of his this sort of Prophecies and neglect the others, affix-and the ining them to another subject. The two degrees of sensible ness of his Antichrist's coming have done the same thing. The growth. Antichristian Empire in its beginning was low, creeping, its sirst years did savour of weakness and infancy. The malice, the corruption, the pride, the tyranny, the Idolatry of this Empire, were but in

their beginning, they were buds and the first

draughts, which mendid not perceive.

And this is the great reason why Antichrist hath not been known. If the Papism in the fourth age had endeavoured to introduce into the Church, both the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome, and the idolatrous worship of the creatures, such as it was afterwards, all the world would have revolted from him, and the Antichristianism would easily have been obferv'd. But in that way that the Devil took, it was impossible that it should not succeed. The first degree of arranny, and superstition was so small, that though it was new, yet it was not at all perceived. What evil could one imagine, for instance, in having a respect for the memory of the Martyrs, and making an honourable mention of them in the celebration of the mysteries? How could one have been on ones guard, when nothing was treated of as yet, but some honour of precedency between a Bishop and a Prieft; and between a Bishop of one fee and of another? I am also sure that the mystery of iniquity was advanced by ways where the Apostles had no suspicion of evil. For instance, it was the custome in the Apostles times sometimes to hold their

in the

world.

brare the mysteries on their tombs, if they are no sthis did longer any thing, and must never return? a To pray to God in a Dormitory, and upon the tomb of a dead cent thing man, to testify that one would dye in the same faith wherein the Martyr died? Yet this was the first fountain of the popish Idolatry about Saints. From the first degree to the second, there is but one step; in like manner the passage is insensible from the fecond to the third. And men found themselves funk down into superstition, and swallowed up in syranny, without perceiving it, and without its bemg possible for them to perceive it. When corruptions are insensible in their progress, those that are engaged in them, cannot know them. They must be without. When one is carried in a velfel, one doth not perceive its motion, one must be out of the vessel and in a fixed point to discernit. In this manner it was, that the Devil laboured about this mystery of iniquity in the time of St. Paul; he began to work, as he speaks, he began with vending a little wicked Philosophy about the mediation and intercession of Angels: Platonick Philosophy, which is the very same that the Apostle calls the

their assemblies in the Dormitories and on the tombs of the martyrs. Ibelieve, 'tis to this that Saint Paul referrs, in that famous passage in the 15th of the first Epist. to the Corint. If the dead rise not, why are they then baptized for the dead? That is to fay, to what purpose do you honour the martyrs, so asto cele-

duce the ferving of Angels, from which Saint Paul Ch. 2. v.8. would remove the Coloffians, in faying to them, beware lest any man sport you through Philosophy and

Doctrine of Damons, by which some would intro-

vain deceit, after the tradition of men, &c. Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of Angels, intruding into those things, which he hath not feen. Satan also beat out a path for tyranny by those disputes for precedency and honours; of which we may see a pattern in the differences that reign'd in the Church of Corinth, where one said, I am of Apollo, I am of Paul, and I am of Chrift. But who would have suspected, that things could have gone so far, as they have since

proceeded?

Lastly, The ancient Writers, and the prejudices The falle which men took from their errours and overlights, Idea which did mightily ferve to the causing Antichrist not to be cients had known. The further one is removed from the ac- of Anticomplishment of the Prophecies, the less one under-fore he was Hands them. So'tis certain, the Fathers of the fe- revealed, hath been cond and third age understood almost nothing of the one cause Revelation. Yet they did busy themselves to inter-of Anti-christ's not pret it, and have vented nothing but vain imagina-being tions about it. They had in their minds a Chimæra known when he of an earthly paradise yet in being. Thisterrestrial did come. Paradife must not be useless; one dream draws another after it, as one deep calls on another. earthly paradife then must be designed to receive fouls, and contain them before they were translated into the Heavenly paradife, which was not to be till after the day of judgement. Into this terrestrial Paradife were translated in body and in foul according to them, Enoch and Elias. For there was no colour for the putting them in the superiour Paradise. while all the Saints and Patriarchs were only in the inferiour one. Now why were Enoch and Elias tranflated both body and foul into that place? It hath been found very convenient to place them there, expecting the last day of judgement to be sent back into the World to encounter Antichrist. And so Enoch and Elias are transformed into those two witnesses, that were to prophecy clothed in fack-cloth

for three years and a half, which are the days of Antichrist. There was no colour for making Enoch and Elias sojourn on the Earth 1260. years. So that it was necessary to take the 1260 years, of which the Revelation speaks, for so many natural days, which make three natural years and a half. The name of Antichrist made them believe he would call himself Christ. The Temple of God, where St. Paul saith, that the son of perdition must sit, hath made them think of the Temple of Solomon, and they have concluded that ferusalem was to be the seat of this Empire. Consequently that Antichrist must be a Few; and for the reasons we have observed above, he must moreover be of the tribe of Dan, and by consequence a single person. Behold the visions why Anti- which St. Irenew vends in his fifth book against Heresies; visions for which we are apparently indebted to him, that forged the false Oracles of the Sibyls in the second age. They that came after him adopted these vain imaginations, and added others to them. The Ancients did copy one another, almost without any judgement; and always without confideration. Those that were very fond of this vain phantome of a Chimerical Antichrist, could not discern the Character of the true Annichrist. The later ages have been much more enlightned. The differences of the Popes with the Kings of Europe, & particularly with the Emperors, open'd the eyes of many, and made them see the Antichristian Empire in Rome Christian. But being in part very fond of the old Idea of Antichrist, in part being kept in by that respect they had for a See, which they believed was once the Chair of Saint Peter, in part through cowardice and want of zeal; and above all because the time designed by providence was not yet come, they stopt in the way, and never reached to a perfect Idea of the Antichristian

chrift was not known fooner. The Fathers did copy one another without confidera-

tico.

christian Empire. And in this manner the prejudices, the ignorance, the passions, the interest of the slesh, and the subtilty of the Devil have detain'd the truth in profound darkness, till in these later times God

hath fet them in a perfect light.

But one can't fufficiently wonder, that in so great alight, yet there have been two persons sufficiently prepostessed or ill enough disposed, for the mistaking this Antichrift. The learned Grotius and Dr. Hammond have unhappily, and to the scandal of all Protestants; used great endeavours to turn these. prophecies of the Revelation another way. The one through his being wedded to the papism, which he defended with all his might against the late Andrew Rivet. And the other apparently for the same reason as Grotius, and it may be so through his jealously for the Episcopal order, imagining that if the Pope, who calls himself the head of the Buhops, should be made Antichrisi, some disgrace would redound thence to the whole Episcopal order. But foseph Mede, the learned Usher Arch-bishop of Armagh, the learned Andrew Willet, and so many other learned English men, that appear so zealously for the government and order of Bishops; have continued to find Antichrist and the Pope in the descriptions; which the prophecies have left us of him. And to speak freely, I am so strongly perswaded of this as an Article of the faith of the true Christians, that I can't hold them for good ones, who deny this truth after the events, and the labours of somany great men have made it so very evident. I reckon the blindness of the papisis, and of their favourers in this point, 2mong those prodigies, wherein we must acknowledge something super-natural,

The end of the First Part.

maire. It inthe branker the prejudice ageryl in a ing sheinterest of the ileins efiboty of actional basederata date with dound darkt et, tillim the altieft times God To be the consing of the first of the same of the same

Surens can't it is joidy wender, hat in fo great s हैं हैं है है et the e haye been two peaking filling and Lating and transport of fact to forthered to tall the stand of the Second Continuence de inse de paye unaip file, an est etc adal efficie कार्य क्रियापुर के प्रारं के विचार कर है कर कर कर है कि को कर है। tradictics of the Liveline carried on the pulded his gently golden by grands dail d'bond defined with the safety of history who have ห้าใช้การแป้งกับ การที่เกี่ยวกับการที่ได้การที่ได้เกาะกร้องเรื่อ al Grass and and the control of the late of the clamed the digration of the many the distance องของ ราก ประเทศ ผู้จะ เป็นเวลา สุดที่และ โดย เลย ผู้ผู้ผู้ประโทย เมื่ ting liste Epigarander. But I first today the learned Valet Andre Andre of Legar for the learned on rew Willet, acadevinengophen a wed Baglish अविद्यापान एक कार्यों है जिल्ला है या विद्या अर्थी है का and order of Lu tro, he product to a line knie the draine dependent action in the the gial ceres parell the divine all tra registrely, Line to throughy and de the the Presto the fairb of the time Civilians, that I again bold them for Gordellas, from them a issinishaliserills ets, and the labours of formany errors inca bave le it fo very evident. I rodula as blindaels of of a said of their throught in this point, a tr of profiles, wherein we have accepted.

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THE

ACCOMPLISHMENT

OF THE

PROPHECIES:

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Approaching Deliverance of the CHURCH.

A work, wherein it is proved, that the Papifins is the Antichristian Empire; that that Empire is not far from its ruin; that the present persecution may end in three years and a half. After which, the destruction of Antichrist shall begin, which shall be sinished in the beginning of the next Age; and lastly, the Kingdom's of sesus Christ shall come on the Earth.

The second Edition Corrected and Enlarged by almost a third part, and the explication of all the Visions of the Revelation, and of many Chapters concerning mystical Theology,

Tome the second.

Written in French by Mr. PETER JURIEU, the present Minister of the French Church at Rosserdam. And from this second Edition faithfully Englished.

LONDON, Printed in the Year 1687.

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THE

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PROPHECIES,

OR THE.

Approaching Deliverance of the CHURCH.

THE SECOND PART.

Of the end of the Antichristian Empire; when it must be destroyed; the circumstances of its ruin, and what shall be the Estate of the Church after the ruin of that Empire.

CHAP. I.

Of the duration of the Kingdom of Antichrist. A refutation of that dream, that it must last but three years and a half. Ten Arguments which demonstrate, that that supposition is false and impossible.



N the First Part of this Work, we have found Antichrist and the Antichristian Empire; in this we proceed to feek out the time and the circumstances of its end. That we may fucceed well in this enquiry, we

must do four things. I. We must know, how long the Antichristian Empire must last. II. We Aa 2 mult

of

must see, where we ought to begin the 1260 days, Part. 2. which the Holy Spirit assigns it. III. Afterwards we shall see, where they must end. laftly, we shall seek for that which hath not yet been found in the Revelation, that is, the bircumstances of the fall of that Antichristian Empire. We shall begin with that question, which we have above laid down as the chiefertone; that is, The time of

the duration of that Antichristian Empire.

The impertance of this question, whether Antichrif. must reign 1260 days, or 1260 years.

The Roman Church supposeth, that this duration cannot be above three years and a half, i.e. 1260. natural days; and we pretend, this must be understood of 1260. prophetical days; which are 1260. years. Tis so important a matter, that on this all the rest depends. If this supposition of the duration of Antichrist meerly and simply for three years and a half, be false, all that the Roman Church faith of Antichrist, is false. And if we have reason to say, that the Antichristian Empire must endure 1260. years, this Empire must of necessity have begun a long time since; and having begun a long time ago, it must of necessity also be the papism. This is therefore a particular, which we must carefully mind; and in the beginning we must lay down these three indisputable principles.

I. That the duration of the 1260. days, wherein the woman in the 12th Chapt. of the Revelation, must be fed in the defart; which is also called in the same place a time, times, and half a time: The 42 months, during which the Court must be left to the Gentiles, according to what is faid in the 11th Chap. The 1260 days, during which the two witnesses are to prophecy clothed in fackcloth, as is fore-told in the same 11th Chapter. And lastly, the 42. months given to the first beast

The 1260 days. The 42 months. The three years and half;atime, times, and half a time are the fame period.

of the 13th Chapter of the Revel. to exercise his Part. 2, power. All these different periods, I say, are one and the same period, and signify the duration of the Antichristian Empire. This can't be di-

sputed.

The fecond principle is this, that in that Prophecy, the days, the years, and the months, may be taken for natural days, months, and years; or for prophetical ones, a day for a year. This might the Profignify natural days: for fometimes the Prophets phets do fo fpeak; they reckon the time as other men time as do. Teremy reckon'd 70 years for the duration of other men the captivity; and these years are natural ones. Tis certain also, that in the period of the thou-(and years, designed for the reign of the Church after the destruction of Antichrist, the years are

taken for natural years.

But it is not less certain, that these days and The Papill 4 these years may be taken mystically for propheti-deny, but cal days and years. 'Tis confest, that the 70 that the veeks of Daniel signify 70 weeks of years. God may signify said to Ezekiel, Thou shalt sleep on thy left side, Chap. 9. and lay the iniquity of the house of Israel upon it; Chap 4. according to the number of the days that thou shalt v. 4.6. lye upon it, thou shalt bear their iniquity. I have appointed thee each day for a year. God faid to the Numb. 14. Israelites, according to the number of the days in 34which ye searched the Land, even 40 days, each day for a year, shall you bear your iniquities, even 40 years. This could not be obscure to the Israelites, who were accustom'd to this style; and who knew there were weeks of years in their Calendar, as well as weeks of days; and that a week of years answered to that of days, one year for one day?

The third principle is this, that here the number of three years and a half, 42 months, and 1269

Part.2.
The number 1260 must be a definite number, not an indefinite one.

days, cannot fignify an indefinite time. As it sometimes happens, that the Holy Spirit by a determinate number means an undetermin'done. A way that would be extreamly advantagious to the partisans of Rome. For when one shall have demonstrated, that 'tis absolutely impossible, that that which is predicted concerning the Antichristian Empire, can be fulfilled in the compass of three years and a half, it would be very useful for them, if they could fay, we must not take this so strictly in the literal sense; that it may signify three times ten, three times twenty, or more, according as the Holy Spirit oftentimes means an indefinite number by a definite one. But here that cannot be. There are certain numbers by which the Prophets use to describe an indefinite time, by reason of a certain priviledge those numbers have. As that of three, because 'tisthe first odd number, & the number of the persons of the Trinity; that of feven, because of the seven days of the creation; that of twelve, because of the twelve Patriarchs, the twelve Tribes, and the twelve Apostles; that of 100, and that of 1000, because these are numbers, that according to the custome of men, are often defigned to fignify a great undetermin'd quantity. But we shall not find any examples of broken numbers, as that of three and a half, of 42, and 1260 taken for indefinite numbers. 'Tis true, the Revelation speaks of the 144 thoufand sealed ones. Now the number of 144, is not less a broken one than that of 42. But 'tis, because 144 is the product of that of 12 multiplied by it self. The Holy Spirit takes twelve thousand sealed persons of every Tribe, 12 times 12 make 144. Here a reason can't be given, why God should choose 1260 days to mark out an indefinite time.

time. There is no middle way therefore; they Part. 2, must be so many years, or so many simple days. It must be So that when we shall have proved, that the or 1260 years, course of this Empire is not three years and a half, days, and we shall have proved also that tis 1260 years. To no more. prove that 'tis not three years and a half, we need but run through the History of this Empire, according as we find it in the book of the Reve-Lation.

First of all we must know, that according to Argument the greatest part of Interpreters, almost the whole against the Revelation is ipent in fore-telling us, and fetting and half. in order the events that must happen to the One half Church during this reign of Antichrist. At least, velation it is certain, that 'tis the subject of one half of would be this book: the 11th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th in giving and 19th Chapters contain the birth, progress, an account sinishing, ruin, and fall of this Antichristian King-vents of dom. Let any one judge, if there be any likely-only three hood, that this only prophetical book, which the half. Aposiles have left us for the time of the N. Testament, moves but upon three years and a half, and hath omitted the events of almost two thousand years. So that the general Idea of this Prophecy can't bear this imagination; but let us come to particulars.

Second, The IIth Chapt. begins to speak of this Second Ar-Antichristian Empire; but because this is but as a these three general History, and an abridgement, 'tis in this years and a general account, that the vision of the three years agree with and a half is hid, and 'tis from hence it hath been what is faid of the first taken. Let us see if this can agree with the places beats in the where the Prophet enlargeth this short descri-13th Chap. ption. We have in the 13th Chap, a representa-velation, tion of this Empire under the emblems of two beafts, of which one had seven heads and ten

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Part: 2. horns, and the other but one head and two horns. We there see in the first place a beast with seven heads and ten horns. It hath been confessed to us, that this is Antichrift. We have proved, that the word beast signifies an Empire, consisting of a founder and his successors. Now see a fine succession, and a very considerable time, that same of three years and a half, to be called an Empire, and to be meant by a beaft. Certainly this beaft. with feven heads and ten horns, is the Roman Empire in its whole extent, from its founder Romulus even to Antichrist, who must be according to Bellarmine, the last Roman Emperour, though without the name of a Roman Emperour. And this Roman Empire is brought in anew expresly, for the seventh head with ten horns, which make Antichrift, i.e. the ten Kings his vassals, which give him their power. In truth, three years and a half would they well deserve, that the Holy Spirit should represent them to us, and lay before our eyes afresh, all this great Empire of almost 3000 years duration? For by the confession of our adversaries, the Roman Empire doth yet last, and shall continue even to Antichrist, who shall be the last King of it. Now there is about two thousand four or five hundred years since the first foundation of Rome. Moreover Antichrist is the feventh head of the Roman Empire. This is fo evident, that it can't be gain-fayed. Now must there not be some proportion between the heads and their durations? The head of the Kings lafted near 200 years, that of the Emperors above 500 years: what proportion is there between fo long a duration, and this of three years and a half? As for us, we pretend, that the last head must endure as long as the other fix. Rome under Kings, Confuls, Decemvirs, Tribunes of the people, perper Part. 2 tual Distators, and Emperors hath lasted about 1250 years; it must be as long under the Popes. But at least, the head of Antichrist should last at Rome some ages, to have its duration proportionable to that of the other beads. It signifies nothing to us what period is assigned to it, provided it be not that of three natural years and a half.

For we have proved that if it can't be taken for three natural years and a half, it must necessarily

be taken for prophetical years.

Thirdly, In the same Chapter, the same Anti- Third Arg. christian Empire appears again under the form of in three years and a a second beast, that hath but one head and two half Antihorns. Yet once more, see a great mystery, for christ can't a matter that is to endure but three years and a over the half, in a period of 2000 years. Of the first beast the earth, the Prophet faith, that it was given to him to make neither by war with the Saints, and to overcome them; and nor by fealso to him was given power over every Tribe, Tonque ducing and Nation. And of the second, that he should deceive them shat dwell on the Earth, by reason of those miracles, which he had power to do, &c. and that all, both small and great, free and bond should receive his mark in their hand, and in their foreheads. Afterwards 'tis faid of this Antichristian Empire, under the emblem of a woman sitting on a beast with seven heads and ten horns, that all the Kings of the Earth have committed whoredom with her, that she made drunk all the Inhabitants of the Earth with the wine of her whoredoms, and that all the Nations drank of the wine of her whoredom. This fignifies two things; one, that this Antichristian Empire must subdue all Nations; the second, that it must seduce them by its signs

Part. 2. and false miracles. Now can any one imagine, that three years and a half suffice, first to conquer an Empire and overcome all Nations; secondly, to feduce and pervert them, and bring them to deny the Christian Religion. If Antichrist were to use that method that is used in France, and were to use no other but that, it may be in three years and a half, he could make many Kingdoms abjure Chriflianity, as in fix months he hath made the reformation be abjured by more than a million of persons. But 'tis plain, the Antichrist of the Papists is not to use this way. So that one may say, the Clergy of France have outstript their Antichrift, and that there never was a more hellish fort of persecution. It is clear, I say, that Antichrist is to carry away men by seducing them; for otherwife, why should he work figns and miracles? and though he were to pervert the Christians with Dragoons, at least certainly he ought to have conquer'd them by arms before hand, and have overturn'd every other Empire. Can he conquer all the World in three years? where are the examples of so swift a conquest? Alexander the Great is represented in the vision of the four Beasts, as a Leopard, by reason of the speediness of his conquests. Yet he spent more than three years and a half, and had conquer'd but one part of Asia when he died. Are three years and a half sufficient to reassemble the Jews from all the Countries of the World, to make them masters of the whole Universe, to re-establish the mosaical worship, and rebuild the Temple of Solomon? Only the building of the Temple the first time, took up seven years. They labour'd more than 40 years about that of Herod; and this of Antichrift, which will apparently be more magnificent, shall be finisht in a

few months. If there were therefore nothing else Part. 2. but what were to be done by the violence of Antichrist, according to the very supposition of the popish Doctors, it would be impossible to be done

in 30 years.

How much more impossible is it, that he should attain his end in so short a time, in what he is to do by the means of seducing? His false Prophet must seduce all the inhabitants of the Earth, i.e. all the Subjects of the Roman Empire, according to the style of the Writers in those times, who defined the Roman Empire by the habitable earth. There must be much more time to seduce the Nations than to conquer them. If Antichrist was to establish his Religion by violence only, it might be faid that in building up his Empire he would build up his Religion; but it is clearer than the day, that he must persuade and seduce. 'Tis for this purpose that he worketh Signs. There's no need of miracles to establish a Religion by arms. The Prophecy faith expresly, that he shall make drunk the Nations of the Earth with the wine of Which fignifies great obstinacy, his whoredoms. drunkeness of mind, perswasion. Now behold a strange thing, in less than three years and a half, a seducer utterly destroys the whole Christian Religion, and by the means of persuasion seduces all the Christians, and perswades them to become FourthAr-Ferus.

Fourthly, We have in the 14th Chap. an abridge- fall of the ment of the History of the ruin of spiritual Ba- Antichnistibylon. She is fallen, she is fallen, Babylon that an Empire must take great City. We have proved before, that Baby- up more lon and the Antichristian Empire are the same thing. years, according to Now the Prophet in this Chapt. concerning the the 14th end of the Antichristian Empire, makes two periods the Revel.

the

e.14.8. v. 16. V. 19.

Part, 2, of his last ruin; the first is called the harvest. Then he that sate on the Cloud thrust in his sickle on the Earth, and the Earth was reaped. The second is called the vintage. And the other Angel thrust in his fickle into the Earth, and gathered the Vine of the Earth, and cast it into the great wine-press of the wrath of God. It is plain, at least, that these two periods must be distant one from the other, as much as ordinarily the harvest is from the vintage. Now 'tis well known, that the prophecies represent in a little, what the events shew in the great; and consequently as the harvest is many days distant from the vintage, it will be necessary that the two parts of the fall of the Antichrifian Empire, should be many years distant one from the other. Now if meerly the fall of the Babylonish Empire takes up many years, the flourishing and the strength of this Empire must take up much more time. An Empire so strong, can't be ruin'd in the twinckling of an eye, and in one months time. Moreover, there must be an interval, of rest between the harvest and the vintage. All this necessarily supposeth more than three years and a half. The 15th and 16th Chapt. contain the vision of

the seven viols of the wrath of God, that must be poured out on the Earth. It is evident that all these seven viols respect the Antichristian Empire. The first plague is an ulcer, that seizes on the men that had the mark of the beast. The 5th viol is cast on the seat of the beast; at the seventh, the great City, which is the same beast, is divided into three parts. And before the viols were given to the seven Angels, they that had obtained victory over the beaft, over his image, over his mark, and over his name, are represented as rejoycing in

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the presence of the seven Angels, that had recei- Fart. 2:

ved the feven plagues.

ration of Antichrists Empire, under which God viols of the fall of Empire. These seven periods must divide his dure to the seven periods must be seven periods must divide his dure to the fall of the ration into feven parts, very near equal, even though the Antione should suppose that the seven periods con-thristian Empire; &c tain this whole duration, every viol and every every one period would have but fix months to last, according to the supposition of the Romish Doctors, contains The truth is; that these seven viols are included an Age. in the half of the duration of Antichrists Empire, or a little more; For 'tis the History of the fall of that Empire. If it lasts but three years and a half, it is necessary, that at the least it should be two years a growing; fo there will remain no more than eighteen months for these seven viols, and to every period we must assign a little more than two months. This is very plainly absurd. There is no example of the like matter in all the Prophecies. The seven seals, the seven trumpets of the Revelation contain many ages; 'tis ridiculous to suppose that the seven viols contain but some months. We shall see afterward, that every viol extends it felf to more than a 100

Sixthly, The 17th Chapt. represents to us the The fixth Empire and the Religion of Antichrift, under the what is emblem of a woman fitting on a beast with seven foresold in heads and ten horns. 'Tis faid, this woman must chap canmake her felf drunk with the blood of the Martyrs, not come to pass in That first ofall, the ten Kings must give their power three years to the beast; that afterwards, they must fight against and a half.
the Lamb in favour of the beast; and that at last, v. 17.

V. 10.

Part. 2. these very same Kings must change their side and their opinion, Strip the whore, make her desolate, cat her flesh, burn her with fire: can so many changes in mens spirits, and in the world, can so many revolutions happen in three years and a

half?

In the same Chapt, we find a head that lasts a little. The seven heads are seven Kings, five are fallen, the other is not yet come, and when he cometh, he must continue a short space. I once believed, that he that was to come, and was to continue a little time, was Antichrist. But looking more carefully into the Text, with reference to the events, 'tis plain that that can't be. We must therefore, by him that was to continue a little time, understand the eighth King. And the beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth King. And this King is the fecond part of the head of the Emperors, which being divided into two, Christian Emperors, and Pagan ones, makes eight heads, or eight Kings, together with the other fix. This eighth head, which is that of the Christian Emperors, in truth lasted but a very. little while, viz. from Constantine to Valentinian, who was affaffinated by Maximus, about 130 or 140 years. See what the Holy Spirit calls a little time. Judge if the Empire of Antichrift, that must last longer than the eighth head, must last but three years and a half.

The 7th Seventhly, The 18th Chap. contains a larger Argument, description of the last ruin of this Antichristian the duration of the Empire. 'Tis there represented, as a great City old Babelis called Babylon, rich, merchandizing, pufft up with of the durathe concourse of people, and of their riches car-

tion of the ried thither for many ages. Antichrifti-

an Empire.

Its inhabitants are described, as Merchants grown

grown rich by its commerce. She is described as Part. 2. a City abounding in pleasure, as well as in riches. For all that contributes to pleasure and luxury, enters into this description. Gold, silver, precious Chap. 18. stones, pearls, purple, filk, sweet smelling veffels, and v. 12. 13. most precious wood; brass, iron, marble, cinnamon, perfumes, ointments, incense, wine, oil, musicians, players on the harp, pipers, trumpetters; In conscience, is this the description of an Empire and of a City, that must last but three years and a half; that in that little space of time must be built, raised, en-

riched, and ruined?

First of all, the Antichristian Empire is called Babylon, because ancient Babylon wasits type and figure. That Empire of old Babel lasted many ages; and should these many ages be the type and figure of these three years and a half? Can this be faid or thought? It happens well, that the Prophets represent future things that are great, by types that are much less. This is the very nature of types. They are little draughts of that, which the event must produce at large. So days in the types, must naturally represent years. But 'tis abfurd to fay, that years in the types reprefent but days in the things fignified by the types.

Eighthly, Moreover, doth a City become rich in The 8th three years and a half? What kind of commerce Argument, spiritual then must that of this Antichristian Empire be, Babelis rethat shall make the fortunes of her merchants in presented so little a time? The H. Spirit borrows these fi-enriched gures from what is done and feen inhumane life. by a long commerce, Tis seen therein, that Cities become rich and

powerful by long commerce. But never were any of them seen to attain to a surprizing greatness, by

bivo or three years commerce.

Laftlyn

Part. 2. The 9th Argument, spiritual. Babylon is represented as having enjoyed a long peace.

Lastly. A City and an Empire, that are raised and destroyed in three years and a half, have not time to gather together voluptuous things, and to enjoy It must always fight to conquer, to grow greater, or to defend it self. If the Antichristian Empire lasts but three years and a half, this is not too much to establish its greatness by sword and by fire, and to repell that force that must destroy it. Of necessity Antichrist and his adherents must always be in violent motion; in trouble and in war. Whereas the description of spiritual Babylon imports the possession of a long peace, during which she must heap together both all the riches, and all the pleafures of the World.

The roth Ch.cannot half.

The 19th Chapt. is the last, wherein the ruin of Argument, this Empire is described to us. We there see him the ruin of who is called, the faithful and the true, and the Word lonish Em. of God, i.e. I. Christ, that prepares himself for the pire accor- combat, that causes the armies of Heaven to follow description him, that calls all the birds of Heaven and all the in the 19th beafts of the Earth to the flaughter, that gives batbe wrought tels, that obtains the victory, that casts the beast and in three years and a the false Prophet into the lake of fire and brimstone. For this alone, more is necessary than three years and a balf. For an Empire so vast, so large, and so frong as that of Antichrist must be, is not destroyed in a few days.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The last Argument against the Chimæra of three years and half, taken from the time, during which the Temple was prophan'd by Antiochus. Four quite different times set down for that in Daniels Prophecies. An explication, and a reconciling of those four times. An application of these four times to the Kingdom of Antichrist, and the ruin of that Kingdom.

I Draw my last Argument against this chimerical duration of three years and a half, from the most famous of all the types of Antichrist, viz. Antiochus Epiphanes. 'Tis he that persecuted the Church, that oppressed it; that defiled the Temple, that caused the daily facrifice to cease for the space of three natural years and a half. Wherein it is evident, that God hath set him as a type of Antichrist, who during the space of three prophetical years and a half, was in like manner to seize on the Church, to fill the Temple of God with Idols, and make the pure service of God, the continual facrifices of praises and prayers, which God hath reserved for himself alone, to cease. Now we must remember this maxime, which we have already advanced in the fore-going Chapter, viz. that types are enigmatical, and short pictures of great events, great in their extent as well as in their Types are qualities. This maxime is evident, it hath no short pineed of proofs. And according to this principle, dures in a seeing the times must be short, as well as the other

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Arokes.

strokes, it is clear, that contrasted years cannot be better represented than by days, not by months, for a month is the revolution of the Moon, and confequently it can't be proper to represent the revolution of the Sun, which is a quite different Star. But the day and the year are the revolutions of the Sun; the year is the great revolution, the day the little one. If one would represent in short the great revolution of the Sun, one can't do it better than by the small revolution of the same Star. And thence I conclude, that the oppression of the Church by Antiochus, who was the type, having lasted 1260 little revolutions of the Sun, they must represent so many of the great revolutions of the same Star. I spend a Chapter on this last proof, because in the duration of the oppression of the Jewish Church by Antiochus Epiphanes, there are considerable difficulties, which ipring from the differences of the Prophecies of Daniel and the events, fuch as the first book of the Maschabees represents them to us. I hope that the clearing these difficulties about the duration of the persecution of Antiochus, will give us such light into the duration of the Kingdom of Antichrist, as will please the curious.

We must therefore observe, that the Prophet Daniel, describes the time of the duration of the the durati-perfecution that was to befall his nation; in four

different manners.

First of all, he saith in the eighth Chap. after having spoken of Antiochus Epiphanes, under the c.8. v.13. embleme of the little horn; Then I heard one Saint speaking, and another Saint said unto that certain Saint that spake, How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice and the transgression of defolition, to give both the fanctuary and the host to be trodden

Four times noted by Vaniel for on of Antiochus's perfecunon.

trodden under foot? And he said unto me, unto 2300 Part 2. V. 14.

days; then shall the Sanctuary be cleansed.

Daniel reassuming the affair of Antiochus in the eleventh Chapter, and continuing it in the twelfth, observes three times. And one said to the man Cap. 12. clothed in linnen, which was upon the waters of the river, How long shall it be to the end of these wonders? And I heard the man clothed in linnen, which was on the waters of the river, when he held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven, and swore by him that liveth for ever, that it shall be for a time, times and a half: It is plain, this signifies one year, two years, and half a year, three years and a half. So then you see the second time.

The third is observed in the same Chapt. And C. 12. from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set

up, there shall be 1290 days.

Lastly, The fourth time is found in the following verse, Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to V. 12. the 1235 days. See then four different numbers.

Two thousand three hundred evenings and 23000

mornings.

A time, times and half a time, that make three 1260.

years and a half, and days.

One thousand two hundred fourscore and ten 1292 days.

And lastly, one thousand three hundred and thir-13356

ty five days.

I do not know whether any Interpreters have the myse-understood the mysery, but see how I ex-tyos the four num. plain it.

First, we must know, that the first number of 2300 mornings and evenings, must not be taken for 2300 days, as Interpreters take it; which forces them to go back to the very beginning of the reign

B b 2

Part 2. 2300 mornings and evenings make but 1150 days.

of Antiochus. Two thousand three hundred mornings and evenings taken for so many days, make six years, four months, twenty days. The prophanation ended in the 148th year of the Fra of the Seleucide as we shall see. So that we must go back even to the 142 year, to find there the beginning of these six years, four months, and twenty days. And it were necessary that the prophanation of the Sanctuary, and the cessation of the daily sacrifice should then begin. For the Prophet speaks exprelly of the cellation of the daily facrifice. How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice? And he receives this Answer, for 2200 evening and mornings. Yet 'tis certain, by the History of the Macchabees, and by the Prophecy of the twelfth Chapter of Daniel, that the prophanation of the Sanctuary, and the cessation of the daily facrifice, begin not till three years after, viz. the 145 year of the Era of the Selencida. I am perfwaded therefore, that we must understand by it, two thousand three hundred sacrifices of the evening and the morning. And this will not be scrupled by him that shall consider, First, That it is not usual in the holy Tongue, nor in any other, to say, tive evenings and mornings, or three evenings and mornings, meaning two days, three days,&c. Secondly, That the cessation of this daily sacrifice that was offered morning and evening, being here spoken of, to this question, How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice; a more proper and intelligible answer than this cannot be given, viz. It thall be for two thousand three hundred evenings and mornings. That is to fay, There shall be an interruption of two thousand three hundred sacrifises. So that this number makes one thousand one hundred and fifty days. See then these four numbers. I. Elever

1. Eleven hundred and fifty days, which make Part 2. three years, two months, and ten days.

2. A time, times, and half a time, which are

three years and fix months.

3. One thousand two hundred sours core and tendays, which make three years and seven months.

4. One thousand three hundred thirty five days, that make three years, eight months, and fifteen

days.

In the whole taking thirty days for every month, a round number, which the Holy Spirit hath chofen, to avoid broken numbers arising from the inequality of the months: Which appears by this, that in the Revelat. 42 months and 1260 days, are taken for the same thing. 'Tis so, if 30 days be as-

figned to every month.

These four numbers are different, and the later always exceeds the former. There is fix months and five days difference between the least and the greatest. How can we reconcile this with the History? We find this history in the four first Chap of the first book of Macchabees. Though Book of this book be not Canonical, it deserves however a Macchabess. very great esteem, and I do not atalidoubt but it is a book that deferwas left to the Church by a fingular Providence of verh God, that by it we might see the truth of Daniel's esteem, Prophecy; and at the same time to instruct us in the different periods of the duration and end of Antichrif's Kingdom, shadowed forth by that of Antiochus. See then how we must frame the Chronology of the four first Chapters of this Book, to the end we may find an admirable agreement between the events and these four numbers in the Prophecy.

To understand what we are about to say, it must in the first place be observed, that two things

Bb3 usually

Part 2. usually are Confounded, that must be very carefully distinguisht in the persecution of Antiochus: We must observe the first is, the prophanation of the Sanctuary, the four periods in the second is the cossation of the daily sacrifice. 'Tis suppersecution of An posed, that they are the same thing, or at least eiochns. that these two things lasted one as long as the other. Which is not fo; for the prophanation of the Sanctuary began some months before the cessation of the daily facrifice, & also it ceased sooner. For the daily facrifice began not again, till some months after the fanctuary had ceased from being prophan'd; see then the four Periods that must be ob-serv'd in the persecution of the fewish Church by Antiochus.

The first, from the ceasing of the daily Sacrifice,

till its first beginning again.

The second, from the beginning of the prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles, to the purification of the Temple begun by Macchabaus.

The third, from the beginning of the prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles, to the finishing the purification of the Temple by Judas Macchabens.

The fourth, from the beginning & the first prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles, to its dedication & consecration, which was the very same day that the first daily sacrifice began again.

The four numbers in the Prophecy answer to

these four Periods.

1. The first number of 2300. evenings and mornings, answers to the cessation of the daily sacrifice; as is clear, and this signifies; that from the ceasing of the last daily sacrifice to the sirst beginning again of the daily sacrifice, there was to be an interruption of 2300. sacrifices, i.e. 1150 days, which make three years, two months, & ten days.

2. The number, of a time, times and half a Part 2. time, i. e. three years and fix months, answers to the period, that ran out from the first prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles, to the beginning of the purification of it by Judas Macchabens. And this fignifies, that from the first prophanation, to the beginning of the purification, there were exactly 2 Years and 6 Months.

3. The third Number, which is 1290. days. answers to the period that ran out from the first prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles, to the finishing the purification by Macchabaus: and this fignifies, that from the first prophanation of the Temple, to the finishing its purification, there were 1290 days i. e. three Years and seven

months.

4. Lastly, the fourth number, which is 1335. days, answers to the period that ran out from the first prophanation of the Temple, to its dedication and consecration. And this signifies, that from this first prophanation to the feast of the dedication, there were 1335. days i. e. three years, eight months.

and fifteen days.

The three last periods begin at the same point viz. the prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles; but they end at three different points. One at the beginning of the cleanling of the Temple, the other at the end of this cleanling, and the third at the day of consecration, or dedication, 'Tis to this Chronology, that we must accommodate the History of the first Book of the Macchabees, as we shall presently do.

First, we must find a fixed and a certain point in the per-the History of the Macchabees, and the persecution. securion See, 'tis that of the consecration and dedication of to the book the Temple. And on the 25th day of the 9th month, of the Machabees, chakees,

Bb 4 which. Part 2.
1 Macc.c.4.
V. 51,53,

which is the month Kasten, in the 148 year, they arose betimes in the morning, and offer'd the sacrifice, according to the Law, on the new Altar, which was dedicated the same time, and the same day, wherein the Nations had prophaned it. This is the day of the dedication. This is the beginning again of the first daily facrifice. We have seen, that from the beginning again of the first daily sacrifice, reckoning backwards, we find 2300 facrifices interrupted, i. e. 1150 days, or three years, two months, and ten days; and consequently the cessation of the first daily sacrifice must fall on the 15th day of the seventhmonth of the 145th year of the Era of the Seleucida. For from the tenth day of the seventh month of the year 145, to the 25th day of the nineth month of the year 148, there is exactly three years, two months and ten days.

We have also seen, that from the dedication of the Temple, which is the same day with that of the daily sacrifice's beginning again, counting backward to the first prophanation of the Temple, there are 1335 days. i. e. three years, eight months and fiteen days. And since the day of the Dedication salls on the 25th of the ninth month, of the 148th year of the Selencide, the first prophanation of the Temple must fall on the fifth of the first month, of the year 145; and consequently, that the Temple was prophaned six months and some days before the ceasing of the daily sacrifice. But for the greater clearness, we must relate the History as 'tis in the

Macchabees, and fix it to its true times.

The History of the first book of the Lines of the History of the In the 143 year, Antiochus having overcome Ptofirst book of the Mac-lomy King of Egypt, passed by ferusalem; took it, chabees six-pillag'd it, and carried away the vessels of the ed to its Temple. Now after Antiochus had smitten Egypt, 1 Macc. c. 1. he returned again in the 143 year, and went up against 1 strael.

Israel and Ierusalem with a great multitude, and Part 2. entred proudly into the Sanctuary, and took away the golden Altar, and the Candlestick, and all the vessels thereof. This is not that which is called the prophanation of the Sanctuary. For 'tis idolatrons and impure worship, that prophane the house of Macc. 1. God; 'tis not violence and pillaging it. And after v.3c,31,32, two years fully expired, the King sent his chief Cot-3334455. lector of Tribute, who came to Ierusalem with a great multitude. And spake peaceable words to them, but all was deceit; for when they had given him credence, he fell suddenly on the City, and smote it sore, and destroyed much people of Ifrael, and took the spoils of the City, and set it on fire, &c. Then built they the City of David with agreat and strong wall, and made it a strong hold for them. Then it was the prophanation began; after two years fully expired, reckoning from the 143d year inclusively, this falls on the beginning of the year 145 in the first month. Twas then, I lay, the Temple was prophaned by the Apostates of the Iewish Nation. This also is what that Author faith expresly. For it was a place v. 36.37. to lye in wait against the Santtuary, &c. They shed innocent blood on every side of the Sanctuary, and defiled it. That is to fay, Menelaus the Apostate Sacrificer, facrificed together with his fellows in the Temple to the Heathen Gods.

But observe, the daily sacrifice did not yet cease. The Apostate Menelaus did what Ahaz the father of Hezekiah had done, and what Manasseh had done; he prophaned the Temple by false worship; however, without causing the worship of the true God to ceale. There'tis Apostates begin. At first they would fain reconcile God and the Devil, afterwards by degrees they advance to a total

Apostacy.

Partz.

7.54.

36. 8cc.

Antiochus's men were fix weeks abuilding the City of David to make a Citadel of it: when that was done, they thought themselves strong enough to undertake every thing. They finisht what they had begun, entirely abolisht the Mosaical worthip, & caused the daily sacrifice to cease fix months and five days after the prophanation of the Temple, the tenth day of the seventh month. Two months and five days after they arrived at that height of boldness, as even to put the Idol of Inpiter Olym-pius in the Temple of Jerusalem. In the fifteenth day of the month Casten, in the 145th year, they set up the abomination of desolation on the Altar of the Lord, and built Alsars in all the Cities of Judah on every side. This desolation lasted till the tenth day of the seventh month, of the year 148, the day wherein Macchabaus entred again into ferusalem, visited the Holy places, and undertook the cleaning of them. Then said Iudas and his brethren, our enemies are discomfitted, let us go up to cleanse and dedicate the Sanctuary. And all the Army mettogether, and Went up to the Mountain of God, and saw that the holy place was for saken, and the Altar prophaned, &c. And Indas chose Priests of blameless conversation. &c. who cleansed the Santtuary, and bare

out the defiled stones into an unclean place. I suppose, I say, that this work was begunthe. tenth day of the seventh month of the year 148. And fo from the tenth of the first month of the year 145, there are exactly three years and a half, the very time marked by the Prophet for the duration of the prophaning of the Sanctuary. Then therefore this prophanation of it ceased.

Afterwards, I suppose, they were one entire month in cleanling the Temple, and carrying away the filth, which the Heathers had laid in it, and

taking

taking away the stones of the Altars that had been Part 2. built, and of the great Altar that had been prophaned by the Idol of fupiter Olympius. Add one month, s.e. thirty days to 1260 days, you make 1290 days, which is the account we find in the 11th verse of the 12th Chapter of Daniel. From the time that the abomination of desolation shall be set up, shall be 1290 days, which are three years and seven months, that is to say, since the prophanation of the Temple to the sinishing its purification.

But after the finishing this purification, the Temple was not yet in a condition to facrifice in. For they were fain to build a new Altar, and make utenfils all new, in the place of those that had been

either taken away, or prophaned.

To do this, no less than 45 days were necessary; and these are the 45 days added to 1290, that make the number 1335 days, of which the Prophet saith, Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the 1335 days. And 'tis at the end of these 1335 days, reckoning from the prophanation in the beginning of the year 148, that the dedication was made in the year 148. on the 25th day of the ninth month. Therefore 'tis the Prophet cries out, Blessed is he,&c. because it was a great feast, and great rejoycing in Israel. See, I say, both the History and the Chronology, and the duration of the cessation, of the prophanation of the Temple, and the interruption of the daily facrisice, made to agree with the Prophecy.

At present, from the type we must in a few words make our conjectures touching that, which must come to pass in the duration of the Antichristian Empire. The prophanation of the Mosaical Sanctuary by Antiochus, lasted three years and a half, to the time that Judas Macchabam drove the

Heather

Part 2.

Heathen out of Ierusalem, and Paganism out of the Temple, the cleanfing of which he began. To the end the truth may answer to the figure, the Antichristian Empire must endure three years and a half, confifting of 1260 days, which are 1260 years, during which the Santtuary shall be prophaned by the Heathens, i.e. the service of God shall be polluted by revived Paganism, and the Temple of God possessed by a Tyrant. At the end of 1260 days Judas Macchabaus began the purification of the Temple, and spent 30 days about it. The cleaning of the Church must be begun, the Idol must be cast out, the Tyrant expelled after the 1260 years. But as Judas Macchabaus spent 30 days about purifying the Temple, after he had taken away the Idol thence, and had rescued it out of the hands of the Tyrant; 'tis propable, that after the fall of the Papism, of its tyranny, and idolatry, 30 years more will be spent in purifying the Church from all schisms, herefies, divisions and etrours.

Laftly, as Judas Macchabaus. spent 45 other days, to prepare all things for the confecration of the Temple; in like manner after the Church. shall have been cleansed from idolatry, hæresy, fuperstition, schism and errours, God will employ yet 45 years more, to prepare all things for the confummation of the Church. At the end of which time will be the dedication, the folemn feast. And 'tis in my opinion in this last space of 45 years, that God is to call the Gentiles, and all the Nations of the Earth to the knowledge of himself; this is that which the Apostle Saint Paul calls, The fullness of the Gentiles. For see, as I believe, the degrees by which the Church must arrive at its perfection.

I. Babylon

1. Babylon shall fall, the Kingdom of Anti-Part 2. shrift shall cease.

2. The Church shall be reunited in the same opinion; schisms and divisions shall be at an end.

- 3. The Idolatrous and Infidel Nations, especially the Turks, who are at this day scandalized at the divisions, manners and the false Doctrines of the Christians, shall submit themselves, at least the greatest part of them, being prevailed upon by the purity of Doctrine and holiness of manners.
- 4. Lastly, The Jews overcome by so unanimous a consent, and, it may be, by some glorious apparition of our Lord, shall be converted, and strongly labour to convert the rest of the Nations, far distant and separated from us. Then shall be the Dedication, the consummation of the Church. And blessed is he that shall wair, and come to the 1335 days, i. e. to seventy sive years after the fall of the Popish Empire. For he shall see the reign of J. Christ in all its Glory.

CHAP. III.

What the Last times are. It doth not signify the end of the World. There are many times with reference to the Church, and with reference to the World. If Antichrist must reign 1260 years, he is come. Mahometanism is not Antichristianism.

Hus much is enough to destroy that Chimara, of the duration of the Kingdom of Antichrist for

Part 2.

for three natural years and a half. 'Tis necessary only to answer a difficulty that may be raised from hence, that the reign of Antichrist is called the last times, which seems to mean the end of the World. And without doubt, this is that, which gave occasion to the ancient Writers to suppose, that the end of this Empire was not to be above forty five days before the day of judgement. But to fall into this errour, a man must be little used to the style of the Scripture. One thousand two hundred and fixty years, 'tis said, can't be called the last times, the period is too long. 'Tis necesfary the reign of Antichrist should be nearer the end of the World and the day of judgement, than fo. But what will those Gentlemen say, that make this objection; what will they say of Saint John, who speaking of Antichrift, and precisely of that tradition according to which he was to come in the last times, saith, Little children, it is the last time, and as ye have heard that Antichrist shall come, even now are there many Antichrifts, whereby we know that it is the last time. 'Tis above sixteen hundred years ago, that Saint John said so, and then from that time he counted the last times. With much more reason may we reckon those ages that came not till four or five hundred years after, for the last times.

St. Fohn time the last time. I Ep.2.18.

Neither must we imagine, that the last times The last day, & the fignify a short space. We must well distinguish are not the the last day, from the last time. When the Holy famething. Spirit speaks of the last day, he always means a short time. He that eateth my flesh, faith our Lord,

I will raise up again at the last day. But the last time, and especially the last times in the plural number, always fignifieth a long period. See the

proofs of both thele things.

First, that the last times signify not the end of Part 2. the World. The last time in the singular number The last sometimes doth. St. Peter saith, that we are kept by not always sometimes doth. the power of God through faith unto falvation, rea- fignify the dy to be revealed in the last time. But it doth not i Pet. 1.5. always fo fignify, as appears by that passage of St. John, which we quoted a little before, 'tis the last time. As for that in the plural number, the last times, and the last days, we find, they always fignify a time far enough off from the end of the World. Saint Paul in the second verse of the Epi- 1 Ephes. 13 file to the Hebrews faith, that God hath foken to 20. tis in these last days by his Son. The Apostle Saint Peter faith, that Jesus Christ was fore-ordained before the foundation of the World, but was manifest in these last times for us. The same Apostle tells 2 Pet. 3. us, in the last days shall come scoffers, walking after 3,4. their own lusts, and saying, where is the promise of his coming? 'Twas the very time in which Saint Peter spoke and wrote. For 'tis spoken as of perfons that were in being already. And it appears by the second Chapter of the Epistle to the Thesfalonians, that there was an opinion spread abroad, that the end of the World was at hand, which made prophane ones say, where is the promise of his coming, which they tell us is nigh? The Prophet Ioel faith, in the last days I will pour out my Acts 2. Spirit on all flesh. St. Peter applies this Oracle to that which happen'd on the day of Pentecoft; and in the ages of the Primitive Church. St. Paul 2 Tim. 3. 5 faith to Timothy, know this, that in the last days perillous times shall come, for men shall be lovers of stheir own selves, &c. These last days began a little after St. Paul; For the Church was not long, before the corrupted her manners. These very same Texts prove allothe ether thing we have laid down,

Part 2. which is, that the last times do not lignify a short duration. For the manifestation of Jesus Christ made in the tast times, and God speaking to us in the last days by his Son, and the last days wherein the prophane shall bear sway, all this I say, signifieth the time that passeth from I. Christ to the end of the world.

The times to three

To understand why the Period that passeth divided in- from Jesus Christ to this present time; is called parts in re. the last time, we must observe; that in the Scriference to have the times are divided either with reference to the Church; or with reference to the World. With reference to the Church, there are three times; A time when the Church was without the Law, and without the Goffel; this is the first time that passed from Adam to Moses; A time wherein the Church had the Law of Moses, that was the time from the departure out of Egypt to I. Christ; that' the second time; Lastly, A time wherein the Church enjoys the light of Iesus Christ; that's ours, and that's the third time.

The times in reference to the world into four.

With reference to the World, the time is divided into four great Monarchies, that must prečede the last reign of I. Christ. The first was the are divided Monarchy of the Asyrians, which had its seat first at Niniveh, and atterwards at Babylon; The second is that of the Persians; the third that of the Greeks; and the fourth that of the Romans, whose reign must be prolong'd till the Kingdom

be given to I. Christ and his Saints.

Since Jefus Christ we are in the fast times.

Now whether we refer it to the first division, or the second; 'tis still true, that we are in the last times; that I. Christ came in the last times, and that the Empire of Antichrist must be in the last times. 7. Christ came in the third and last time, with reference to the times of the Church, feeing he came fince fince the Law of Moses ceased to be in its vigor. Part 2. And Antichrist also hath his reign in the third and last period of the Church. Fesus Christ also came in the last times with respect to the World, for he came in the time of the fourth Monarchy. Antichrist with much more reason may be assigned to the last times of the fourth Monarchy, because he himself is but a continuation of that fourth Mo-

narchy.

Buy be so much the more fully perswaded, that the very proper expression, it must be ob-serv'd, that the fourth Monarchy figur'd by the fourth beast, was to have two great periods, one of fix heads, the other of a seventh head, having ten borns. The Period of the fix first heads is the Roman Empire under Kings, Confuls, Decemvirs, Tribunes of the people, perpetual Distators and Emperors. And this first Period contains about 12 or 1300 years. The period of the little horn, or the seventh beast with ten horns, is that of Antichrist and the ten Kings, which must also be between 12 and 1300 years. Antichrist therefore is come in the last time of the last time, i. e. in the last period of the fourth and last worldly Monarchy. And confequently the Holy Spirit might with very great reason call his reign the last times. And thence it can by no means be concluded, that this Kingdom must last but a few years, before the end of the World.

Having said all that I had to say, to destroy this false imagination, that the Empire of Antichrist must last but three years and a half, I might justly reassume, and urge all those Arguments I formerly inentioned, to prove that the Idea of Antichrist, which the Papisis frame to themselves, is false, and that the popish Roman see is the true Antichrist.

But

Partz.

Rev. 17. 10. The disho translation of the Port-Royal areign.

But before that, I must use them yet once more to confound the dishonesty of the Translators of the Port-Royal, who say of the ten Kings, that they shall take power for one hour, or for a little hely of the time with the beaft, instead of translating it in the same hour, or at the same time with the beast. They found this translation, or rather, this notorious falbour the fification very proper to take away from the Re-Antichrifts formed this Text, that proves so clearly, that the birth of Antichrist must be reckon'd from the division of the Roman Empire among ten Kan, and into ten Kingdoms. But afterwards we shall see, that though we should let their translation pass, our proof would not in the least be weakned by But as they will not agree, that 1260 years may be called a little time; fee here, they are engaged to prove, that all that we have faid to prove, that the 1260 days of Antichrists reign are so many jears, is illusion, a Chimæra, a dream, and a sophism. For if our proofs do subfift, how will they maintain their version, that the Kings shall take power for a little time with the beaft? Seeing all Interpreters do agree, and 'tis clear of it self without their consent; that the power of the ten Kings must last as long as that of the beast. And also these ten Kings must reach beyond the beast; for after they have clothed him with their power, they must strip him of it, eat his slesh, and burn it with fire. If therefore the duration and continuance of the beast be 1260 years, as we have demonstrated it; tis necessary, that the reign of the ten Kings be 1260 years, and consequently this reign will not be for one hour, and for a little time. 'Tis here that these Gentlemen the Interpreters'

will have great need-of the Arabique, Rabbinical learning, and Hebrew of Father Simon the Gram-

marian,

marian, that not long fince hath fet up for an In- Part 2. terpreter of the Revelation. His new lights do well deserve a particular Chapter by themselves. But for the present, we must follow on our way, and shew, that if the 1260 days be 1260 years, then all that the Papists say of Antichrist is false, and all that we say of him is true. If it be false, It being proved that this Empire must last but 1260 natural days; that the it is true, that it must last 1260 years; for I have 1260 days proved, there is no middle way to be taken. And years, the if it be true that Antichrist must reign 1260 years, Antichristis he can no longer be only one fingle man, nor a re-achimara, volted few, nor a false Messiah, nor a man of the Tribe of Dan, nor a Tyrant that must re-establish the Mosaical worship, and rebuild ferusalem to cause the lews to reign there. For it would be abfurd; to suppose that one man should live 1260 years, that the reign of the Law of Moses should return for 12 Ages, and that Indaism for so long a time should oppress the Christian Religion. If the Empire of Antichrist must last 1260 years, it must necessarily be already come. For tis to go If his duraagainst the general opinion of all men, to suppose tion be that before the reign of Jesus Christcomes, we must Antichrist net expect a tyrannical Monarchy of 1200 years. is come, If the Antichristian Empire be come, it must be either Mahometanism, or the Papism.

Antichristianism can't be found among the Arrians; for they have been extinct a long time, and their reign did not come to near 1260 years. We can't find him among the Albigenses, who never reign'd, who appear'd but for a little time, and who were always oppressed. He can't be found neither among the Lutherans, nor Calvinists; for none of the Characters of Antichristiani in do agree to them, and the Papists would not ac-

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knowledge

Part 2. knowledge that our reign should be for 1200 years. There's nothing remains but Mahometanism,

on which one can cast ones eyes, to seek out Anranism hath tichristianism; not the of Antichristianism

'tis indeed an Antichristian Characters Sell, because 'tis an enemy to Jesus Christ, and hath already subsisted above a 1000 years. But we can't find therein the Characters of Antichristianism, so as'tis described in the Prophets. First, Antichristianism must be an Apostacy, and a revolt of men, that formerly were obedient to the faith. The Saracens, Arabians, and Turks, the founders and preservers of this Sect, never were Christians, and are not Apostates. Mahomet and the Arabians were Heathens. Secondly, Antichristianism must be an Idolatry, for it is called a Whoredom; and must teach the Dollrine of Damons, and mediatory spirits. Now the Mahometans are not idolaters; on the contrary, they abbor the adoration of Images; and 'tis this that greatly scandalizeth them against the Christian Religion. Thirdly, In the name of Antichrift, we must find the number 666. In the name of Mahomet, and Mahometan, Arabians and Saracens, in any language, this number is not found. Fourthly, Anchristianism was to have its seat in the great City, which in St. Iohns time ruled over the Kings of the Earth. That is Rome, as all Interpreters unanimously acknowledge. Mahomet and his Partizans never did possess the City of Rome, and do not possessit. Fifthly, The Empire of Antichrist must be the Roman Empire continued; the Empire of the Arabians is so far from being the continuation of the Roman Empire, that it hath been the destruction of it in the East. Sixthly, Antichrist must sit in the Temple of God, i.e. in the Church. Mahomet and his Successors are out of the Church, and do not belong to Christendom. Seventhly, Ten Kings

Kings must voluntarily give their power to Anti- Part 2. christ. But the Arabians and Saracens have conquer'd all Kingdoms by meer violence; none did voluntarily submit to them. Eighthly, Antichrist must be the seventh head of the Beast in the Revelation, i.e. Of the Roman Empire; Mahomet hath nothing in common with the Roman Empire. Ninethly, The Empire of Antichrist must be properly nothing else, but the image of an Empire, which vet however must be worshipt, and obedience be given to it; The Empire of the Mahometans is not an image, but rather the most despotical and arbitrary Empire, that ever was in the World. Tenthly, The Antichristian Empire must have under it ten horns, i.e. ten Kings. Ten horns, every one having his crown, and his Royalpower. So far is the Empire of the Mahometans, from suffering any vasfal Kings to subsist, that it hath desiroyed all the great Lords. In India, in Persia, in Turky, every one of these Mahometan Empires hath but one only Lord. Eleventhly, The Empire of Antichrist must be but one, it must not be divided; For the Kings that are to submit to him, shall acknowledge him for their only head. But the Empire of Mahomet is divided into many Empires. The Empire of the Tartars, the Empire of the Turks, the Empire of the Persians, the Empire of the Mogulls; and these four Empires are not only different, but always opposite and almost always enemies. Twelfthly, Antichrist must have two horns, i. e. two powers like to the Lamb. 'Tis notorious, the Mahometans have nothing in common with Iesus Christ, with his Religion, and with his power. Thirteenth , Antichrist must excommunicate, persecute, take away liberty of commerce from all those that will not take on them his name and his Cc3 mark.

Part 2.

mark in their fore-heads, i.e. that will not follow his Religion. The Mahometans suffer all forts of Religions, Heathens, and Christians. Fourteenth, The Antichristian Empire must be a head, i.e. a Kingdom hurt with a deadly wound, and revive again. This can by no means agree to Mahometanism, which is a Religion wholly new, and which hath formed Empires wholly new. It was necessary to make these observations against those, that greatly desiring to take Antichrist from Rome, would fain place him among the Mahometans.

CHAP. IV,

Some Principles to discover, when the Antichristian Empire began, and when it must end. Three Characters of that Empire, Idolatry, Pride, and corruption. That these three Characters began to appear in the fourth Aze, and did infinitely encrease in the sifth.

upon as future, are already past.

'Tis the ruin of Antichrist and his Empire, that we are now about to speak of. And the first question that is asked thereupon is this, When shall that Empire be destroyed? A great question, and which hath hitherto been looked upon, as a thing that none could penetrate into. 'Tis certainly, very difficult to be penetrated into; but yet however I do not think, 'tis impossible to find out the truth.

truth. There is a particular Providence, that pre- Part 2. sides over the understanding of Prophecies, as we have observed; God would not have them understood in every age, because this would hinder their accomplishment. But when they are just ready to be fulfilled, God permits them to be penetrated into; and the things which we see come to pass

from day to day, open mens eyes.

In this matter the whole depends on our know- The greating, where we must begin the 1260 years, that roknow are affigned for the reign of the papism. And there where we are as many opinions about that, as there are men. must begin Some begin them with Boniface the third, Suc-years. cessor to Gregory the great, because they would be favourable to Gregory the first, who seems to have had very good things in him: And because his Successor was the first, that assumed the name. of Universal Bishop. Others descend lower, and begin the 1260 years, at the time when Images were establisht. Some come as far as to the 11th Age, and to the reign of Gregory the feventh, who was infolent to a higher degree than any of his Predecessors dared to advance themselves unto. There are some also, that come as far as to the 12th

I shall not amuse my self with mentioning, The sound much less with consuting all these Opinions. I shall their eronly fay this boldly, that they who go so low to rour, that descend so find out the beginning of the 1260 years, are in an low for the errour. That which hath deceived them is this, beginning they imagine, we must not begin the Antichristian 1260 years, Empire, till the time that Idolatry and Tyranny were arrived to their height in the Church; in which I am throughly perswaded, they deceive themselves. Another cause of their being deceived, is this, having this truth in mind, that Rome must be

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the head of the Antichristian Empire; they will Part 2. not begin that Empire before the Roman Church was most notoriously remarkable for her pride among all the Churches.

When any story of an Empire, they must begin it. from its original.

Totally to remove these two mistakes, it must make a hi- be observed, that in every country, and in every language, when any would make a History of an Empire and a Kingdom, they begin it from its original. They that make the History of the Franks, or Frenchmen among the Gauls, do not fix their beginning on that time, when the French were masters of all the Gauls, from the frontier of Flanders, to the Alps, and the Pyrenaan mountains. For that happen'd very late. But they begin with the first entry of the Franks into Gaul, and their first establishment on this side the Rhine. When any make a History of the Empire of Rome, they begin the Roman History from the first foundation of that City; fo they reckon'd in Rome it self, ab, Urbe Condità. And this way of reckoning continued till the fifth age, when the Christian account began to be in use, and men reckon'd by the years of Jesus Christ. Moreover, 'tis the cuflome of the Scripture, and of the Holy Spirit, as well as of the World: 'Tis faid, the fojourning of the Israelites in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years, yet they were not in that flavery above 210 years. But the Holy Spirit reckons from the 16 time of the calling of Abraham, and his passing. into Canaan, where he and his off-spring were strangers. 'Tis therefore all the time of the pilgrimage of the family of Abraham, which God begins from its original. Lastly, 'tis the stile of the Prophets; and particularly in the Prophecy we are treating of. The fourth Beast is the Roman Impire; all the Worldagrees in that: where doth the

the Holy Spirit begin the History of that Beast, Part 2. or of that Empire? not at the point of its grandeur, which happen'd not till above 400 years after its original, but from the point of its birth; and that is clear, because he ascribes seven heads to that Beast. Heads, which signify so many Governments, under which Rome hath passed. Now the first of these Governments, is that of Kings, under whom Rome in the beginning was no more than a great Village, and afterwards a very little, City without dependencies. This principle therefore must be supposed, that the H. Spirit dates the

Antichristian Empire from its original.

The other mistake that we must get rid of, is 'ris not this, that Rome is precisely the place where the necessary, that the Empire of Antichrist must have its birth. 'Tis first seeds not so. Antichristianism is born every where, and of Antichristianism it might very well be born in the East, before it should have came to fix its feat in the West. That which makes been conmen affix the birth of the Antichristian Empire Rome. precifely to Rome, is, because being struck with what Saint Paul faith, that the man of fin must exalt himself above all that is called God, they have confined Antichristianism principally, and almost folely to tyranny and Pride; and have imagined, that the birth of Antichristianism was not to be found but in that City, which had always been, and which afresh was to be the Throne of Pride. But herein they have been deceived. Antichristianism consists no less in idolatry, and corruption of manners than in tyranny: in fuch a manner, that in all places where we see the birth of Idolatry, Superstition, and Corruption, there without doubt Antichristianism is born.

These principles being laid down, the three Characters, which we have affixed to the Antichristian

Empire

Part 2.

The three of Antichristianism began in the fourth Age; and first of all fuperftition.

Præp.

€. II.

Empire, by reason of its three names, must be remembred. Idolatry, because 'tis called Babylon, the mother of fornications and abominations; corruption of manners; because 'tis called Sodom; Pride and Tyranny, because 'tis called Egypt. When Characters thefe three fins began to be establisht in the Church, Antichristianism began to enter into it. Now 'tis certain, it was towards the end of the fourth, and in the whole fifth Age, that these disorders received their birth. The superstition of Reliques, the veneration and worship of them, and immediately after, the invocation and intercession of the Saints, were introduced about the year 360. or 380. Already before this time, that superstition had begun among the people. I do not at all doubt, but that women, and simple persons, especially those that were but newly converted from Paganism, were the first Authors of it. Devout ignorant people easily fall into superstition. It had been a very ancient custome to frequent the Martyrs tombs, there to celebrate their memory, to pray for them, and there to pray for themselves. For in Eusebius's time, men were wont to assemble themselves at the sepulchers of the Martyns, to say their prayers upon their sepulchers, and there to honour their most happy souls. The Papists in this passage would fain find the invocation of Saints; but 'tis not there. Ensebins only uses the word Evan. l. 13. honour, which doth not import either invocation or adoration; 'twas only out of a defign to honour the memory of the Martyrs, that they affembled at their tombs. But the ignorant people, furprised with the deceit of some false miracles, which the Devil wrought at those tombs, from a simple honour immediately proceed to a religious worship; and a few years after, the Paffors Suffer'd them-

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themselves to be carried down thetorrent, they Part 2. gave way to it, and laboured to establish this false devotion. Saint Basil in the East, and Saint Ambrose in the West, are the most ancient Fathers, in whom we find the footstepsofthe invocation and intercession of the Saints.

As for the corruption of the manners of the Clergy and people, it began to be great at the very fame time. The Church being become Queen of Corrupti-the World by the means of her Emperors, clothed on of man-ners began her felf with its luxury, and followed all its man-also in the ners; covetouineis, unchastity, debauchery were fourth Age. introduced into the Sanctuary. We need only to see what St. ferome, who lived in that time, faith of Rome and the Roman Clergy, and of the Ecclesiasticks in general in his days. He reprefents Rome as already become a Babylon. Go out Paula & of Babylon, my people, saith he, for she is fallen, Eustoci-Babylon the great, she is become a habitation of Decellam. vils, and a dwelling place of unclean spirits. 'Tis true, there is the Holy Church, &c. But the pride, grandure, power, &c. that are found in that City, agrees not with the life and tranquillity of Monks. The same Author saith, that the Princes of the Church lived in delicionsness, and imagined they did preserve their purity in the midst of mighty repasts, and lascivious actions. Elsewhere he saith, that comment the Ecclesiasticks did kis and earest the Ladies, in Mic. stretcht forth their hands to them to receive their cap. 2. presents. They observed the tempers of women, they caused great estates to be given to themselves; and their covetousness became so

odious, that the Christian Emperors forbad the Ad Nepo-Ecclesiasticks the receiving Legacies by Will, canum. whilest Whores, and Comedians were permitted

Lastly

Part 2. The Pride of the Biparticular. ly of the Bisbops of Rome encreased in the fame Age.

Lastly, It is certain, that so it was, that Pride. was establisht in the Church in this and the follow-Then it was, that the Bishops, who shops, and ing age. till that time had been all equal, through pride made themselves Arch-Bishops, and Patriarchs. Patriarchs, that are diminutive Popes, and confequently petty Antichrists. Above all, the pride of the Bishops of Rome began to be very plain. 'Twas. in the fourth age, that that noble Roman Consul lived, who faid, make me Bishop of Rome, and I St. Jerome. will be a Christian. These Bishops caused them-

Ammian Marcellin. felves to be carried in a Litter, kept sumptuous tables, had great equipages, and lived like the great ones of the World. 'Twas at this time also, that they began to ascribe to themselves the primacy over other Bishops. Therefore bribery and violence began to be used to climb up into that see.

> In less than an Age, this torrent of pride, superstition, and corruption swelled to such a degree, that it became exceeding plain; in the 450 year superstition was already advanced to the degree of idolatry, corruption was very high, and pride very

age, supetadvanced to the degree of Idolatry.

In the fifth great. To know to what degree idolatry was alfition was ready advanced in the middle of the fifth age, we need read but the 8th book of Theodoret, de Curandis Gracorum affectionibus. He faith, the Christians called the Martyrs, their Physicians and their "The Temples of the Martyrs, faith Protectors. "he, are remarkable for their greatness and their "magnificence, they are filled with all forts of or-"naments, and they diffuse abroad the splendor and "glittering of their beauty. We assemble there, "not only one, two, three, four, or five times 2 "year; but we celebrate feasts therein very often, "yea, and every day we fing in them the praises and 66 hymns

hymns of the God of the Martyrs. They that Part 2. "are well, defire the Martyrs to preserve them in "health; and they that have any disease, desire of "them to be cured of it. Men and barren Wo-"men ask Children of them; and they that have "them, defire them to preferve um. They that "take a Voyage, pray to the Martyrs to accompa-"ny them in the way, and also to guide them; "and they that return in health, thank them for it, "confessing that 'tis from them they have recei-"ved that benefit. Not that they look on the "Martyrs as Gods, but pray to them as divine "men, and invocate them as their intercessors with "God. Now that they who pray devoutly and "with faith, receive that which they delire, apce pears plainly enough by the gifts which they pre-"fent them, with acquitting themselves of their "vows, which are the marks of the health which "they have recovered. For some hang up figures " of eyes, others of feet, others of hands made of "gold and filver. All these things exposed to " view, shew, that diseases have been cured, see-"ing they have been given by those that have been cured. These things, I say, shew, how great is "the vertue of the Martyrs and of their Tombs.

If any would be assured of the degree to which The great corruption of manners was advanced in the same corruption age; he may read Salvian Bishop of Marseilles: in the sists Speaking concerning the excellency of the territory of Aquitain, and that abundance wherein its 1.7. de Inhabitants lived, he saith, that as they surpassed Provide all others in riches, they surpassed them also in vices; that never was there any where seen more infamous pleasures; that their life was exceeding silthy, and that discipline was entirely corrupted. This is, saith he, the returns they have made to God for his

Part 2.

his holy liberality. He confesses, the inundations of the Barbarians, that had spoiled them of their goods, could not take away their vices from them; and that they remained unchaste to that degree, that the very Barbarians were scandalized at their impurities... For the Goth's suffer'd not among themselves, either impurity, fornisation, or adultery. Spain, faith he, is lost in the same vices; if not in greater. Speaking of the people of Africa, he faith, that the City of Carthage was full of abominations, that there was no place, nor freet without a Whore-house. All the streets were full of snares and baits, as so many ditches of impurity, in such a manuer, that they who disliked these sorts of crimes. could not prevent their falling into them. .. All the Inhabitants of that great City were plunged into the filthy mire of those infamous debauches. They breathed from one to another the filthy smells of their mutual unchastity; but none trembled at it; because every one was plunged in it. He tells us, the Clergy was engaged in the same disorders, and that there were no imaginable crimes, thefts, covetoufness, robberies, abominable extorsions, voluptuousness, but what were in use: the corruption then was an overflowing torrent. We must repeat the whole work, to make an exact description of the miserable state the Church then was in. This Bishop feems perswaded, that 'twas these horrible excesses, that drew down the sad judgements of God, and that open'd the dore to the barbarous nations, which made the Empire desolate...

The tyranny and pride of the Clergy, and partiage, the syranny of cularly that of Rome, were also found very high the Bushop in the fifth age. Leo the first, that held the see of GRame be Rome in the year 450. hath diffused abroad in his consider— writings an air of pride and domineering, wherein able.

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it appears, that he aspired after tyranny, and that Part 2. he designed to make himselfmaster of the Christian Churches. He exalted his See above all others; jer. 2. in the Chair of St. Peter, who is called the rock and anniversable foundation. He faith, that God had exalted Pontificahim, viz. himself Leo, to a Soveraign degree. tum. Humilitatem meam in summum gradum provehit. After he had faid, that Saint Peter was called the rock, the foundation, the Porter of Heaven, the determiner and judge of those that are to be bound. and loosed, he adds that the power of Peter lives in his See, and that his excellent authority resides there. And he faith afterwards, that Saint Peter wasthe Prelate and Primate of all the Bishops. The Sermon whence this is taken, shews, that every year he celebrated the day of his exaltation to the Popedom, and made it be celebrated in his Church; which is great Pride.

Writing to Flavian Bishop of Constantinople, he complains, that he had not acquainted him with what Encycles had done, & pretends, that upon that account he had not been rightly condemned. He complains of this especially, that they did not shew respect to the appeal to Rome that Entychus had put in. Sometimes to the title of Buhop of Rome, he adds that of Ecclesia Catholica. Ecclesia Catholica Ep. 220 Episcopus urbis Roma; Bishop of the Catholick Church. He opposes the decree of the general Council of Constantinople, by which the second place was given to the Bishop of new Rome; and a power to exercise the same jurisdiction within his district, as the Bishop of old Rome exercised in his. The Council of Chalcedon confirmed the de- Can, 28, cree of that of Constantinople, and made the Church of Constantinople equal in all things to that of Rome: He was vexed at it, and opposed the execution of

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it as much as he was able. This I confess, was no-Part 2. thing in comparison of what was afterwards seen; however, it was much; and the Bishop of Rome did not long stay from proceeding further.

CHAP: V:

That we must look for the point of the birth of Antichristianism in the fifth Age. It must end about the year 1710, or 1715.

E have just before seen, in the extent of an age from the year 350, to the year 450, the idolatry, tyranny and corruption of manners that were establisht, and encreased. And 'tis in the extent of this Age, that one may leek for the point to which God would affix the beginning of the Antichristian Empire, and whence he would have us reckon the 1260 years of Antichristianism. But the difficulty is yet to know the year precisely, or within a little of it. We must here again make use of the ingenious observation of foseph Mede, which we have already mentioned. He thinks, that in the words of the 11th Chapter, Rife and measure the Temple of God, and the Altar, and them that worship therein. But the Court which is without the Temple, leave out, and measure it not; we have a short representation of the Church, and its duration.

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By the Altar and the Temple he understands the inward Court, and by this inward Court, he beon of to-feph Mede, lieves, is meant the primitive Church, pure in its manon the first ners, sound in its Doctrine. And by the outward inh Chap. Court he understands the Church corrupted by super-

fition;

stition, idolatry, tyranny and impurity. He hath Part 2. found, that the inward Court was much les than the outward one; there was the same proportion between these two Courts, as there is between one. and three and a half. So that the outward Court contained the extent of the inward one ibreetimes and a half. And he concludes, that her extended quantity being the image of the extent of time; the duration of the corrupted Church signified by the outward Court, was to be three times and a half, and the duration of the pure Church was to be but one time. Now 'tis plain by the Prophecies, that the duration of the corrupted Church must be three Prophetical years and a half, which are 1260 natural years: therefore the duration of the pure Church must be one Prophetical year, that is to say, 360 years. I confeis, this appears to me as if it were inspired.

He adds, that one may begin these 360 years, The pure either 1. from the birth of Jesus Christ, according sting 360 to the Christian account; or, 2. from the time of years, there his Passion, which makes the beginning of the four terms Christian Church. Or, 3. from the time of the de-compute struction of fernsalem, because then the Law was these 360 perfectly abrogated, and the new covenant perfectly establisht. Or, 4. Lastly, from the time in which

St. John prophecied.

The first calculation begins with the first year of Jesus Christ. An. Christi.

The second, in the year of our Lord.

The third, in the year of our Lord.

The fourth, about the year.

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If we reckon the 360 years, which must contain in them the purity of the Church, from the first year of Jesus Christ, the last year falls on the 60 year of the fourth Age. And this agrees admirably

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Part 2. with the event. For indeed, 'tis precisely in this time, that we see the footsteps of the super-station of Reliques, and the invocation of Saints, appearing in the Authors of the fourth Age.

If we reckon from the 33th year of Jesus Christ, which is that of his death, the 36oth year willfall upon the end of the fourth Age. In which time St. Austin, and St. serom wrote, by whose writings it appears, that the superstition of the worship of the creatures had already made great progress.

If we begin the 360 years from the destruction of ferusalem, which happen'd in the 70th year of our Saviour, the years of purity will end in the year 430, a time in which it is also certain that the cor-

ruption was greatly encreased.

Lastly, if we take the last account, and reckon from the year 94, in which Saint John composed his Prophecy, the 360 years will end about the year 454; and 'tis about that time that Theodoret wrote, in whose words we have seen, that the salse worship of the Saints, and the Doctrine of secondary intercessors were so well formed.

Which of the four points we south shufe. If we place the birth of Antichristianism in the 360 year of our Lord, when men began to render a religious worship to Reliques, this Antichristian Empire being to last 1260 years, 'tis clear, that they should have ended in the year 1620. i. e. 65 years ago.

If we began it according to the second computation, in the year 393, or 394, it should have en-

ded in the year 1653, or 1654.

If we began it according to the third calculation, at the year 430, it should end in the year 1690, about four or five years hence.

Lastly, if following the last computation, webe-

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gin it about the 450 or 454th year, it must end in the Part 2. year 1710, or one of the following years to

1714.

'Tis clear by the event, that we must not begin the 1260 years, neither from the year 360, nor that of 392. For the Antichristian Empire, did not fall in the years 1620, and 1653, as it should have done according to these calculations. In those times, in the year 360, and the year 393, superstition was vet but in its birth; the worship of the creatures was not yet establisht in the publick service. Great cautions also were used not to confound the service of God with the service of the creatures, which was just ready to receive its birth. Moreover, the pride of the Bishops of Rome was moderate, and their tyranny did not yet extend it felf very far. Men reckon the years of the life of a man from the time of his birth? not from that of his conception. Idolatry and tyranny were asyetbut like a fatus's, that were forming and perfecting, but were not yet perfected.

But the principal reason, why God would not The prinhave us count the birth of Antichristianism from son why the years 360, and 393, is, because there was a God will not have fourth Character of the birth of that Antichristian the 1260 Empire, that had not yet happen'd; that is, the years of ten Kings, that were to take their power together Antichrist with the Beast. These ten Kings are ten Kingdoms, begin, but in the 4th into which the Roman Empire was to be subdi- Age. vided. And the ten horns which thou (awest, are Rev. 17.12, en Kings, which have received no Kingdom as yet, but receive power as Kings one hour with the Beaft. These words are admirable; tome they appear express, and I am astonisht, that it hath not been oberved, that they precisely mark the time, wherein we must begin to reckon the reign of the Beast.

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Especially, if we consider them with the words of St. Paul, he who now letteth, or possesseth, will let, or possess, untill he be taken out of the way; then shall that wicked one be revealed. That is to fay, till the time that the head of the Roman Emperors be destroyed. These two passages signify expresly, from what time we must compute the 1260 years. 'Tis from the time, that the Goths, Vandals, &c. after having a long time harrafled, and rent the Roman Empire, at last divided it into ten pièces.

Moreover, the fallification of the translation of the Port-Royal, that render it thus, the ten Kings shall take power for a little time with the Beaft; would not destroy the evidence of the Oracle; though we should suffer the ill translation of these Gentlemen to pass. For if we must translate it for a little time, by that little time we must understand, the three years and a half of Antichrist's duration. And feeing we have invincibly proved, that these three years and a half consist of 1260 Prophetical days, i. E. 1260. years, 'tis clear, we must understand that little time in a prophetical and compendious sense, for three years and a half.

That which is essential here, and which the rashness of men hath not been able to take away, is, that the ten Kings were to receive their power together with the Beast, that is to say, at the same time. Whethet it be for a short, or a long one; 'tis still certain, that this Oracle plainly teaches us, that we must seek for the birth of the Antichristian. Empire in the time when we find ten Kingdoms arise from the dismembred Roman Empire. We must therefore see, when that was thus dismembred.

The greatest part of men make the Roman Empire

pire to subsist till the year 475, under certain Partz. petty Kings, that retained the name of Roman Emperors; because they did yet possess the City of Rome from Valentinian the third to Augustulus. But the truth of it is, that the Roman Empire was parcelled out, and rent in pieces, and entirely destroyed immediately after the death of this Valentinian, who was killed by Maximus. Genseric King of the Vandals comes from Africk, being called in by the Empress Eudoxia to revenge the death of her husband. He takes Rome, carries away all the riches, precious things, and rarities of it. They spent fifteen whole days in spoiling it of its treasures. Genseric transported them into Africa together with the Empress, her daughters, and the principal men of Rome. Just in the fame manner as Nebuchadnezzar carried away the vessels of the Temple, and led the flower of the people into captivity. 'Tis affuredly from this very time, that we must compute the entireruin of the Empire of the City of Rome, though it had still a shadow of a Kingdom, under the images. of Emperours, that lasted about twenty years. Feremy reckons 70 years for the captivity of Babylon. Yet it is certain, that from the last ruin of Ferusalem till the return, there were not sixty years. But the Prophet counts upon Ferusalem as destroyed, and its Kingdom as entirely ruined from fehojakim's time, under whom in truth was the first transportation of the people: And fince whose time, the Kingdom of Judah under Zedekiah, was but a shadow of that of his Predecessors, because he was the Chaldaans vassal. On this account, I say, God reckons it for nothing. By the like. reason, we must reckon for nothing those petty Kings of Rome, who having as it were nothing Dd_3 more

more than the City of that name, retained how-Part 2. ever the name of Roman Emperors to Augustulus's time.

We must reckon the dismempire into ten Kingthe death nian the thizd.

Then therefore from the wrecks of the Roman Empire were formed. 1. The Kingdom of the bring of the Britains in Britanny. 2. Of the Saxons. Roman Em the Franks. 4. Of the Burgundians in the Gauls. 7. Of the Visigoths in the South of Gaul and in doms from Spain. 6. Of the Sueves in Gallicia and Portuof Valentis gal. 7. Of the Vandals, first in Spain, and then in Africa. 8. Of the Allemans in Germany. 9. Of the Offrogoths in Pannonia. 10. Of the Greeks in the East. They took their power with the Beast, that is to say, with Antichristianism; therefore Antichristianism received its birth and power with the ten Kings. That is its Epocha, or Date.

According to which, we shall place the future fall of the Antichristian Empire in the beginning of the 18th Age. I believe it would be very difficult, to set down precisely the very year. For God doth not so exactly observe Chronology in his Prophecies. A few years more or less, signify nothing. However one may fay, that according to all appearance, it must happen between 1710, and 1715.

The concourfe of four Characters make the Epocha of the birth of the An. zichristian Empire. .

'Tis, I say, the concourse of these four Characters, that must conduct us to find out the beginning of 1. Thebirth the 1260 years of Antichristianism. of Idolatry. 2. The birth of Pride and Tyranny. 3. The progress of corruption of manners. 4. The division of the Roman Empire into ten parts. Till thefe four Characters meet together, we cannot begin the computation of the 1260 years. Therefore I do not reckon them from the year 430, though that be an Epocha that is notable enough, having

its

its original in the destruction of the Temple of Part 2. Ferusalem. According to which, the accomplishment of the 1260 years would fall on the year 1690, four years hence. I reckon them not from thence, I fay, because in the year 430, the Roman Empire was not yet entirely dismembred.

Withal it appears not, that then things were ripe for so great an event. We must not imagine, that the Empire of Antichrist and of Idolatry, will fall and be destroy'd in four or five years. He will liave some partisans remaining a long timebefore

he shall be entirely brought to nought.

he shall be entirely brought to hought.

See one thing, that must be well observed. 'Tis Antichrithis, that though we do not begin the 260 years of stianism was born by the Churches purity, at the first year of I. Christ as degrees; it we might have done, to end them in the 60th year also falls by degrees. of the fourth age, according to which the Empire of Pride and Idolatry should have ended in the year 1620, 65 years ago; nevertheless, as supersition and tyranny began to be establishin the middle of the fourth Age, a hundred years or thereabouts, before the point which God marks out for the birth of Antichristianism; in like manner a hundred years before the entire destruction of this Antichristianism, the tyranny and superstition of the Papism sensibly grow less and less, and are visibly falling.

Counting the first original of superstition from the Antichric strains year of our Lord 360, and reckoning after this the tending to 1260 years of its reign, it falls as we have seen, on its last ruin since the the year 1620. At which time Idolatry and tyran- year 1620. ny must begin to full, as they did begin to appear in the 360th year of our Lord. And indeed it is certain, that fince that time, Images and Saints have extremely lost their credit. And since the year 1620, we shall find more persons among the

Dd 4

Part 2. Papists themselves, that have discredited these false worships, than we shall find in all the fore-going Ages.

is vifibly

diminisht In Frants.

From that very time the Pope also fince that time hath the power, suffer'd a visible decay. In the past age, the Popes to the Pope had pretty well recovered. had pretty well recover'd that blow, which the Council of Constance, and the reformation of Luther and Zwinglius had given them. Iulius the second, and Leo the tenth, assembled the last Lateran Council, which abrogated all that had been done against their Authority. The Council of Trent indeed did not pronounce the superiority of Popes above Councils, and the Temporality of Kings; but it left them in a full and entire possession of their presended Rises, without so much as touching of them. Yea, it did confirm them, if not by its decrees, at leastby its practice, in submitting all its Canonsto the Pope, in declaring they had no defign to diminish the authority of the Holy See, and demanding from thence the confirmation of their decrees. In truth, the Popes remained in possession of that superiority, and of that power, as well over Councils as Kings. They deposed fince the Council of Irent, the Kings Henry the third, and Henry the fourth of France. They caused these two Henries to be affaffinated; and also during the minority of Lewis the XIII. the Pulpits and assemblies rung with nothing but the Soveraign power of the Pore over Soveraigns, and the power they have to depose them. In the States in the year 1616. The Clergy of France had the insolence to maintain this Doctrine so prejudicial to the authority of Kings, by the mouth of Cardinal Perron. Edm. Richer, a Doctor of the Sorbon, in the year 1611. made a Book with this title, De Ecclesiastica & Politica Porefiste, which was the Epitomy of that which we have at this day under the title of Apologia pro 70-Part 2. hanne Gersono. Therein he proved the superiority of the Council above the Pope, and the independence of Kings. The Author was deprived of the dignity of Syndic of the Sorbon, and of his benefices. His Book was censured by two Provincial Councils held in the year 1612, one at Paris, the other at Aix, and was consuted by D. duVal.

But since the year 1620, Richer is advanced again to the throne, the power of the Pope hath been always diminisht. And at this day, 'tis in so great a declension, that it will never more rise up. So that Antichristianism falls precisely by the same degrees, by which it rose. It was a hundred years a budding before it was blown; it shall be a hundred years declining, before it shall be entirely overthrown. It had its first beginnings in the year 360. Its great declension began precisely 1260 years after. It was born about the year 450. It shall dye about the year 1710, just 1260 years after its birth. This may happen fooner; for the Roman Empire even under Valentinian, whom I reckon for the last of the Roman Emperors, was very much dismembred. But I do not fee that it can go much further, unless it may be to 1714, reckoning the 1260 years after the death of Valentinian.

This, I profess, doth not seem to me to be altogether a simple conjecture, by reason of two passages to express. He that doth let, or possess, will let, or possess, till he be taken out of the way, and then shall that wicked one be revealed. The ten horns are ten Kings, which have received no Kingdom as yet; but receive power as Kings one hour with the Beast. But that which I shall now add, is a conjecture to which men may give such entertainment as they please.

Tis

Part 2.

The order in which

the enrire

of the Church

fested.

'Tis a consequent from what we have said of Antiochus Epiphanes, and the duration of the perfecution, to which the Prophetaffigns four times. 2300 mornings and evenings, that is to fay, 1150 days. Three years and a half, that is to fay 1260 days. 1290 days, and 1325 days. We have faid, that the number of 1260 days, is that of the time of the duration of the prophanation of the Sanctuary, till the time that Judas Macchabaus having taken out of the Temple the Idol of Jupiter Olympius, began the cleanling of the Sanctnary; that he was a month in taking away all the impurities; wherefore Daniel after the number of 1260 days, adds 30 thereunto, and faith, that it shall be for 1290 days. Lastly, we have supposed, that Judas Macchabaus spent 45 other days in preparing all things for the dedication of the Temple.

That the type may answer the truth, if the Empire of the Papism must fall, and be abolish tabout the restoration year 1710, we may believe the Church shall not be perfectly reformed and cleanfed for all that. It may must be ef- be, that all Christians, although they agree to chase away Idolatry, and beat down Tyranny, yet they will not agree in every thing. So that I suppose 30 years shallpass, for the reuniting all Christians in the same communion, and that this union shall

be effected about the year 1740.

This reunion shall be a path-way for the calling the rest of the Pagan and infidel Nations, who are yet almost innumerable. For we must not hope, that Pagansand Infidels shall enter into the Church, while they see it divided. Into what part of it should they put themselves? It shall be the unanimous consent of all Christians in one only Religion, that shall overcome the obstinacy of the enemies of Jesus Christ. To effect this reunion of all Christians.

stians, no less than 30 years as I suppose, will be ne-Part 2. ceffary; and that was figured by the 20 days, which Macchabaus employed in purifying the Temple of Ferusalem. After the purgation of the Temple, he spent 45 days to prepare the vessels for the dedication. I suppose, that in like manner, when the reunion shall be effected, no less than 45 days, that is to fay 45 years, will be requisite to run overall the Earth, and convert the Nations that are strangers to the Covenant, to prepare them for the last dedication. Add 45 to 1740, that will fall on the year 1785, in which shall come the glorious reign of I. Christ on the Earth, of which we shall speak afterwards. And 'tis in these 45 years, that the fews shall be converted, and shall finish the conversion of the Infidel Nations; their obstinacy shall hold out to the end, and shall not be overcome but by an extraordinary event, and more extraordinary than the fall of Babel shall be.

There is no ground to believe, that the Kingdom The Entof Jesus Christ shall come in the time that God shall pire of Anemploy in the destruction of the Antichristian Em- be destroy. pire. For that Empire shall fall with noise, wars, ed before troubles, effusion of blood. Now the Spirit of God comes. is not in the wind that breaks therocks; 'tis in the thin and gentle one. When Jesus Christ shall come, there muit be a profound peace on the Earth. Neither shall he come in the time wherein men shall endeavour the conversion of the Insidel Nations; for that shall be a time of contesting and disputings; those things must cease when Jesus Christ shall

come.

The number of 2300 evenings and mornings, A type of which make 1150 days, to me feems to fignify pre-which imacisely the days in which the daily sacrifice was in-ges were terrupted; an interruption that began not, till ced.

fome

fome months after the Sanctuary had began to be prophaned by impure facrifices, added to the daily facrifice that yet was continued. And even the Idol of Jupiter Olympius seems not to have been brought into the Temple, till two months after the cessation of the daily sacrifice. So that the introduction of the Idol, was not till fix or seven months after the prophanation of the Temple. This feems to me to have a typical relation to that which happened in the Christian Church, by the introduction of the adoration of Images. They were brought into the Churches in the fifth Age; but we do not find, that Images were adored and served before the fixth Age, from the year 560 to the year 600. one may fay, that then the abomination, the Idol of Jupiter Olympius was introduced into the Temple, and placed on the Altar; one may fay, that then the daily facrifice entirely ceased; whereas the Divine fervice had been only polluted by the invocation of Saints, it was entirely spoiled by the adoration of. Images. Compute this cellation of the daily facrifice, that is to fay, of the service of God, from the year 560, or thereabouts, add thereunto 1150 years of interruption by the adoration of Images, this will fall on the year 1710 or thereabouts, the time wherein Images shall be entirely abolisht with Popery.

Although Antichri-Stianism began in the fifth Age, all the Christians? of that time were not damned.

See what I had to fay, to confirm my notions. about the time, in which I do believe that the 1260 years of the Antichristian Empire must begin and end. Without doubt, some Protestants, together with all the Papists, will judge that I ascend very high, and that in placing the birth of this Empire in the Popedom of Leo the first, I have made Antichrists, of many good Bishops of Rome, to Gregory the great, inclusively; and all the Christians since that time,

the subjects of the Antichristian Empire. But they Part 2. that make this objection, do not confider, that Antichristianism is properly nothing but the corruption of Christianity; that all corruptions go gradually, and that the first degrees of a corruption are not mortal. There was Antichristianism mingled with the Christianity of the Christians of the fourth, fifth, and fixth Age; but it doth not follow, that this Antichristianism did from the beginning ruin the salvation of these that did partake of it. When the Antichristian corruption was come to its full, and became mortal; then God by his mercy and the means that are known to him, shewed grace to the Elect that were in Babylon, so that they did not participate of her mortal idolatries. The good Bishops of Rome in the fifth and fixth age, were no more Antichrift, than the Christians then were Antickristian; and if God did tolerate the first beginnings of Antichristianism in the faithfull people; he may also as well have born it in the Bishops; Before Boniface the third, Successor of Gregory the Great, no Pope called himself Bishop of Bishops, or Universal Bishop; and so till that time the Bishops of Rome were not Antichrifts perfected, they were only Antichrists begun.

Tis known, this papal Tyranny had its degrees Degrees of since Leo the first, that sate in that See in the year the co-450, to Gregory the Great, the Bishops of Rome en- the papal deavoured to arrogate to themselves a superiority Tyranny, over the Universal Church; but yet however without defiring to be called Occumenical Bishops. After Gregory the first, to Gregory the seventh, the Popes called themselves Universal Bishops, but without ftyling themselves Soveraigns, and Masters of Kings and Kingdoms. This Gregory was the sirst, that endeavoured to depose Emperors and Kings.

is Antichrist perfected. Those also that did not Part 2. know him when he was yet in his first periods, did know him when he arrived to this. We have many testimonies of the German Bishops of that time, who profess that this Gregory the seventh and his succesfors were Antichrist.

CHAP. VI.

The circumstances of the fall of Antichrist reestablisht in their order. An explication of the fifteenth Chapter. Principles for the right understanding the sixteenth Chapter. Divers interpretations given of it, and their vifible faults.

Fter having feen the time in which the fall and A last ruin of the Antichristian Empire must happen, 'tis time to see the circumstances of that fall; and I am very well fatisfied; that therein we shall find what will confirm that which we have affirmed, touching the approaching end of Antichristianism. I pretend to improve my conjecture to a kind of demonstration, by the full agreement there is between my hypotheses and the Prophecies. The circumstances of the fall of the Antichristian Empire are to be found in the 11,14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th Chapters. 'Tis certainly that part of the Revelation that hath been least understood; I mean, as to what respects the circumstances of the ruin of the Antichristian Empire. For as for the Characters of that Empire, which are also contain'd in those Chapters, they have been well enough apprehended. But as to the fall of that Empire, the \$1ms men hitherto be so happy in their conjectures. I hope, that in what I shall now say, something shall be met with; that shall much more bear upon it the Characters of truth.

The H. Spirit's fo often repeating the prophecy Divers of the fall of Babylon, and the ruin of its Empire, is flances of not only to give us a perfect certainty of the event, the fall of Antichrift, tis principally to mark out unto us that fall by di-which the vers circumstances. But it hath not pleased God H. Spirit to give us all these circumstances in one vision, that pleased ro fo the Prophecy might not be too plain. For it is put into one vision, not at all the intention of God, to inform us clearly of things to come, with respect to their circumstances. But only as to the substance of the thing. The fall of the Antichristian Empire, is the substance, that which is necessary to support the hopes of the Church. Hence it is, that there is no obscurity in the prophecy; with respect to this; no more then there was in the Prophecies concerning the Messiah, with respect to the substance of it, and the certainty of his coming; but there was much as to the circumstances of that coming. Therefore, God hath because God was willing, that the circumstances the circumstances of the fall of the Kingdom of Antichrist should be stances in obscure; he hath for this reason divided them into the visions, feveral visions. And for the same reason (that is, might be obscure, that he might put a venerable veyle upon that, which he was not willing that we should know before the time.) He hath not placed the circumstances exactly, according to the order of their coming to pass. The vision which marches fore-most, contains things which ought not to come to pass till afterward: and the visions which follow, contain things which ought to come to pass before. Therefore that we may place the se adorable obscuri-

ties in such a Light, as is necessary to pierce into Part 2. them; we must bring things into their natural order, and explain the visions, according to the order of those events which they fore-tell. In doing this, we will begin with the 16th Chapter of the Revelation, which contains the admirable vision of the feven viols, which are the feven periods, through which the Antichristian Empire ought to pass to come to its fall.

God does ordinarily fions by leffer.

The fifteenth Chapter is nothing but a preparaprepare for tion for the vision of the sixteenth. Where are the greater vi- feven last plagues (as the twelve first verses of the 14th, are nothing but a preparation unto the vision of the harvest and vintage,) which is very evident from the beginning of the 15th Chapter, which is, And I saw another sign in Heaven great and marvellons, seven Angels having the seven last plagues. As a preparation unto the vision of these seven last plagues, God does make the Prophet fee & fea of glass, or of chrystal mingled with fire, that is, a sea where ice and fire are mingled: and them that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his Image; that is, them that had escaped his corruption and idolatry; stand upon the sea of glass, or of ice, and they sung the song of Moses, and the song of the Lamb; Great and marvellous are thy works. It is clear, that the Prophet does make an ailusion unto the passage through the red Sea, and unto the

Alively Image of those who its perfecutions.

escape the Children of Israel, who being got upon the shore of Popery, & of that Sea, fung the fong which Mofes compo-The Sea of glass mingled with fire, fed for them. answers to the red sea; they who had gotten the victory over the Beast; answer to the Israelites, who had overcome the Egyptians. Egypt, out of which the Israelites marcht, answers to this Antichristian Empire; out of which the Elect do escape, Therefore

fore as the red sea, and its waves were the danger out Part 2. of which the Israelites coming out of Egypt were deliver'd; fo this sea of glass mingled with fire, represents the evils which the Faithful who leave Babylon do escape. These evils are called a sea. on the account of their greatness and bitterness; my breach is great like the sea, said feremy: they are called a fea of glass, or a fea of ice, because of their hardness. 'Tis more easy to escape out of a fea of water; because the liquidity of waters does make it possible to swim through them: but if a fea was glass orice, it would be impossible to get out of it. There is also fire mingled with glass; to represent the burning, and extream dolours of those evils. Fire and Ice are two extreams in evil; yet they are joyn'd in the description of the calamities of the Church, though they feem inconsiftent: if it be a fea of ice, there cannot be fire there; and if there be fire, how can it subfift with ice? This is to express, that the calamities of the Church are extream, and that they include all kinds of evils: There is Ice, that is Irreligion, a privation of the Fire of Piety: There is fire through the cruelty of persecutions. 'Tis for this; that the Spirit used the term glass instead of ice; to signify that it should be a frozen sea, which should subfift with fire. I know not what they had in their thoughts, who have said, that this sea of glass signified the Church. The Israelites who are escaped out of the spiritual Egypt, are represented upon the sea of glass, that is, upon its shore, and as. those who come out of the water. In the style of the holy language, upon the river, upon the sea, is, upon the shore of the river, and upon the shore of the fea.

After this come out of the Temple, which is,

y. 8.

in Heaven, the seven Angels appointed to pour Part 2. out the seven vials of the wrath of God. They

V. 6. are clothed in white, to denote their purity; they had their loins girt, after the fashion of the an-¥.7.

cients, who girt themselves, when they made themfelves ready for a combate, or any other difficult work. One of the four beasts gives to each of them one viol, a bottle out of which we pour into a cup. This Figure of speaking is common, we pour out of a viol into a cup. Now a Cup in the figurative and Prophetick style, signifies the judgements of God, in allusion unto that stupifying cup, which was given to Criminals condemned to dye, that they might be less sensible of the pain of their punishment. Or rather, which I judge more probable, God in this vision makes an allusion to hourglasses, in which water did run out, to mark the hours and duration of time; as now adays this is done by the running of fand. And this later explication is to be preferr'd; because by this, we shall more easily distinguish the Periods, from the judgements which are executed during those periods. Viols, or hour-glasses, are appointed to measure periods and times, and the plagues naturally fignify, the judgements of God upon men. For these seven viols fignify feven Periods of time, which God designed to run out (during seven or eight Centuries) leafurely, as water and fand run out in hour-glasses.

The Temple was fill'd with moke from the Glory of God; and from his power, and no man was able to enter into the Temple, till the seven plagues were fullfill'd. 'Tis a manifest allusion, to that which happen'd in the Tabernacle, when it was dedicated by Moses; and in the Temple when it was dedicated by Solomon, fuch a cloud and moke did at that

time

time fill the Temple, that Moses could not enter Part 2. into it, nor the Priests were able to stand there. Both here and there, this signifies the extraordinary presence of God; there, for the consecration of the Tabernacle and Temple; here, for the accomplishing his decrees, and the executing of his judgements: I do not believe, that we ought to search after any other mysteries here.

After this begins the 16th Chapter, and the visi- on of the viols; it is one of the most angust and excellent visions in the whole Book, but withal the least understood. I am fully perswaded, that Interpreters have understood nothing of the meaning bath been understood nothing of the meaning of this Chapter; Gods knows whether we shall be of the sorting more happy, if we are mistaken, as others are, this of the sorting must be charged on us: if we light upon the truth, the keystation and the ard me in this thing, and hath another keystation of the sorting state of the s

All that others feem to have understood as to this Chapter, is, that it contains the History of feven degrees, or feven periods, through which the Anti-christian Kingdom ought to pass before its fall; every period containing dismal judgements of God, which are to afflict the Empire of the Beast. This carries such evidence along with it, that it is almost impossible not to see it; but yer, this hath been seen very consused, and the application which hath been made, hath been very unhappy.

Now

Part 2.

Now fince others have understood nothing of the sense of this Chapter, we must not wonder that they have faid nothing pertinently concerning the full of the Antichristian Empire, & concerning the time in which it must come to pass: for here is the Key of all, this is a compleat History of its calamities. 'Tis the most important Chapter of all, and from which we may learn the time of the ruin If these plagues are not yet pour'd out, if they are all yet to come, as Monsieur de Launay afferts, we are then indeed a great way behind, and very far from the end of our reckoning; We must yet tarry many ages. Those that are more liberal and judicious, do allow us two or three viols already run out, but they will have that four or five are yet to come. I admire that the piereing Joseph Mede should entertain this opinion: if he was now alive, one might convince him, that this cannot agree with the other Principles, which he hath laid down with so much exactness, and depth of judgement. As to my felf, I affert, that the seven plagues are already past, and hope to prove it with all that evidence which can be given to explications of Prophecies, about which it is very difficult to frame demonstrations. And 'tis from hence, that I intend to draw my strongest proof, wherewith to fullainmy general hypothesis, That the Empire of Popery is just come to its end. We shall see such an admirable agreement, between the events and the Prophecies explain'd, that shall abundantly convince, that what I am about to fay, is not simple conjecture: But we must not pass judgement upon one piece, we must see the whole.

Now that I may affift my Readers the more easily, to comprehend the true sense of the fever viols,

Principles

and the feven plagues, because upon them de-Part 2. pends our whole Systeme of the approaching Fall of the Antichristian Empire, I intend to do two. things. The first is, to lay down certain Principles, which must serve us as guides. The second is, to do that very briefly, which I have omitted in other places. I mean, to relate the various Interpretations of Divines. For that which they have faid, is so far from the likeness of Truth, that it may by opposing my Commentaries and their seasily be seen, who hath hit upon the truth.

The Principles are these:

1. The pouring out of the viols, and the several derstandplagues, which follow upon their effusion, do cer-ing the 7. tainly signify the judgements of Godupon the King-the 16th dom of Antichrist: But we must not imagine that Chap. of the Revel. they are as so many steps, which sensibly carry it i. Princito its ruin. God does afflict Common-wealths by ple. The 7 Pestilence, Famines, and Wars; and yet they do judgments not perish by these calamities. They continue a of God uplong time under them, and fometimes do regain Kingdom their former lustre after them. This principle must christic christic. becarefully minded, because all other Interpreters have been mistaken; either through their not attending to it, or their not due understanding of it. This they have understood, that we ought not to place the beginning of the pouring out of the viols, untill after that we see the Empire of Popery sens; bly to fall. Hence some have not placed their beginning, till after the preaching of Luther.

2. The second Principle, That these seven viols? Principle do certainly signify seven periods of time, which ought 7 viols signer to be distinguish one from another. As the seven riods of Seals and feven Trumpets in the preceding Chap-time. ters did fignify feven periods, which fucceeded

one to another the figurative expression of viols.

borrowed

borrowed from hour-glasses, which measured Part 2. time, fignifies this thing more naturally then the Seals and Trumpets. And this again is a Principle, which other Interpreters have not at all regarded, whence it is that they confound the viols, and make either all, or almost all of them, to be poured out in the fame Period.

5. Principle, The the plague.

3. The third Principle, That to every Period or viol, a plague is annexed; but we must distindiffer from guish between the viol and the plague. The viol lignifies the period of time, the plague lignifies the judgement of God, which falls out during the period. 'Tis true, that the plagues are not alwayes restrained unto the duration of the viol, or of the Period marked by the viol, but sometimes do reach both before and after it; the reason of which we will give hereafter. This again is a Principle which hath not at all been taken notice of: the viols and plagues have been confounded by Interpreters, as if they were one and the fame thing, and almost all of them have been placed in the same time.

4. Principle, Nothing but evil is denoted by the viols, never any 300d.

4. The fourth Principle, That all that is denoted and signified by these viols, is evil to be inflicted on the Antichristian Kingdom: So that nothing but Judgements can be found in them. But it must be considered, that these Judgements do fall some-times upon the head of the Antichristian Kingdom alone, and fometimes upon the body alone, and sometimes upon both together. And we must not imagine, that all those plagues do denote evil or mischief unto Antichrist, i.e. the head of the Antichristian Kingdom: This again is a Principle, which hath not been minded; for men have imagined, that every one of these seven viols, must be tatal to the power of the Beaft. The'

5. The fifth Principle, That the Antichristian Part 2. Kingdom is here represented under a figure drawn 5 Principle. The from the Systeme of the World: Hence it is, that Antichristimention is made of the Earth, of the Sea, of an Empire Rivers, of the Sun. The Earth is the entire Globe, sented uncomposed of Land and Water, and this fignifies the blem of the whole mass of the Antichristian World, both the system of the lead and the members. The Sea and the Rivers, fignify the people; according to the constant style of the Prophets. But the people distinguisht from their head and foveraign, the Sun denotes the soveraign of this Kingdom, as will be made out cléarly in the fequel. All these Principles in my judgement are clear, and whoever will examine them well by the Text, and the Commentaries annexed, will not doubt of their truth. Let us see how ill the modern Interpreters have followed them.

The first Plague is, a noysom and grievous sore seven Inupon the men that had the mark of the Beaft. terptetations of the 1. Forbes understands by this, the filthiness of the first plague. Clergy, their pride, covetousness, and other vices: but he does not restrain this to any period; affirming, that this corruption is to be confidered, as taking in, or reaching unto the whole duration of the Antichristian Empire. 2. Cocceius understands this of the schisms, and divisions, and disputes, which have been and still continue in the Popedom: Instances disputes about Images; about the single life of the Clergy; about Investitures; the several schisms of Popes; the grand schisme of the West; the disputes between the Scotists and Thomists; the quarrels about the Authority of the Pope: So that according to him, this plague hath lasted near a thousand years, i.e. ever since the contentions betwixt the Iconoclasts and the Icono-Ec 4 latres

latres, or Patrons of Image-worship untill our times. It is not possible that a man should be more mistaken then this Author; and I wonder, that an Author, who had so much studied Prophecies, should not perceive that the viols signify here Periods, and different times, and confequently, that we must not make run the same plague to all these times: Besides, there is no exactness in this conception, nor any agreement between divisions, and a noysome sore. 3. foseph Mede, takes this novfome fore to be the fury and rage, with which the papils were seised upon the preaching of the Wali denses. 4. Dr. More follows him in this, as almost in all other things. 5. De Launay also, will have it to be that vexation of Spirit, which the subjects of Antichrist must feel, when they shall see his compleat ruin. 6. Testard is of the same opinion. 7. James Durrham, a Scotish. Minister at Glascow afferts, that the Earth in this first plague is the Authority of the Pope; and that this novfome fore fignifies the diminution which that Authority hath suffer'd by the Reformation.

Seven Interpretations of plague.

The second Plague is, The sea turned into blood, and the fishes dying in the sea. One would think the second that Authors have with earnestness strove, who should keep farthest from the very likeness of truth in this matter. 1. According to Forbes, this sea turned into blood is the universal reproach, under which the worthip of Popery is fallen, together with its doctrines; for instance, its worship of Images, its Purgatory, its facrifice of the Mass, &c. Behold, what an agreement there is between this, and a fea of blood. 2. Cocceius afferts, that this sea signifies the reduction of the Lombards, Hungarians, Poles, Bohemians, Vandals, Goths, Danes, Saxons, Franks, &c. in a word, of all the Western nations;

unto the obedience of the Church of Rome. But Part 2, besides, that in this there is no shadow of resemblance between the Prophetick Emblem, and that which is pretended to be signified by it; this contradicts the evident Principle, that these plagues never fignify good to the Antichristian Empire: The reduction of fo many Nations under the obedience of the Pope, is the greatest advantage that hath happened to the Antichristian Kingdom. 3. According to Mede, it is the popish sea, flam and turn'd into blood by the Reformation, which was done in the last Age. 4. According to De Launay, it is the government of foveraign Princes allied with the Pope, which shall become tyrannical and odious to their subjects. 5. Testard thinks that it signifies, that many States shall withdraw themselves from the jurisdiction of the Pope, so that this domination shall become like a bloody carkass, which putrifies the waters. 6. According to Durrham, the waters are Ecclesiastical constitutions, decrees, Canons, worship, Mass, &c. And that the viol shall make all these become deadly to those who use them. 7. Lastly, in the judgement of Dr. More, the fishes here signify men, and the sense is, that men shall withdraw themselves from the dominion of the Pope, so that no more any men shall be found under that dominion.

The third Plague is , The Rivers turned into Interpretablood. I. According to Forbes, these are the Do-tion of the Hors, Bishops; and Priests of the Church of Rome, plague. which must become stinking unto the people, even as Rivers of blood. 2. According to Cocceius, this signifies the wars and divisions, which have spilt fo much blood among Christian Princes, since the time of the Waldenses and Albigenses. 3. According to Mede, the Rivers are the Emissaries, Agents, and

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Part 2.

and Protectors of popery, whose turn shall come to suffer the deaths and torments, which they had caufed the faithful to suffer; which he says came to pass in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

4. According to de Launay, this is the Doctrine of popery, that shall become odious to all its sollowers.

5. Testard sollows the Interpretation of Mede.

6. Durrham does the like.

7. And so does Dr. More.

Interpretations of the fourth plague.

The fourth Plague is, The Sun, whose heat and scorching beams do burn men. . 1. According to Forbes, this is the Light of the Goffel, which is renewed, and doubled by the Reformation, and which fills the Papists with despair. 2. Cocceius faith almost the same thing, that the Sun is Jesus Christ, the beams are his efficacy and light, which destroys the superstitions of popery by discovering 2. Mede thinks that the Sun in this fourth Plague is the Emperor, or some other great Potentate, who shall abandon popery and torment it. 4. De Launay judges, that the Sun is the Pope, (and this is the only thing in which he hath gueffed right) and that the burning caused by the Sun, signifies that remorfe of Conscience, which Papists subjects of the Pope will feel. 5. Testard, who every where follows Mede, does leave him here and follows Forbes. 6. Durrham follows Mede. 7. And Dr. More is of the opinion of Forbes and Cocceius.

Interpretations of the fifth plague. The fifth Plague falls upon the seat of the Beast, which is darkned by it. I. According to Forbes, this is the diminution of credit and authority, which happened to popery by the Reformation.

2. According to Cocceius, the throne of the Beast fignifies a multitude of Nations, upon whom the Rope did sit, and this throne was overturn'd by the Council

Council of Trent, which by its excommunicati-Part 2. ons hath seperated a multitude of Nations from the See of Rome. 3. According to foseph Mede, this signifies, that the City of Rome shall be utterly destroy'd a considerable time before papery be compleatly ruin'd. 4. This is also the opinion of de Launay. 5. Testard hath followed them both.

6. And Durrham likewise. 7. Dr. More saith, that the plague which falls upon the seat of the Beast, and darkens it, is the discovery of the falshood of

the pretended infallibility of the Pope.

The fixth Plague falls upon Euphrates, whose interpreta-waters are dryed up, that a way may be open d to the the fixth Kings of the East. 1. According to Forbes, Euphra-Plague. tes fignifies the Papal power and domination; the Kings of the East are Turks and Jews: this Papal domination is an obstacle to the conversion of these Kings of the East; when it shall be abolish that which is signified by the drying up of the River Euphrates, the Turks and Jews shall be converted. 2. According to Cocceius, Euphrates signifies also the power of the new Babylon. This Euphrates (faith he) this Roman power, hath been much weakned in this present age by the wars, which have happened between the Spaniards, the French, the Germans, the Hollanders. The Kings of the East are the Turks, which must come; but he knows not how far they must come. 3. According to Joseph Mede, Euphrates dryed up, signifies the ruin of the Mahometans; and the Kings of the East who shall come, are the fews, who shall be converted. 4. De Launay, fays almost the same thing; save that by the Kings of the East who shall come, he understands all the Nations which are on the other side of the Boshiorus, who shall be converted to the Faith. 5. Testard exactly follows the conjecture

of Ioseph Mede. 6. Iames Durrham does not much differ. 7. And Dr. More conjectures, that here is fignified the conjunction of the Turks and Iews, as well as their conversion. They all agree in interpreting, the three unclean spirits like unto Frogs, to be the Agents and Ambassadors of the Pope, or Monks.

Interpretaplague.

The feventh viol falls upon the air, and the tions of plague consists in thunders, lightnings, earthquakes, & the division of the City into three parts. I. Forbes explains this to be the total ruin of popery, but knows not what to make of the division of the City into three parts. 2. Cocceius applies this to the wars, which have happen'd in this Age in England, Scotland, to the massacre in Ireland, to the death of King Charles I. to the War between the Hollanders and Spaniards; He confesseth also, that he knows not what the division of the City into three parts means: by the City he understands the true Church. 3. Mede also explains all this, to be the final destruction of popery': but saith nothing of the division of the City into three parts. 4. De Launay understands it after the same manner; he says, that the three parts of the City have relation to the three great judgements, by which God will destroy the Antichristian Empire. 5. Testard follows Mede, and knows no more then he the meaning of the division of the City into three parts. 6. According to fames Durrham, this Plague comprehends all the calamities which must happen from the fall of Antichrift, unto the end of the world: the division of the City into three parts in his judgement, means nothing else but the total subversion of popery. 1.7. Lastly, Dr. More agreeing with the others, that this Plague comprizeth the total ruin of popery, adds that the division of the

City into three parts, alludes to the three grand Part 2. Parties that divide the world, viz. the Infidels, the Antichristians, and the Protestants: this divifion indeed, is not an effect of the seventh plague; but is (faith he) ascribed to it, for the adorning of the Prophecy; but 'tis a fign of no deep thinking

to make fuch conjectures.

I will not spend time to lay open the weaknesses General of these Interpretations: they are so apparent, that defects of the dimmest eye may discern them. Onely you Interpretamay please to remarque these general faults or de-tions. fects in them. I. They confound the viols with the plagues. 2. They do not divide the times of these plagues by periods; but for the most part heap one upon another. 3. They observe not any Chronology, or order of History. 4. They make not a System of events. 5. They observe not to set down the resemblance between the Prophetick representations and Historical events: For example, what resemblance is there between a Sea and the popish. worship; between Rivers and Doctors; or Bishops? If in some places they have laid down a resemblance between the Emblemes which the Prophet uses, and the things to which they have applyed them. This is by meer chance, this appears, because this resemblance is onely to be found in some places, not in all. 6. They have this common fault, that they pass over several things, without explaining, for instance, the division of the City into three parts. Let this be carefully observed, that we shall give such an explication, in which not one of these faults can be found; but there will be a System of events well set together: there will be a distinction between the viol and the plague, and the plagues will follow one another, as well as the periods: there will be a perfect resemblance, between the

the Prophetick Emblems and the Events. Lastly, Parta: there will not be so much as one article in the Prophecy, of which we have not found the complear fulfilling in the Events recorded by history.

CHAP. VII.

An explication of the three first VIOLS, and the three first PLAGUES.

A S to the five first plagues, I continue to have the same thoughts, which I proposed in my Part 1. prejudies against popery: nothing remains, but to Ch. 8. confirm and illustrate them. The Text is thus:

Chap. 16. v.1. And I heard a great voyce out of the Temple, saying to the seven Angels, Go your ways, and pour out the viols of the wrath of God upon the earth.

v.2. And the first went, and pour'd out his viol upon the earth, and there fell a noy som and grievous fore upon the men which had the mark of the beaft.

and upon them which worshipt his Image.

The Emblems are here bor-n of Egypt.

It is clear enough, that God makes here an allufion to the plagues of Egypt: We have a little betowedfrom fore seen, that the Sea of glass, i.e. of ice mingled the plagues with fire, upon which those stood who were escaped out of the spiritual Egypt, had its allusion unto the red sea, upon whose shore the Israelites being got out of Egypt were found. In like manner here the Prophet alludes to that ponder, which Moses cast into the air, and which falling down upon the Egyptians became swelling boyls. Inth Greek there itands not in the first verse the genera term plague, but an evil and wicked boyl; and thi I in

interpret to be that dismal corruption, which Part 2. eized on the Popedom, head and members, in the enth Century; for there I place the beginning of hese plagues, and they must not have a shorter pace of time. Every plague takes up a period of nore then a hundred years, so that eight hundred rears are not too much for seven periods. When he Prophets divide times by periods, they are not wont to affign to each less then an age, or Cen-

ury.

We must know then, that untill the 10th Cen- The first cury, all things favoured the Antichristian Empire, plague is whilst it was brought forth and grew up. Tis corruption crue, Rome (as also other Cities of Italy) did suffer of the in the fifth, fixth, and seventh Ages; by the ir-the tenth ruptions of the Goths and Vandals, by the Wars Century. of Belisarius and Narses, during the reign of Justinian, by the Arms of the Lombards, who were call'd in by Narses. But these temporal Calamities were far from doing prejudice to the Antichristian Empire; on the contrary, it grew and got strength by the ruins of the Roman Empire, and by the total abolition of the authority of the Greek Emperors in Italy. The Western Nations, insensibly grew passionate for the supremacy of the pretended feat of St. Peter; hommage was paid to him without contradiction, at least in spirituals, and also in temporals, the power of Popes was great and the Bishops of Rome, had made themselves formidable to the whole World. But the first step to their declining state was that astonishing corruption, which the See of Rome fell into, and thereupon all the Provinces that had had dependence upon it. This corruption was so dismal, that the descriptions made of it by popish Authors themselves, do even at this day affright us. They call

Baron, ad

an. 900.

Part 2.

call the tenth age, an iron and leaden age; an iron age, because of its hardness and barrenness; a leaden one, on the account of these deforming evils. which broke in like a deluge; an age of darkness. because of its ignorance. Two women, famous for their debauches, did make and depose Popes. For the space of 120 years, the Bishops of Rome were Murtherers, Poysoners, Adulterers, Sodomites. prophane Blasphemers, known and open Magicians. the corruption of the head diffused it self into all the members. The Author of Fasciculus Temporum informs us, that in many places men did not know so much as the Savraments. The Priests Religion was Aftrology, Negromancy and Magick. and their life an excess of all forts of abominations. Baronius confesses, that things were come to that pass, that it was an opinion spread through the whole world, that the end of the world was at hand, because Antichrist was come. Now what refemblance can be more proper to

very proper represent such a corruption of manners, then a to repre-tent inch a norsom sore, or ulcer, which is here given by Saint corruption. John? An ulcer does contain the Idea, 1. Of a great corruption of the blood; for Apostems and Ulcers do always proceed from thence. 2. Of a very great stink, offensive to the smell. 3. Of a frightfull object to the fight. Such was this corruption of manners, it proceeded from a deep corruption of the inward parts of the heart and mind, it cast a very bad smell; which hath reacht even to us: it formed a most frightfull object, upon which the adorers of the Pope, and of the (fo called) holy feat, cannot even now adays reflect without horror and indignation. This plague fell upon the Earth, i. e. upon the globe or whole mass of the Antichristian world. For the members and the

the head, the whole and the parts were cover'd over Part 2.

with this difinal corruption.

And further, it cannot be express'd how great a This corplague, how fore a blow this See received from was, and is hence. For this gave occasion to the Emperors to this day a terrible to meddle with the affairs of Rome and its Bishops. blow to The Successors of Charlemaine, having let go this Popery. fair patrimony, kept themselves in Germany, during which time the Popes got strength and made themselves Masters. But the excesses of the Court of Rome, obliged the Otho's Emperors of Germany to march into Italy, there they corrected and deposed some Popes, and chose others to their mind. They revived the ancient right, which the Emperors had of confirming Popes after their election, which was a very fore mortification, of which they did not recover untill Gregory the VII. And befides, this corruption rendred the See of Rome contemptible to all nations. In some Countries men took liberty to write very bitter invectives against it, some of which are come to our hands. This is a wound that bleeds even at this day, and affords us a very strong argument against the pretentions of infallibility and supremacy; challeng'd by the Church of Rome. For we will never cease to object, and very rationally, that God is too good and too wise, to suffer the Seat of his Vicar, and of an infallible Vicar, to be infected with so dismal a corfuption. These considerations let us see that none ought to object against us, that we make one of the plagues of the Antichristian Empire to be that corruption, which is one of its Characters. The same thing we shall see in the fourth plague, where we will make it appear, that the tyranny of the Antichristian Kingdom, which is one of its Characters, is notwithstanding become one of its playues. When

Part 2.

these Characters are risen to an immoderate height, they become sensible, they discover Antichristianism, and by discovering it they destroy it; for its safety consists in being a mystery; it is a mystery of iniquity. This is the first plague, and the first period of Antichrists declining; this period lasted above a 150 years; for this corruption continued for a good space of the eleventh Age. The second and third plagues are thus set down.

v.3. And the second Angel pour'd out his viol upon the sea, and it became as the blood of a dead

man, and every living foul dyed in the fea.

V. 4. And the third Angel pour'd out his viol upon the rivers and fountains of waters, and they became blood.

Waters fignify peo-, ple, the fea of blood the Croifades.

Chap. 17.

Observe, that the sea and waters in Prophetick visions, signify people or nations; this is so well known, that it needs not to be proved. And suppofing that this Emblem is not common in other Prophets, it is most evidently so in St. John. Come, faith the Angel to him, I will show thee the judgement of the great whore, which sits upon many waters. The waters which thou fawest, where the whore sus, are peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and The first viol was pour'd out upon languages. the earth, i. e. upon the whole Globe; for earth contains both dry and moist. The corruption of manners was spread over the head and the members, over the papal Seat and all its subjects. But this second viol is pour'd only upon the waters, the sea and the rivers, i.e. upon the people of the Antichristian Empire, or upon the different Nations, Tribes, and Languages (as the Spirit does express it) it falls not upon the Head and the Seat, on the contrary, it is the Seat of the Beaft, which contributes to this Plague. The waters of the sea were turn'd turn'd into blood, and every living soul dyed. What Part za more native and lively representation could have been made of the Rage of the Croisades. In all languages and in all forts of style, a sea of blood, rivers of blood, streams of blood, signify a very great slaughter. Now the proper Character of the Croisades, is slaughter, murther, which falls not upon the head of the Antichristian Empire, but upon the people, all was there turn'd into blood. Never was there such a prodigious effufion of blood in the fea, i.e. among the peoples. In the first Croisade; there dyed more then two millions of men in three or four years. 'Tis evident that God did lead these wretched creatures; as it were to the shambles, that they should find the punishment of their crimes: he took away so great a quantity of blood, that he might cure the Ulcers of Christendom. For that he might purge it of that vast rabble, he permitted the Devil to inspire them, either with such a sottish superstition, or an extravagant ambition, that they must go and deliver the holy Land, or go and conquer Kingdoms in the East. This plague lighted only on the fea, not at all on the dry land: upon the subjects of the Popedom; not at all upon the Popes. On the contrary, the Popes improved that evasion to greaten their power, to plunder whole Countries, to make Generals of Armies, to act as foveraign Monarchs, and to lay a heavier yoke upon Kings: whom they order'd to march, and fent them as their flaves into the East, and during their absence plundred their Kingdoms.

We must not imagine that all the plagues laid down by St. John, must tend to the ruin of the See of Rome, or to the diminution of its power; for some are to light upon the head of that Empire, to crush

it, others upon the people to punish them, because Part 2. they worship the Beast: the plague of blood and

flaughter is for the people.

This plague of the Croisades is divided into two plagues, because of its long duration, for it lasted 200 years, from the end of the eleventh Age, untill the end of the thirteenth. The third viol which makes the third plague, fell only upon rivers, i.e. upon lesser waters; because after a hundred years the fury abated, there was no more marching of the whole West unto the East, only that of some particular nations, as of the Freneh among others under the conduct of St. Lewis; and confequently the effusion of blood was much lets, there were only rivers of blood, whereas the former Croisades had made a fea. I shall add this explication which I have given, does exactly agree with the Genius and Emblems of the Prophets. The Prophet Ezec. 32.6. fays to Egypt, I will water with thy blood the land wherein thou swimmest, even to the mountains. There must be no less then a sea of blood, to overflow a Countrey with blood, even to the tops of the mountains. The mountains shall be melted with their blood, faith Isaiah 34.2. there must be rivers of blood to do this.

v.5. And I heard the Angel of the waters say, Thou art righteous, O Lord, which art, and wast, and shall be, because thou hast judged thus:

v. 6. For they have shed the blood of Saints and Prophets, and thou hast given them blood to drink, for

they are worthy.

There will not want some, who from these words will object and fay, that untill this time there had been no perfecution on the account of Religion, and that the Popedom had in no wife shed the blood of Saints and Prophets. To this I answer. First,

Tis

Chap. 7.

'Tis not true, that during the time of the Croisa- Part 2, des, no blood had been shed on the account of Re. Why God chargeth ligion; for it was exactly in the middle of the Croi- Antickrifian Rome, that that horrible barbarity was used against fian Rome, with the the Waldenses and Albingenses. Innocent III. publich she had not yet tury, and at the same time gave sentence of death shed. against the poor Albigenses. But that which is especially to be observed in this matter, is this, that those who make this objection, must make a stronger against those words of Jesus Christ, That the Luc. 11.50; blood of all the Prophets, which was shed from the sifoundation of the world, may be required of this generation. From the blood of Abel, &c. verily I fay, it shall be required of this generation. What reason to require of the Jews, who lived in the times of Christ, the blood of Abel and other holy men, who were flain before the Flood? what reason to require of them the righteous blood, shed before Abraham? Nay, what reason to require of them the blood of the Prophets flain by their fathers, fince they disapproved the deeds of their fathers? Why, this is the reason, God when he executes judgement, ought to hear the cries of all the righteous blood that is shed; for these cryes make up but one voyce; and the race of murtherers makes up but one people, on which God will charge that blood. It matters not, that it was shed by the Parents or the Children, before the one wereborn, or after the death of the others, this makes no difference; God looking upon this murthering raceall in one body, will charge the whole upon the whole in the lump. Which evidently appears from that which God here speaks of this generation of Antichrist; they have shed the blood of Prophets, he faith not of Apostles, he goes back as far as the Ff 3 Prophets,

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Prophets, and inflicts the punishment of the blood of the Prophets, flain formany ages before upon the Antichristian Empire. Rome hath always been a murthering City; the holy Apostles, Martyrs, Do-Hors, Confessors of the first ages of Christianity, were flain by its orders and in its Dominions. Modern Rome, within the circuit of its Jurisdiction, hath shed an infinite quantity of holy and faithfull blood. The old and new Rome, in the account of God, and in the executing of his judgements, make up but one body, because God beholds the whole in one instant or point. He looks upon her as one murthering tyrant, as one race of manslayers. It matters not, that as to some particular persons, and some particular ages, she is not guilty of the blood of the Prophets; she is guilty as to her whole, in her beginning and her end: now the beginning and the end do involve the middle.

But it will be objected, Had not Rome Pagan been sufficiently punisht for the blood of Apostles and Maryrs, which she had shed? So many sackings and defolations as she had felt, did not they suffice? Must Antichristian Rome pay once more for that blood? I will object on the same grounds; Had not ferusalem, the mutherer of the Prophets, fuffer'd enough for her murthers, by that difmal detolation made by the Chaldeans, by the captivity of all her Inhabitants, by the fire which confumed her Palaces? Must God chastise her by the Romans for those crimes, which had been punisht by the Babylonians? Thus was it necessary that God should punish Rome Antichristian, for the crimes committed by Rome Pagan, or for the fins which were not committed till the following ages of this Antichristian Rome? 'Tis to this objection, that the other Angelanswers, who speaks at V.7 V.7. And I heard another out of the Altar Jay, Part 2, even so Lord God Almighty, true and righteous are thy judgements. That is, though it seem unjust to give blood to drink unto new Rome, on the account of the blood that was shed by old Rome, or of that which shall be afterward shed by the new; notwithstanding thy judgements are righteous and true. Behold, the three plagues which bring us down unto the thirteenth Age. The last Croisade, was the second expedition of St. Lewis, who carried out and lost 60000 men at Thunis, in the year 1269.

CHAP. VIII.

The fourth plague; the encrease of the heat of the Sun, denoting the encrease of the Papal Authority, which had almost utterly ruin'd the IVorld and the Church. The fifth plague is the desolation of ROME, when the Pope retreated to Avignon, and the diminution of the papal Authority by the grand Schisme of the IVest.

v. 8. A Nd the fourth Angelpour'd out his violupon the Sun, and power was given to him

to scorchmen with fire.

v.9. And men were scorched with great heat, and blashemed the name of God, who hath power over those plagues; and they repented not to give him glory.

This is the fourth plague, in which we see the Sun. 'Tis known and confess'd by all, who F f 4 know

Part 2. What is the Sun of the Antichristian Empire.

know any thing of prophecies, dreams and visions; that the Heavens, the Sun, the constellations, and the Stars, are emblems of dignities and grandeurs on earth; and the image does bear a lively refemblance; for the Heavens are the superior region of the World, from whence good and bad Influences do come; and supream Authority is the heaven of the lower World, from whence both good and evil proceed; great dignities are like constellations in Societies: The Sun always signifies the Soveraign, and the Stars inferior Magistrates. Before, in the fixth Chapter, the fall of the Empire of Rome Pagan and of the imperial dignity, is reprefented to us by the same images. And the So became black as sackcloth of hair, and the Moth became as blood, and the Stars of heaven fell unto the This is a thing which admits not any earth. dispute.

Chap. 6, 12, 13.

The Sun of the Antichristian Kingdom

That the Antichristian Kingdom is treated of here, is generally agreed to therefore it cannot be doubted, that the Sun is the Soveraign of this is the Tope. Kingdom. The heat and beams are the instruments by which the Sun operates. 'Tis by his beams that he quickens, warms, and begets, and causeth fertility, when his heat is moderate, as he causes sterility when it is excessive. 'Tis by heat that he preferves and strengthens health, when his beams are gentle; and 'tis by it that he produceth death, when his beams are mingled with poylonous vapors.

Authority and power in Soveraigns exactly correspond to heat and light in the Sun: tis this Authority which warms and burns, which faves and destroys, which does good and hurt. When it is moderate like a Sun, it enlightens and preserves the State: when 'tis excessive, 'tis like a fire which

devours;

devours; when 'tis gentle, and the Prince uses it a- Part 2. right, there is no advantage that it does not produce, fertility, abundance, peace, strength, & health of the Commonwealth. But when 'tis maligne, and the Prince uses it wrong, tisaburning Sun, which confumes, which wastes, which scorches and kills, which brings barrenness and want into the place of abundance, trouble and confusion into the room of peace, and death into the place of life; these things

also carry an undenyable evidence.

Therefore I conclude, not by way of naked con- The enjecture, but with assurance, that the encrease of heat crease of heat, figniin the Sun of the Antichristian Empire, and in his fies the enbeams the encrease of his Authority and power, the papal and alforhe pernicious and wicked use of this usur-Authority ped power. And this clearly fignifies that prodigious augmentation of the papal authority and power, which was made in the eleventh, thirteenth, and fourteenth Centuries. The Pope had been Tyrant over the Church, then he became Tyrant over the World. Gregory VII. by an incredible attempt, rais'd himself above all Soveraigns, excommunicated Emperors and Kings, deposed them, and took away their Crowns, made other Emperors and other Kings, to whom he gave the Territories of the former. His Successors kept the same path, yea out-went him. They had a mind to make Emperors their Vassals, and did so. This heat scorched men like fire, and men were scorched with great heat; for none can describe the dismal desolations, which Popes have made by the use of this usurped and excessive authority. It cost Henry The en-IV. alone, fixty and odd battels and combats in the authowhich he was engaged, to defend himself against rity of the the enemies which the Popes stirred up. The histo-almost conry of the two Frederiks, that of Lewis of Bavaria, stimed all Europe. the

the general history of Germany for the space of 300

years, can witness to what I say, without reckon-

ing England, France, and other States, where the papal Authority hath caused bloody and horrible Tragedies, and fuch troubles, whose bare reading does move compassion; Matthew Paris alone may fuffice to let us know, how exactly this Prophecy was accomplisht, [that the beams of the Sun scorched men. He tellsus, how the Authority of the Pope Chap. 6.7, made fuch exactions in England, and brought it to 8. of the first part, Chap. 5. of fo great misery, that it was almost quite ruin'd. the second, This may be found every where, and lately in our History of Popery, in the first and third recrimina-

Why the fourth plague bethe fecond and third.

tion.

This is the fourth plague, and whoever feriously considers this matter, will have no scruple about it, gins before no more then I have. Perhaps some will make one, that this fourth Plague did begin before the fecond, for the prodigious tyranny of the Popes began under Hildebrand, nam'd Gregory VII. about the year 1074, and the Croisades did not begin till 1096. more then 20 years afterward. Wherefore then does the Spirit make this to be the fourth Plague, and not the fecond? I answer, because this came down lower then the continuance of the The Croisades ended about the year 1270. when as this papal tyranny continued in all its strength, and all its dreadfull effects, the whole thirteenth and the whole fourteenth Centuries. Afterwards, though the Popes have ever kept up (and do still) the same pretentions, notwithstanding they did far less mischief in Europe, by the use of this proud Authority, which they take to themfelves.

It is to be observed, that the Prophecies which divide times and events by periods, do not divide them them in such a manner, that one period should be- Part 2. gin exactly where another ends; on the contrary, In prophethey are always joynted or inlayd, one within ano-riods of ther. For example, the Roman Monarchy does not rimes are begin where the Grecian ends; on the contrary, layd in one the Roman Monarchy in its longest duration does another. take in the whole Grecian entirely, yea, it begun before the Grecian. When Alexander founded the Grecian Empire, the Romans had already begun to make a figure in the World. And Livy in that part of his History proves, that if Alexander had marcht into the West, as once he designed, he had not so easily mastered Rome, as he did the East. & Rome had at that time conquered all her neighbours, she had subdued the Agui, the Volsci, the Samnites; yea, she had humbled the Gaulsby many defeats given to them. At that time lived the Fabij, the Papyrij, and many other Heroe's, whose names are so famous in history. The City was at that time 420 years old, and the Prophecies do reckon the destinies of Rome from its first beginning, for they mention its seven heads, i.e. the seven Governments, under which they do con- Revel. 17. fider it : of which the first was that of their Kings. The fourth Monarchy So that the fourth Monarchy did precede the third, preceded more then 400 years: But notwithstanding the more then Roman Monarchy is reckon'd the fourth, because four hunit kept its grandeur intire; nay, did much encrease dred years. it, a long time after the fall of the Grecian. Thus the plague of the Sun, i.e. of the papal Authority, is reckon'd as the fourth, though it began before the second, because it continued during the second and third plague, and its reign was lengthned above a bundred years after them both, and the last hundred years ought to be reckon'd, as the period of the fourth plague.

There

Part 2.

The abuse

of the pa-

There is another objection which will feem ftronger, but notwithstanding is more easily anfwer'd. According to our exposition, the augmentation of the papal Authority, is accounted (to be) a calamity upon the Antichristian State; whereas on the contrary, it is the highest step of its exaltation and perfection. I answer, that the one contradicts not the other: for first, we must remember the remark already made, viz. that these plagues do not all fall upon the head of the Antichriflian Kingdom: they are heavy judgements of God, which often touch not the Pope, who is the Instrument to execute them. The plagues fall on them that worship the Beast and his Image, and not on the Beatt himself, and on the false Prophet; yea, this falle Prophet is an Instrument in the hand of God to inflict the plagues. Thus in the second and third plagues, which are the Croisades, the Pope is not the sufferer; 'tis he who makes others suffer, 'tis he who fends many millions of his subjects to be murther'd and flain; yea, this very thing proved a great augmentation of his power. In the same manner, this fourth plague falls upon the Antichristian people, and therefore in the following plague the Spirit saith, that the viol was pour'd on the feat of the Beast, to signify that the people or subjects of the Beast, should not be the chief sufferers by it.

I answer in the second place, that the prodigious advancement of the papal Authority, which in truth pai Authobrought Antichristianism unto its persection, yet tity, did brought animal property to its ruin. Popes had kept within the bounds, which they did in the preceding ages; if they had not medled with fecular affairs, to dispose absolutely concerning them; perhaps the See of Rome had not been thought to be Antichrist; but then it was

that

that this truth became so sensible, that every one Part z. perceiv'd it. The abuse of the Ecclesiastical power in the ninth age, made some perceive that Rome was the mystical Babylon. Thus Gontier Bishop of Colen, and Thetgant Arch-bishop of Triers, nam'd it in the ninth Age. But after the eleventh Age, this truth was so demonstrated, that we of this Age do not speak it more plainly and confidently. We may judge by that excellent pafsage of Eberard Bishop of Saltsburg, which we see Avencited out of Aventin, in the tenth Chapter of the Boior lib. first Part of our Prejudg. After that time there Pag. 330. never wanted those who afferted the same thing. Thus the dismal abuse of the papal Anthority was, and is still a fore plague to that See: for 'tis one of the strong Arguments, by which we prove that it is Antichrift.

Men were scorcht, but they repented not to give glory to God. The Germans cryed outvery much against Babylon and Antichrist, but they did not forfake them, or renounce their Idolarry; on the contrary, they blashhemed the name of God, who had power over these plagues, for these Ages were exceeding wicked and corrupt.

v. 10. And the fifth Angel pour'd out his violupon the seat of the Beast, and his Kingdom was full of darkness, and they gnawed their tongues for

pain.

V. II. And blasphemed the God of Heaven, because of their pains and their sores, and repented not

of their deeds.

This is the fifth plague. I ask not any favour for my conceptions about it; let them be examined with the utmost rigour; if they are not liked, let them be difregarded; but for my part, I cannot abandon them, untill the times and events do unde-

undeceive me; but those events shall never be Part 2. feen. Who can doubt, that by the feat of the Beast is meant Rome? and when was it that the viol of the wrath of God fell upon this feat, i.e. Rome? It was when it loft its Sun, the Sun which is spoken of in the preceding plague, i.e. its Pope, the papal Court, that like a gulf or whirle pool drew to it A prophe- all the riches of the Kingdoms of Europe. In the cy of what year 1305. Clement V. left Rome, to go and dwell at Avignon. The City that was mistress of the

when the

Popes left World, became desolate, a very desert, and a shadow to Augnon. of its self during those 74 years, when its Masters kept their Seat at Avignon. The violfellupon the Seat of the Beast, and his Kingdom was full of darkness. 'Tis not only said, that his Seat was darkned, but his Kingdom. And indeed, till that time the Kingdom of the Beast, the Authority of the Pope, the Glory of the Holy See (as'tis call'd) had never fuffer'd fuch a strange and terrible an eclipse. This removal of the papal Scat unto Avignon; was the cause of a Schism. At the end of 74 years Gregory XI. compelled by the complaints of the Romans, brought back the Seat to their City. But after his death, the Cardinals (who were almost all French) refolved to have a Pope of their own IVation, the Citizens of Rome fearing left a French Pope should return into France, forced the Colledge of Cardinals to chuse an Italian to be Pope, who call'd himself Urban VI. The Cardinals incensed at the force which was used in the election, contrived to revolt, which they did, and chose ano ther Pope, who call'd himself Clement VII. he held his Seat at Avignon, and his Successors for 40 years, in the mean while, Urban VI. and his Succeffors at Rome, had one part of the Church of Rome under their obedience. At

At that time, the Sun of the Antichristian Part 2. World was divided into two; (as it happens to The great the Sun and the Moon, when they are eclipsed) it the West, was eclipsed and darkned. The Church of Rome was a terrifuffer'd the greatest reproach imaginable. Jesus to the An-Christ had no less then three or four Spouses at one tithristian Empire. time. This is a piece of History, which confounds popery even at this day; which destroys its foolish pretences unto an uninterrupted succession, an undivided unity and infallibility: from hence we draw a conclusion against it, which cannot be avoided. Then the Kingdom of the Beast was darkned; Prinses despised the Popes, and made themselves their Judges (whereas formerly Popes had judged Kings.) They made them be deposed, they call'd by their own Authority the Council of Constance, where Popes were subjected to Councils, and accounted deposable, as in essect there were three who were there actually deposed. Till that time Censures and Excommunications, had been the strongest beams of the Antichristian Sun, the most efficacious methods of his domination. But then men began to despise them. There was nothing but excommunicating of one another; the Western Church was divided into two Obediences, that which obeyed one Pope was excommunicated by the other; and by this means all Europe lay under excommunication, which made it contemptible, and the people who once respected the Censures with incredible trembling, began to discern that these thunderbolts were vain and empty things. And this brought a confiderable darkness upon the seat of the Beast, and the papal power; for all Europe groaning under the flavery of the Popes, every one began to think of recovering their liberty. Germany refused to submit to Reservations and Expecta-110118

Part 2.

tions, means which the Court of Rome make use of. to make her felf Mistress of all Benefices. France, not only rejected Refervations and Expectations, but annull'd Annats, Provisions, and all other exactions of the Court of Rome. Then were laid the foundations of the pragmatick Sanction, which gave the Popes so much trouble, because it cut off all the simonaical-tricks, which the Court of Rome used to enrich her self; even Italy it self, during the Schisme, did shake off the yoke; the City of Bolonia made a Law, that the Benefices of that Church should be conferred upon none but of that City and Territory. To conclude, it cannot be expressed by how many ways that grand Schisme, which divided the Sun of the Antichristian World, did spoil it of its frength and lustre. After this time, the Authority which the Popes had so mischievously used, (to ruin the Kings and Kingdoms of Europe) did scarce doany more mischief. 'Tis evident, that then the Kingdom of the Beast was darkned, because by this Eclipse it lost half of its beams, i.e. of its Authority.

They gnawed their tongues for pain. History must be consulted to know how many calamities, wars; combats, how much shedding of blood, rage and fury, did spring from this shameful Schisme. Every one of these Popes gnashit his teeth, and bit his tongue against the Antipope: There were nothing but thunderbolts, excommunications, Croifades, wars and combats, of one against another. Nay, still to this day, the flaves of the papal Seat are vext to the death, when we press them with this

thing.

But under all their forrows, they blasphemed the God of Heaven, and repented not of their deeds, In those Ages, Idolatry was so far from looling

any

any thing, that it encreased; then was the reigh Part 2. of Monks, of superstition, of Fables, of Legends, and a thousand abominations. In that age Simony was come to its height. While the Court of Rome fate at Avignon, is invented a thousand wayes of felling holy and prophane things; Crimes, Paradise, Sacraments, Ministry, Marriages, and in a word every thing. Then came abroad that famous book, the Tax of the Roman Chancery and Penitentiary, which at that time and yet every day, forces to make the Kingdom of the Beast full of darkness. This period lasted from 1305 untill 1440.

CHAP. IX.

The fixth Plague are the Turks, who pass over the Bosphorus, and invade the Greek and Latin Empires. The three unclean spirits, which come out from the mouth of the false Prophet; are the papal Laws, armed with Excommunications.

I Have carried on my conjectures untill I came hither, and did fomewhat content my felf in what I had faid about the five first Plagues; but The cer-I confess that the remainder of this Chapter was what hath thick darkness to me. And understanding nothing been said of it, I put it among those things that are be encreaged come, according to the usual custome of them which follows the same of who Interpret Prophecies; who fay of every thing lows. which they understand not, that it is not yet come to paß: And this made me ready to think, that my persuasion, as to the five first plagues, was but a meer opinion: For in the framing of systems, Gg whether

whether they be of Principles and conclusions, or of Events contain'd in Prophecies, we must pierce through them all, that we may see them clearly, and be affured of their truth. Whilest I thought that the remainder of the Chapter concerned the time to come, I was content to understand nothing of it, but I was afflicted with the fear, that the end of Antichristianism was not at hand. But at last, after I had knockt twice, thrice, four, five, yea fix times, with devout attention and deep humility, I believe, that the door is open'd tome. I dare speak thus, though I know that some have faid, that this favours of Enthusiasme; to whom I answer, that there is one Article at least more in my Creed, then there is in theirs, viz. Ibelieve in the Holy Ghost, and his operations. I am in this matter a Disciple of the Author of the enquiry after Truth, and am perswaded that we see no truths but in God, and by the affiftance of God: we contribute nothing besides our attention, our prayers and our defires. However, I think, that I have found out the two plagues that follow in this Chapter, and by this means, that which was only a conjecture of mine concerning the five fore-going, is risen to a real persivasion. I am therefore perswaded, that through the Divine affiltance I have pierced into the Systeme of the seven periods; a fayour for which I will render to him immortal thanks as long as I live. For I confess, that I cannot express the ravishing consolation that my heart hath felt, in seeing such evident reasons, to perswade me of the approaching deliverance of the Church. If these two plagues had been yet to come, I felt my heart began to faint, at the prospect of the difinal calamities which now oppress the Church, without reckoning those which do still threaten her. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, faith the Part 2. Wise man.

V. 12. And the fixth Angel pour'd out his viol Sixthupon the great river Euphrates, and the water plagues thereof was dryed up, that the way of the Kings of the

East might be prepared.

The Kings of the East, and the river Euphrates do give light to this Text. As for the Kings of the East, we cannot doubt but that they are the Turks, for they are the only kings of our East. They posfels exactly that part of the Roman Empire, which is called the East, and hath kept the name of Natolia: in the Text they might have been translated the Kings of Anatolia, for that is the word which is used. Now all know that the Turks are the Kings of Natolia. As for Euphrates, we find it in the fixth Trumpet, as it is herein the fixth plague.

V. 13. And the fixth Angel founded, and I heard Reves a voyce from the four horns of the golden Altar, which cn. 9.

is before God.

V. 14. Saying to the fixth Angel, which had the Trumpet, loose the four Angels which are bound in the great river Euphraies.

V. 15. And the four Angels were loosed, which were prepared for an hour, and a day, and a moneth

and a year, for so slay the third part of men.

V. 16. And the number of the army of the horsemen, were two hundred thousand thousand: and I

heard the number of them.

V. 17. And thus I faw the horses in the vision, and them that sate on them, having brest-plates of fire, and of jacinet, and brimstone, and the heads of the horses were as the heads of Lions; and out of their months issued fire, and smoke, and brimstone.

The most skillful Interpreters, have in this Metaphorical description discerned the Turkish CaPart 2. and their invalions are foretold in the 9th chapt. of the Revelation.

valry, which was formerly so formidable, and after The Turks the reading of what Joseph Mede hath wrote upon this, I think it cannot be doubted that the thing is This barbarous Nation which came out of Tartary, had carried on its conquests even to Enphrates, nighto which is formed four Dynasties or Governments; and there it abode a long time: these are the four Angels, who were bound behind Eu-This River for some time served as a boundary, or barriere of the Empire of Constantinople against the Turks. But they leapt over this barriere, and spread themselves as far as the Euxine Sea, and the Bosphorus, and the Agean Sea, or the Archipelago. The Croisades, about the end of the eleventh Age, drove them back, took from them Nice and a part of the lesser Asia. But afterwards they came again, and wasting the Grecian Empire, they took all away from it as far as the Sea called Bolohorus, and as far as the Archipelago.

Behold, these are the Kings of the East, which appear again in our fixth viol: behold the Euphraies, which again comes upon the stage. But what is this Euphrates? In this Prophecy whatever serves as a barriere to the Turks, is called Euphrates, because this River was the first barriere, which did seperate that people from Christendom. After the Turks had riere of the got over that River, they find another Euphrates, viz. the Bosphorus. This in their last irruptions was the same, that Euphrates had been in their first, namely, a barriere, that for a little while stopt their course, though at last they leapt over it. This figure is very ordinary in Orators, (and conquently, there is ground to feek it in Prophets, whose style is much more figurative.) Thus one will say, Here are my Herculis's pillars; meaning, here I will bound my conquests: another will fay, Here

Here Euphrates is the Thracian Bospho. rus, the fecond bar-Turks.

are my East-Indies; meaning, here I will bound Part 2, my longest voyages: A third says, This is my Louure; meaning, this is my Palace, or residence. So it might be faid of the Turks, stopt behind the Bosphorus. This was their Euphrates; therefore the Sea call'd Archipel, and the Bosphorus of Thrace, in the thirteenth age were the barriere, that parted the remainder of the Greek Empire, and the Empire of the Turks: But at the end of the 14th age, the Turks under the conduct of the proud Bajazet, and by means of the treachery of the Gennese (who let their Gallies to them) they passed the Bosphorus, made themselves masters of all Thrace, fixed the Seat of their Empire at Adrianople, and plundred all Greece; infomuch, that the Greek Emperor had scarce any thing left; belides the City of Constantinople. Tamerlain tamed the pride of Bajazet, and for a while stopt the fury of this torrent. But. the Children and Successors of Bajazet, soon after carried on their conquests; and 50 years after quite ruin'd the remainder of the Greek Empire. Mahomet II. took Constantinople, in the year 1452. After which the Turks overflowed as a torrent, conquer'd all Greece, Macedonia, Albania, Slavonia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and extended the bounds of their Empire even unto the borders of Germany.

Here therefore the Archipel, and the Bosphorus (which is joyn'd to it) are called Euphrates, because this Sea served as a barriere against the Turks, as Euphrates formerly had done; this was the Euphrates of that time, and the Holy Ghost kept the name of Euphrates in this second barriere, that we might in this Text the more certainly discern the Turks, who had passed over Euphrates, when they first invaded the Greek Empire and Christendom.

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This

Chap. 9.

Part 2. Church fuf nitely by the passage Tarks into Енгоре.

This is the fixth plague, which may be well The Latin called the plague upon the Kingdom of the Beaft; fered infi for that Kingdom did infinitely suffer by it. 'Tis true, the first desolations fell upon the Greek Empire: but as I have already remarkt, the great Idolatries which reigned in the Greek Church, had made it become a Province of the Antichristian Empire; it was indeed separated by a schisme from the Latin Church, notwithitanding it was a Province of that Empire, though a rebellious Province. Besides this, the Latin Church, the Kingdom of the beast was infinitely aloser. How many fair Provinces and brave Kingdoms were rent off. from the West by the Turks? How often have the Turks vexed Italy? nay, even Christian Princes have assed them to mortify the Popes; besides what they have already done, we know not what they must do hereafter. The Holy Ghost seems to intimate, that God hath placed them there for some greater work than that, which they have already performed : for the Spirit faith, that the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared, without telling us what work they are to do; and the reason is, because their greatest work must not be done under the fixth plague, but at the end of the seventh. God hath thought it sufficient to tell us, that he hath placed them on this side the Bosphorus, and brought them even to the borders of Germany, to be the inftruments of his great work: at least this is the opinion of many, who are taken with the Prophecies of Drubicius: They are perswaded, that the Turk must destroy Rome. The present state of his affairs does not promise this; for since the Octoman Empire was founded, he was never brought so low. But I confess, that this is far from weakning my opinion, that the Turk must be

the Instrument of the vengeance of God against Rome; Part 2. for 'tis this, that does confirm me in it: for I look on this year 1685. as a Critical year in this great affair : God hath brought low the Protestants and the Turks at the same time, that he may raise them up at the same time, and make them the Instruments of his vengeance against the Babylonian Empire. Notwithstanding, as I do not found my predictions upon the visions of Drabicius, but upon those of Saint John, and he faith nothing that does determine me; I am in suspence whether the Turks have been placed so nigh the Kingdom of the Beast, to bear a part in destroying him, or to be honoured with the bleffing of conversion, upon the fight of that great work of God. I am perswaded, that a few years will inform us which of these is the truth.

The duration of this period, is about 125 or 130 From 139 years. In the year 1529, the Turks came and be-until 1526. fleged Vienna, Charles the fifth made them raise their siege. Since that time, they have not made any great progress into the Kingdom of the Beast. And this fixth plague exactly brings that Kingdom unto the time of Luthers preaching, of which the consequences are fore-told in the seventh plague, as I hope to make very evident; but before that, we

V. 13. And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs, come out of the mouth of the Dragon, and out of the mouth of the Beaft, and out of the mouth of the falle Prophet.

have a Parenthesis of a great depth and obscurity.

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m V}$. 14. For they are the spirits of Devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the Kings of the earth, and of the whole world, to gather them to the battel of that great day of God Almighty. V.15. Behold, I come as a thief, &c.

Gg4

V. 16.

Part 2.

V. 16. And he gathers them together into a place

called in the Hebrew tongue Armegeddon.

Behold, great affairs, untillnow finding nothing better, I was contented with the conjecture of those, who by these three unclean spirits, understand the Monks; nay, I found this explication very serviceable: I ranked the Monks into three Classis, begging, not begging, and mixt, (as the fefuites are, who have according to their Statutes no Estates or possessions, and yet do not begg, as the Custome is.) 'Tis certain, that these are unclean spirits; for all the corruption of the Christian Religion is come from them: they go out to the Kings of the earth to unite them against the true Religion: but however exact this notion feems to be, I could never find in it the setled rest of a mind, which believes that it hath found the truth. l'ast I found that rest: and three things by the assistance of God, gave me light about this matter; the word mouth, that of first and first of the mouth, and that of Armageddon; these three words have fully perswaded me, that these unclean spirits signity papal Laws, and the Oracles of the Seat of the Beast, armed with excommunications and Curses.

The three unclean Spirits are the Oracles of the Pope, as the leven spirits of God are the Die vine Ora-Prov.4. 24

First, that the term mouth is taken for speech, examples are fo many, that 'tis scarce necessary to cite any: Put away from thee a froward mouth; that is, Put away from thee perverse speech. A wicked man walketh with a froward mouth. The mouth of the just is a fountain of life, i.e. the speech of the just. The Messiah speaking by the Prophet Isaiah, chap. 49. 2. he hath made my mouth Prov. 6.12. like a sharp sword, i.e. my speech or word, this is a figure which is usual in all languages.

Secondly, the term first fignifies to often word,

or Oracle, that the places cannot be numbred. In Part 2. the beginning of this book mention is made of se-The 7 Spi-tis are the ven spirits, and from the seven spirits which are be-7 Oracles. fore his Throne; these things saith be, that hath the Revel. 1.4. Chap. 3. 1. Seven spirits, and the seven stars. And there were Chap. 4. 5. seven lamps of fire burning before the throne, which Chap. 5.6. are the seven Spirits of God: and Christ himself is represented, as having seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God, fent out into all the earth. 'Tis certain, that these seven spirits, are the same thing with the seven thunders of the 10th Chapter, i.c. the seven words or Oracles, which sound like thunders. Now 'tis clear, that by these seven spirits, we ought to understand the Divine Oracles, which were intpired into the Prophets and Apottlesby the Holy Spirit; First, because these are joyn'd with the feven stars; he that hath the feven spirits Ch. 1.20, and the seven stars; for the seven stars are the Anrels of the seven Churches, i.e. the seven Pastors. and this fignifies the feven Oracles, which proceed rom the feven stars. Secondly, these seven spirits ire called lamps; he had seven lamps, which are the even spirits; and this is the proper title of the word of God: Thy word is a lamp unto my feet. And Pl. 119. tis the proper office of the word and Oracles of God, to serve as a tamp, to enlighten souls and he world. Lastly, 'tis said, that these seven spirits f God are fent into all the world: This can fignify iothing but the facred Oracles, which are fent and reacht by the Apostles through the whole earth. Tis in this sense, that our Saint John takes the word spirit in the fifth Chapt. of this first Epistle: There are three that bear record on earth, the spirit, he water and blood. By water and blood I cannot oubt, but that the two Sacraments of the Church re understood, Baptism is the water, the Eucharise 13

Part 2. is the blood; and the third, or rather the first and principal of these witnesses is the spirit, i.e. the word. Lastly, this is the name which Saint Paul

2 Cos. 3. 6. often gives to the Gospel; the Letter kills, but the Spirit quickens: we are Ministers, not of the Letter, but of the Spirit: 'Tis certain, that the Letter signifies the word of Moses, and the Spirit the word

of Fesus Christ.

The three Spirits of Antichrift, are oppofed to the feven spirits of J. Christ.

I cannot therefore doubt, but that the Holy Ghost, by these three unclean spirits of the Beast, and the false Prophet, intends the false and impure Oracles of popery, opposed unto the seven Spirits of God, who are before his Throne, and go forth from him. The opposition is so sensible, that it cannot but be discerned; the Spirits of God are sent out into all the Earth; the spirits of the beast likewife go unto the Kings of the Earth. The Spirits of God are lamps, which being fer on some high place, do give light: but these are like the froggs, creatures of the night and of darkness, that croak in the night, and love the bottoms of waters. therefore the Spirits of God, are undoubtedly his Oracles: there is no cause to doubt, that those unclean spirits of the beast and false Prophet, are the false Oracles of Antichrist.

In the third place, Spirits coming out of the The Spirit coming out mouth, so clearly denote words, that it cannot be of the mouth, al- enough admired, that none hath seen this. First, ways figni-fies words. every thing which comes out of the mouth in a figurative style, signifies words. 'Tis said in the See also Ch. 1.16. 2 19. Chapt. v. 15. that out of his mouth came a two-2. 15. edged sword. All know that this signifies the Ifa. 11. 4. word of God, that comes out of the mouth of Jesus Christ. Isaiah saith, that the Messiah shall smite the

Earth with the rod of his mouth, and slay the wicked with the breath of his lips, a notable passage for explaining plaining that, upon which we now are; spirit or Part 2. breath is there taken in the sense that we lay down, the spirit of his lips, is the speech of his lips. And the rod that comes out of the mouth of the Messiah. is also evidently his word or speech. This is usual in all languages: 'twas faid, that lightnings came out of the mouth of Pericles; we lay every day, there come flames, arrows, &c. out of the mouth of fuch or fuch: every one understands that this fignifies words; but (above all) the spirit of the mouth is never taken in any other sense. Saint Paul faith, that Jesus Christ will come and destroy that wicked one by the spirit of his mouth: we have even now heard Isaiah call the word of the Messiah, the 8. breath or spirit of his lips. The Prophet David Ps. 33. 6. faith, that the Heavens were made by the word of the Lord, and all their host by the breath or spirit of his mouth. There is none who is not perswaded, that the word that formed the heavens, and the breath or spirit of the mouth of God are the same thing. Befides, the figure is so natural and comely, that we necessarily fall upon it; speech or words are formed in the mouth, by the wind, the breath of the lungs; thus it is the breath or spirit of the body: bcsides this, it discovers the sentiments and thoughts; and thus it is, the breath or spirit of the soul. After all this, I do not think that any can in the least doubt, but that these three spirits, that come out of the mouth of the false Prophet, are the false Oracles and Laws of this false Prophet. These things are like those riddles, which when they are unriddled, we wonder that they were not sooner guessed; for there was never any thing more easy to be understood.

The third expression, which God made use of to enlighten my mind, is that of Armageddon, which Saint

Hebrew.

Part 2. Saint John faith is a Hebrew word: the learned The Syriak know, that the Hebrew language in the time of St. in the age of St. John John, was Syriack and Chaldee. This is the language that our Saviour spake; 'tis that which is called the Hebrew tongue, Acts 22.2. where 'tis faid, that the people of Ferusalem kept silence while St. Paul spake to them in the Hebrew tongue: He would not we are fure, speak to them in Bible-Hebrew, for they understood it not at that time. 'Tis this language, which in the Gospels is often called Hebrew, and yet the expressions set down, are found to be Chaldee, or Syriack: as, Golgotha, Talitha kumi, Gabbatha, &c. Now the word An-

don figni-Anathema.

ting off by mageddon, without any straining, signifies in the a Curle or Chaldee, or Syriack, Cutting off by a Curfe, or Excommunication. Gedad, signifies to cut off, to cut afunder; Giddonilana, cut down the tree, faid the Angel in the vision related in the third Chap. of Daniel, so Geddon significs cutting off. The word Herem in the Hebrew, and Harma in the Chaldee. is a word which we find in our Bibles at every step. under the phrases of cursing, abstaining from the cursed thing: This is accursed, which the 70 have every where translated anathema: this is the term which the Apostle Paul uses, when he would ex communicate all those who love not the Lord Jesus Let him be Anathema Maranatha, let him perish in Armageddon; and tis the same word that the Jews used in the time of Saint John, and which they still use, to signify their great Excommunication. Thus if you joyn these two words Harma and Geddon you have exactly without any alteration. A cutting off by a Curse, by Excommunication, or an Anathema. Now what can be meant by the spirit which come out of the mouth of the falle Propher and which are gathered or placed in Armageddon

e. under the shelter, and under the defence of a Part 2. itting off by a Curse, or an Anathema) but the or-rs, laws, and false Oracles of the Popedom, and the Intichristian head? 'Tis known that there is a erse and a Armageddon at the end of every enon. 'Tis known that the Canon Law faith, We Decrei. Gratiani clare to be anathema, and accur sed for ever before causa 2. od, and a prevaricator against the Catholick Faith, quest 1. very King, Bishop, or other Magistrate, who shall gen. olate and suffer to be violated in any kind, the Cenres of the Popes of Rome. Behold, the seale of all e papal Laws. Lastly, 'tis known, that through e of the forest judgements of God that ever was It, the subjects of the Popedom suffer'd themselves be seized with such a fear of these Armageddons, Excommunications with a Curse, that this very ing was a rampart, and an inviolable afylum to otect all the attempts, and all the crimes of the ergy. The whole strength of the Ecclesiasticks nsisted in Armageddon; but this supply never I'd them whatever they did, whatever they unertook, men endured every thing, out of fear of e Anathema and the Curse. To avoid these imagiry thunderbolts, Subjects revolted and broke eir Oath of Allegiance, Kings abandoned their rowns, as John King of England did, who that might obtain of Innocent III. the taking off of Excommunication or Interdict laid upon Enand, furrendred himself and all his Subjects to be e Popes flaves. All publick service of God was ade to cease in a great Kingdom, Churches were it up, the fick died without Sacraments, the dead nained unburied; Excommunicated persons, rough a ridiculous fillyness of the people, be-ne odious to all that were not. It matter'd not hether the Excommunications were unjust or

Part2.

no, 'twas enough that they were denounced. By means of this the Clergy defended their plunders and robberies: as Father Paul hath excellently remarkt in his Treatise of Benefices. The people (faith he) were so afraid of Censures, that nothing did terrify them more. 'Twas even amazing to see, that Captains and Souldiers, who plunder'd any man, without the least concern at the sin committed against God; as desperate and prosligate wretched as they were, yet with great respect spared whatever belonged to the Church, only from the aread which they had of its Censures. And on this gound many ordinary people, gavi their goods to the Church, that so they might shelter themselves from the rapine of the Souldier. Thu the Laws and Ordinances, and goods, and crimes and enterprises of the Church, were all under shelte and in a place of safety, in Armageddon. I do no think, that there can arise any doubt in any one mind, concerning what we have now faid. Butt give the fuller confirmation to these truths, let u go over all the expressions used in this Prophecy.

From whence these three inclean spirits do some.

And I faw three unclean spirits like froggs come on of the mouth of the Dragon, and out of the mouth of the Beast, and out of the mouth of the Beast, and out of the mouth of the false Prophe The Dragon is the Devil, the Beast is the Empiror of the Popedom, and the false Prophet is the Pope these are the three springs of false Oracles. The Devil is he, who inspires them; all those decree and those Canons, which overthrow the true Religion of Jesus Christ can come from none but his They likewise come out of the mouth of the Beast for tis the Church of Rome that makes them: hen they are called the Canons of the Church, the Law of the Church and its decisions. And lastly, the come from the false Prophet; for the Pope is the mouth of the Church, he is infallible when he speak

c Cathedra; all his decisions are seased with the Part 2. ord Armagedidon, and of the grand Excommuninion.

These spirits or Oracles are three in number, not why three f the number seven, for this number is sacred, and unclean roper to fignify the facred perfection of the Diine Oracles, which thing the Holy Ghost intinates not only by seven spirits, but also by seven nunders. Nevertheless, seeing the Oracles of the life Prophet, of Antichrist, are perfect in their ind, i.e. they are at the height of impurity, there sust have been a number denoting perfection afgned to them; now no other could be found, but hat of three. Besides, these unclean spirits are of ne number three, because of the three springs, or ources, the Dragon, the Beast, and the false Prohet, as if every one must have one of his own. And urther, 'tis a wonderful providence of God, that he body of the Canon Law, which is the heap of he papal Laws, is divided into three parts, which ppear'd in the World at three different times. The Decree, of Gratian is the first part, and it was Three parts

ompiled in the twelfth Century. After this, came of the Cahe second part, under the title of the Decretals of that answer fregory IX. The third part is made up of the Bulls to these unf Popes, called Clementines, publisht at the Coun-clean spiil of Lions, by Clement V. of others called Extra-rits. agants, others called common, and common extraagants. These are the three parts of the Canon aw, which are in truth three unclean spirits; for nere is nothing fo monstrous, and so contrary unto he spirit of Christianity.

Lastly, these papal Laws are set forth by the num-three uner of three unclean spirits, because there are in clean spirits, pride, fest three spirits of impurity, that do reign in coverous hem; Pride, Covetoufnes and Unchastity.

Pride,

The papal ness, unchastity.

Part 2.

chap. 28.

Apolog.

for the Reform.

Vyby the

Pride: for first, nothing is more proud then the design of the Popes in general, to give Laws to the World, to make Emperors, to give a body of Laws, which all shall use, to call themselves infallible, to pretend to pronounce Oracles; to thunder out Bulls upon the heads of Kings, and of all men.

Coverousness: for in the papal Laws, every thing tends to profit; the Rules of the Roman Chancery and Penetenciary, do make up a part of the Roman Laws, and in them every thing is fold, not the most abominable crimes excepted. If we would examine the Laws of the Popedom, they are all for gain, and tend to the exercise of a most abominable simony. They that will, may consult the first part of our prejud. against popery, without reckoning up many other books; where the same matter is treated.

-Unchastity hath its share: for in these Laws such filthiness is to be found, as cause horror; the rules of the Penitenciary do enough prove this: This same is found in the Decree of Gratian, in Buchard the famous Canonist, and in such like Authors. I have First part, given some specimen's in my Prejugd. and in my

Apology for Theodore Beza.

'Tistor this reason, that the Oracles of the false Oracles of Prophet are compared to Froges; the Oracles of popery are God are Engles, that flye in pure air; but the Oracompared to Frozes, cles of popery and false Religion, are creatures that love the dirt, that descend into pits, and live there! They make a great noyse in times of darkness, as Froggs do in the night, but will immediately be filent as foon as the Sun of grace is risen, that is, when it shall dissipate all the shadows of false Religion.

These are the spirits of Devils, working miracles. For these papal decisions, these orders of the Anti-

christian

christian Kingdom, that they may establish the ado - Part 2; ration of idols, the invocation of Creatures, the idolatry of bread, are supported by signs, and a thoufand lying miracles. But 'twill be objected, these decisions do not work miracles; whereas the Text. here faith, that these three unclean spirits work miracles: A very flight difficulty! For feeing the Holy Ghost represents these Laws of the Popedom, as spirits, i. e. as persons, and as intelligent existing (ubstances; there must be actions ascribed to them: Actiones sunt suppositorum, say the Schools. Thus Saint John ought necessarily to speak of miracles, wrought in favour of the papal Laws and Papists, as of miracles that are wrought by them. They go forth unto the Kings of the Earth and of the whole World, to gather them to the battel of that great day of God Almighty. The Bulls of Popes are as so many thundering messengers, who are sent to Princes, and who threaten, order, and command them to make Croisades, to destroy pretended hereticks; and to employ temporal weapons, to execute the orders of the spiritual Authority: and also command them to enjoyn the observation in all places of idolatrous worship, wicked Canons, and the proud government which the Popedom hath establisht by its decrees. All this unitestogether, and gathers the Kings of the Earth, makes one body, one army of persons joyn'd in a bond of a most real conspiracy, who fight against God, and seek to rob him of his honour and glory. Interpreters have entertain'd The day of a false notion, in imagining that by the day of battel battel is the whole is to be understood, the very time in which Anti-duration of christ must be destroy'd. For 'tis the whole time of the Anti-christian the Antichristian Idolatry and Tyranny, though Kingdom. especially of the last period of Antichrist, i.e. of. Antichrist declining or approaching to his fall.

Part 2.

This time is called the day of God Almighty, because at the end of this day or time, God shall display his vengeance against these Kings, who are leagued against him, through means of the papal and Ecclesiastick Laws and decrees. During three parts of that day and battel against God, his Church is worsted; but in the last part of the battel, God shall overcome.

These Kings of the Earth are gather'd together in Armageddon. The place Armageddon, is the place from whence the thunderbolts of excommunications and curses do come forth; i. e. the See of Rome, and of the Pope or the Vatican, whose thunderbolts have so often consumed whole Countries. All the Kings who are subject to the Popedom, are gather'd, leagued and united, in this place, and by this place. Seeing the Prophet had represented the papal Laws as spirits and persons, he ought in the same manner to represent the Excommunication or Curse, as a place which unites and gathers together the men who are contain'd init.

Behold, I come as a thief, blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments, less he walk naked, and they see his shame. This is a Parenthesis, which hath relation to the battel, that the papal laws, censures, interdicts, anathema's, decisions and Papists do sight against the Truth and the Faith, to admonish the faithfull, that they be upon their guard against so many assaults, and so many lying Oracles,

which deceive the minds and hearts of men.

Why God places these three unclean spirits of preery under the sixth viol.

First rea-

ión.

There remains only one difficulty, and that is, to know why the Holy Ghost places these papal spirits or Laws under the sixth viol: but the reasons are evident enough.

This fixth viol begins its period in the year 1390, when the Turks began to pass over the Archipel, and

and the Bosphorus, they went still forward, untill Part 2, the year 1526. When they ceased to gain ground upon the West. Now twas at this time, that the body of the papal Laws, (styl'd the Canon Law) was compleated; the Clementines had been published by John XXII. about the year 1320. he likewise publisht the Extravagants. But the Common, or the common Extravagants appeared not, nor were compiled till the end of the sistenth Century: So that, 'tis properly in this sixth period of the viols, that this work of darkness was wholly sinisht. Now 'tis natural, when something is to be brought upon a great Theatre, that it may be shown, to stay till it be sinisht; and therefore the Prophet ought not to speak sooner of these papal Laws.

Besides, there never had been any age, or time, second wherein there were more Armageddons, Anathericason. The 1sth Censury
The Popes at Rome and Avignon did excommunications of Pisa, Constance, Basil, Florence, and the Lateran ons.

under Julius II. and Leo X. were held; and it was nothing but anathema's, excommunications, canons, decisions, censures, either against Popes or pretended hereticks, as the Wickliffites, Bohemians, Taborites,

and lastly against Luther, &c.

Lastly, these spirits are most fitly placed under the Third Reaperiod of the sixth viol, because then the Bulls, decidions, decrees of the Church of Rome, gathered the Kings of the Earth to battel against the Bohemians. And Zisca having gain'd such signal victories, that they might well be called the battels of the great day of God Almighty; a Croisade was published against him, and all those who stood for the Truth in Bohemian, and the neighbouring Countries.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

The seventh plague is the preaching of Luther, and other Reformers, by which the Latin Church was divided into three parts, Papists, Lutherans, and Reformed.

A Nd thus behold, we are come to the seventh and last viol.

V.17. And the seventh Angel pour'd out his viol into the air, and there came a great voyce out of the Temple of Heaven from the Throne, saying, It is done.

It is done, does not fignify the final ruin of Anti-chrif.

This expression, It is done, hath deceived all the Interpreters; who have confounded this moment or space of time, with that of the seventh trumpet, when it must be proclaim'd, It is done, the Kingdoms are brought under our Lord Jesus Christ; The great Babylon is wholly destroyed, &c. They have believed, that this expression, It is done, signified the total destruction of the Antichristian Kingdom, at that very moment. But certainly, they are mistaken. It is done, is nothing else, but It is done with the viols; this is the last, this is the last period of the Antichristian Kingdom, and which thall comprehend its total ruin. We have remarkt already, that every period contained in every viol, took in a considerable space of time, a hundred, a hundred and forty, a hundred and fifty years, and Therefore, there is no reason not to allow fome length of time to this feventh viol, it ought to have as much at least as the others; yea, more, because 'tis the last; and consequently it must have about

The viols comprehend and fignify periods of fome length.

about two hundred years allowed to it. And this Part 2, is the period that comprehends the total ruin of Antichrist: which ruin (as we shall see anon) is divided into two parts, the harvest and the vintage: the harvest hath been in the age last past, the vintage must be at the end of this, and the beginning of the next age. This last viol begins exactly at the preaching of Luther, and as an hour-glaß must run untill the total destruction of .popery: And I hope none will doubt of this, when we shall have made out, how exactly all that follows in the Prophecy, agrees with the times and things which have been seen since the Reformation.

This feventh viol is pour'd not upon the Earth, or the Sea, or the Sun, or the Seat of the Beast, as the others were; but on the air, which is the feat of the voyce of founds, and thunders, and we shall

prefently give you, the reasons.

V. 18. And there were voyces, and thunders, and lightning, and there was a great Earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the Earth, so mighty an Earthquake and so great. These voyces, these venth viol. lightnings, and these thunders, are the voyces of raiseth Preachers, who labour'd in Reforming the Church Preachers and voyces we shall afterward see, that there are three ways for the of Reforming the Church, the way of Inspiration, Antichris. the way of Authority, the way of Preaching: this last is signified by voyces and thunders: And'twas this way that God used, to reform the Church in the last age. These voyces glittered like lightnings, and passed with a prodigious swiftness from one end of the Antichristian Kingdom to the other. All men faw them, and would fee them, men studied Religion. The very Grandees of the World (perfons who despise knowledge) were concerned in these affairs, Henry VIII, wrote a book against Luther, Hh 3

Luther, Charles the fifth made Laws about Religion: now on the account of these lightnings, i.e. the voyces of Preachers, this seventh viol is faid to be poured on the air; for the air is the seat and vehicle of the voyce. There was a great Earthquake. In the Prophetick style, this signifies a change of the face of the World: the Earth plainly signifies here the frame and face of the Antichriftian Kingdom. We have already feen, and shall afterward have occasion to see, that Earthquakes in the figurative style of the Prophets, always signify a change of the face of the World: because Earthquakes do overturn not only Cities, but Mountains, Forrests, hilly Countries and Vallies: they fet Mountains where Vallies stood, and Vallies where Mountains stood; in so much that the face of a whole Country is changed. Now all know what a change the reformation made in the face of popery. It took away from it at one clap several Kingdoms, and a great number of Soveraign States. And this Earthquake, i. e. this change of affairs was so great, that there had not been such since men were upon the Earth. This may be truly spoken without any exaggeration. For we must observe, that this last period comprehending the harvest and the vintage, the first and last destruction of Antichrist, 'tis undoubted, that the face of the World was never so changed, as it shall be changed after the total ruin of Antichrist, the time of the first establishing of Christianity not excepted. For at that time, there were great numbers of men converted, up and down among the Nations: But at the time we speak of, all the Nations and whole Nations shall submit themselves to the Faith.

And thus, this period shallmake greater changes

in the World, then were ever feen. Nay, if we Part 2. should interpret these changes which ought to happen, onely by those which fell out in the last age; furely we may fay, that never were greater and more furprizing alterations. In less then twen- The Earthty or thirty years, a great part of the Christian quake fig-World was Reformed. And at the same time there great were dreadfull wars, troubles, and sheddings of the world blood, in Germany, in Flanders, in Holland, in Eng. by the Reformation,

land, and in France, as every body knows.

V. 19. And the great City was divided into three parts. Behold, something which does furnish us with a plain Character of this last period, and of this last viol. These words have not hitherto been understood, but I perswade my self, that it will be judged, that they can be understood. We have already faid, and shall hereafter prove it, that the great City is not Rome strictly taken, but Rome made up and joyn'd with its whole Empire. In a word, this City is the Antichristian Kingdom, other- A remark-wise called the Latin Church. This City upon the able predi-ction of the pouring out of the seventh viol, was to be divided division of into three parts. This is exactly come to pass at the the Latin Churchinto preaching of the Reformers, the Antichristian King- three prindom was divided into three: one part remain'd cipal parts, Papilis, Lu-with Antichrist, one part did separate from him, therans, and under the name of the Ausburg Confession. A third Resormed. part did separate under the Confession of those who are barely styled the Reformed; Sweden, Denmark, and a great part of Germany make the second part. England, the United Provinces, the reformed part of France, a part of Germany, make the third part. These are the three grand parts, that divide the We-Hern Church, which is the great City. Let this be attentively minded; for I affirm, that this passage does as it were speak with a tongue, and is able Hh 4 alone

alone to convince, that our System of the seven plagues is a most undoubted truth. This division of the great City into three parts, so clearly points out the three Communions of the Latin Church, that to deny it can proceed onely from unreasonable passion, and opiniatrety. And if we have hit upon the truth in this point, we have done so in all; for if this Character of the seventh plague is true, and is already accomplisht, all the other plagues are also accomplisht; and if they are accomplisht, I do boldly affirm, they cannot be applyed to any other

events, then those to which we have apply'd

them.

And it must not be hoped, that to obscure this evidence, a fourth part may be made, viz. the Church of England, because of the controversies about Church government; for the Church of England never refused to receive other Reformed ones into her Communion, nor have these again ever refused to receive her into theirs. We have alway professed the same Religion with the Church of England, on the account of the perfect agreement of our Doctrine, notwithstanding the difference of discipline and government. When as the Lutherans have constantly refused to receive the Reformed into their Communion. There is among the Lutherans themselves a difference in point of government. Sweden hath Bishops, Denmark hath none, at least not such Bishops as those of Sweden and England; and nevertheless, this makes not a different Sect. There is also the same difference among the Reformed on this side the Sea, for the Superintendants, who are in many Reformed Churches of Germany, are real Bishops; and notwithstanding the Reformed are not divided one from another. Thus in truth, there are but three grand. grand parts, into which the Latin Church is divi-Part 2. ded, i.e. Papists, Lutherans and Reformed; as they are called by one another; or Catholiks, Reformed, Evangelici, as they style themselves. And the Cities of the Wations fell; i.e. they sell with respect to Popery, they departed out of the Antichristian Kingdom, in the same sense that in the eleventh Chapter 'tis said, that the tenth part of the City fell.

And great Babylon came in remembrance before. God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath. These words let us see, that the expression, It is done, did not signify the very point of the final ruin of the Antichristian Kingdom. For behold, after twas faid, It is done, Babylon comes in remembrance before God, to give her the cup. Now these expressions signify both the future, and the present time. And indeed 'tis within the duration of this period, that God will remember Babylon, to give her the last cup of his wrath. And observe it, that the great Babylon comes. not in remembrance before God, to give her the cup, i.e. the last cup of herruin, till after her dividing into three parts. This division is not her total ruin; but after that she shall be thus divided, into Papists, Lutherans and Calvinists, then God will prepare to give her the last cup of his wrath. Which fignifies, that the division of the Latin (hurch into three parts must continue, untill the compleat ruin of popery.

V:20. And every Island fled away, and the mountains were not found. This is nothing but a Paraphrase, and a description of the Earthquake, which he had spoken of a little before; for these are the effects of Earthquakes, where mountains once tood, they are not to be seen: new Islands are pro-

duced.

Part 2. duced, and the old ones are often swallowed up.
But yet if any will interpret Islands to fignify lesser States, and Mountains great ones; I do not contradict it; for tis really true, that the Reforma-

contradictit; for tis really true, that the Reformation hath already taken away from the Popedom, and shall yet take away all States both small and great.

V.21. And there fell upon men a great hail out of Heaven, i.e. upon the Subjects of Antichrist: this signifies the judgements of God, which fall upon this Kingdom; and these judgements are well-known, for it hath suffered of all kinds, wars, fa-

mines, pestilences, mortalities.

And men blashhemed God, because of the plague of the hail. The Subjects of the Popedom have not hitherto been converted by all these chast isements, but have always stuck firm to the Kingdom and Seat of the Beast, whose head is cover'd with names

of blasphemies.

This is the seventh and last viol, or hour-glass, The feven hour-glafwhich, thanks be to God, will in a little time be fes being run out, the run out; now we have that which we feek, name-Kingdom of Antichrift ly, an evidence that the Antichristian Kingdom is must be at near its end. We need not longer wait for the acits end. complishment, either of all the seven plagues (as some of our Interpreters say,) or of some of the seven plagues (as others fay,) It is done, all is accomplishe, we are in the last period of the seven; yea, we are at the end of the seventh period. I am informed, that since the first Edition of this work, fome persons, that they might be taken notice of, will yet affirm, that not so much as one of these feven plagues is hitherto come to pass; This singularity is neither too edifying nor too comfortable. I earnestly entreat them to lay aside the desire of contradicting, and to confider without prejudice thefe

these two things. First, that in the whole expli- Part 2. eation of this 16th Chapter, there is not the least forced application; the Emblems which the Prophet makes use of, do exactly resemble the events fet down in History. The second, that in the application of these seven plagues unto the events, every thing does hang together, no part of this System contradicts another. This being supposed, I entreat them to consider, if chance can do this, and hath ever done it; chance may hit right in some

points, but never does so in all.

I say again, that we are at the end of the seventh period: for it ought to be well observed, that there is not one viol, which distinct and seperated from others, lasts 200 years, the greatest part does not come near that number. This hath already lasted 170 years, it cannot last much longer. 'Tis true, the papal authority, whose beams so scorched men under the fourth viol, lasted above 200 years; but this was, because it was inlayd or jointed in those that preceded, and those that followed. And its particular strict period, must be reckon'd to be onely 108 years, which begun at the year 1270, when the Croisades ended, and continued untill the grand Schisme, which happen'd in the year 1378. for then began the diminishing of the papal authority, and the darkning of the Kingdom of the Beaft. The feventh viol hath already lasted longer then any of the rest, and 'tis probable, that it must last about 200 years, which none of the others hath done; but we shall see the reason of this in the next Chapter, where we shall shew that this seventh period is it self divided into three other periods, the harvest, the vintage, and the time that is betwixt the harvest and the vintage. The barvest is already past; the time betwixt the harvest and the vintage

Chap. IL.

Part 2. is almost expired; we are approaching to the vintage, and at this day ought to say, Come Lord Jesus, come; but within a little while we shall say, He is come, he is come.

CHAP. XI.

The explication of the 14th Chapter. The vifion of the harvest, and the vintage: the barvest of the Reformation, made in the age last past; the vintage is the Reformation, which shall be made this present age.

Wherein we find the circumstances of the fall of the Babylonian Kingdom. In the beginning of the Chapter, we find the 140 thousand marked ones, who are the same with the two witnesses, (whom we shall discourse of hereafter,) the small number of faithful ones, whom God preserved in spiritual Babylon, and who did not partake of her Idolatries. We find them, I say, who sing a song which none was able to learn, but they; i. e. they tast peculiar joyes and pleasures, which the Antichristian Christians were notable to taste.

In the following verses an Angelappears, slying in the midst of heaven, Chap. 14.6. having the evertassing Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people. This is the preparative unto that preaching of the Gospel, which must be made to all Nations, when the Antichristian Kingdom shall be abolish. This preaching is said to be of the everlassing Gospel, because it shall last until the end of the

he world. All Nations shall be converted, and Part 2. heir purity shall suffer no alteration, as long as the vorld shall saft. And to signify that the Kingdom of Antichrist shall fall, through the preaching of his everlasting Gospel; immediately after, anoher Angel cryes Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that reat City. Which proves, that in the vision that ollows, the harvest and the vintage are the two

parts of the fall of the Babylonian Kingdom.

In the third place, we have in this Chapter an The perfection of

Ingel who denounces the terrible judgments of the Waldenrod, that must fall on those who worship the Beast, see, & Albi-nd his image, and receive his mark in their foreheads, told in the r in their hands. And at the same time, by these vers, o, io, i vords, here is the patience of the Saints, is signified it. fore persecution that must go before the fall of Intichrist; not that persecution, which we suffer t this day, and which must be the last; but that vhich the Church endured in the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Bohemians, &cc. For this is the percution which happen'd before the Reformation of ne last age, because the fall of Babylon, which is poken of in this Chapter, begins by the Reformaon made in the last age. Therefore the persecuon here spoken of, must be that which went bepre our Reformation: but there is no other, besides pat against the poor Waldenses, which lasted a full co years, before the preaching of Luther. All these nings are onely a preparative unto the last vision of nis Chapter, which contains a new prediction of ne fall of Antichrist, with new circumstances: and is this

V.14. And I lookt, and behold a white cloud, nd upon the cloud one sate like unto the son of man, aving on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a sarp sickle.

V. 15.

Part 2.

V. 15. And another Angelcame out of the Temple, crying with a loud voyce to him that sate on the cloud, Thrust in thy sickle and reap, for the time is come for thee to reap; for the harvest of the earth is ripe.

V. 16. And he that sate on the cloud thrust in his

fickle on the earth, and the earth was reaped.

V.17. And another Angel came out of the Temple, which is in Heaven; he also having a sharp

fickle.

V.18. And another Angel came out from the Altar, which had power over fire, and cryed with a loud cry to him that had the sharp sickle, saying, Thrust in thy sharp sickle, and gather the clusters of the vine of the earth; for her grapes are fully ripe.

V.19. And the Angel thrust in his sickle into the earth, and gather'd the vine of the earth, and cast i

into the great wine-press of the wrath of God.

V.20. And the wine-press wastrodden withou the city, and blood came out of the wine-press, eveunto the horse bridles, by the space of a thousand an

six hundred furlongs.

A diftinetion of circumflances, and fubance in this vision.

In this vision there are circumstances and sub stance; the circumstances are these; the Angel wh fits on a white cloud, and his cloathing; another Angel who bids him thrust in his sickle; another Angel who appears likewise having a sickle; the ripeness of the corn and grapes; the wine-press the wrath of God; the blood that flows out by the space of 1600 furlongs. These, I say, are circuit stances. The substance is the harvest and the vi tage, which are reapt at two different seasons, by t Angels who have commission thereunto. The u deritanding of the circumstances, depends upon t understanding of the substance; therefore this last must be explain'd, before we go about to explain Ić the former.

I cannot tell by what spirit it is, but at last I am Part 2. strongly perswaded, that the barvest and the vin- The harrage, are the Reformations of the Church, that vest in the which happened, the last age, and that which shall the Reforhappen in the end of this age, and the beginning of ready the next. The harvest therefore is past, the vin-made; the age must presently come. In this matter, foseph the Reformation Mede feems to be not more happy in his conje-mation, that shall Sture, than others: He makes the harvest signify be shortly the ruin of the city of Rome; and the vintage, the made. total ruin of the Antichristian Kingdom, which must happen a little while after Rome shall be fackt. But I am perswaded, that they who will read me with some attention, and without prejudice, will prefer my thoughts before his.

The word harvest in the style of the Spirit, some- Harvest The word narvest in the tryte of the Spirit, some Harven times fignifies good, and sometimes evil. God taken in an ill sense. speaks by feremy, The daughter of Babylon is like a Jetem. 51. threshing floor, it is time to thresh her; yet a little 33. while, and the time of her harvest shall come. And the Prophet Isaiah speaking of the desolation which should befall the ten Tribes by the Affyrians, faith, And it shall be, as when the harvest- 16. 17.5. man gathereth the corn, and reapeth the ears with his arm. The Prophet foel also represents the day of Ioel 3. 13. Gods vengeance, Put in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe; come, get you down, for the press is full, the fats verflow; for their wickedness is great. In all these places, the word harvest signifies destruction and luin.

In other places, harvest signifies something that s good. The harvest is great, said our Saviour; Mat.9.33; but the labourers are few, speaking of the converion of the Gentiles; Lift up your eyes and look on be fields, for they are white already to harvest. I sent 10h.4.35; on to reap, that whereon you bestowed no labour. 38. Laftly.

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Lastly, sometimes harvest signifies both Good Part 2. and evil together. As in the Parable of the Tares in the field. Let them grow both together until the Matt. 13. harvest. And at the time of the harvest, I will say to 30. the reapers, Gather first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them, but gather the wheat into my barn. The harvest is the end of the world, the tares are the wicked; the wheat is the good, the reapers are the Angels, the same barvest that shall call the chaff into the fire, shall lay up the corn in the garner. The same judgment that shall adjudge the wicked unto Eternal flames; shall

ifa. 63.

vintage, grape, hath the colour of blood, which colours fig. out of the veins of them that are murthred. this reason vintage always signifies anger; wrath, destruction, vengeance, shedding of blood: I have trod the winepress alone, their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments; my own arm saved me, my fury it upheld me. In the 19 Chapter of the Revelation, 'tis faid of him, who fits upon the white horse, that he treadeth the winepress of the wrath of God Almighty. The term vintage, that is never taken in a mild sense; in this place determines the sense of the harvest; that it must likewise signify a time, or season of destruction, And these are the two parts of the fall of the Antichristian Kingdom. Already one half almost of its subjects hath been taken away, in the last age; the other part shall be taken away, in this and the next, which is the vintage.

gather the elect into glory. The harvest therefore may fignify something that is good; but we cannot find, that any where the term vintage is taken in a good sense. The juyce that comes out of the grape, hath the colour of blood, which comes

But observe: God hath exactly put the distance between these two parts of the fall of the Popish

King.

Kingdom, in proportion unto that which is between Part 2. harvest and vintage. In our climates, harvest or- The diffance of dinarily begins at the end of Iuly, the vintage at the the two middle of September; The same proportion is every Reformer where found: where harvest begins sooner, the sweets to vintage begins fooner also. They are about fifty that of hard days distant one from another, or a little more; vintage, let us take fifey, which is a facred number, made up of seven times seven. Fifty days make the seventh part of a year, (which is the period of the fowing, budding, springing, growth, and ripeness of grains and fruits) only there are ten days over. Now divide the period of 1260 years, which is that of Antichrist's reign, of his budding, his first birth, his progress, his consummation, the steps of his declining, and his destruction; divide, I say, these 1260 years into seven parts, and every seventh part makes exactly 180 years. If now you reckon these 180 years, from the year 1517. in which Luther began to preach against popery, this brings us to the year 1697: If you reckon them from the year 1520, the date of Leo the tenths Bull, this will bring us to the year 1700. from which last if you take away ten years; because seven times 50 make but 350 (whereas the prophetick year is 360 days, or 360 years) this will exactly fall upon the year 1690. And this is the time that I judge, must be the beginning of the vintage: for the witnesses shall then rise : after which France must break off from the Pope, in my opinion before the end of this age; and in the beginning of the next, the remainder of the Antichristian Kingdom shall be every where abolisht. Thus every thing agrees with my calculation, viz. that we cannot be far from the end of the Kingdom of Popery.

Refor-

Part 2. vintage respace of time. The cond Reformation must also take up fome ipace of time.

'Tis also to be observed, that barvest and vin-Harvest & tage are not gathered in a day, there must be quire some some time spent in reaping and gathering in the corn, as also the grapes. The first ruin of the Anfirst and se-tichristian Kingdom in the last age, took up about 30 or 40 years; Germany began in the year 1520, Denmark and Sweden followed in 1525, and the following years. England drove out the Pope in 1534. France embraced the Reformation under the reign of Henry II. In the same manner, without doubt, will the Reformation that we expect, be carried on. All those Countries, that remain under the papal Empire, will not fall off all at the same time: this shall be done in the space of several years. Spain, in all appearance will be the last. And as Peter de Lune, after he had been deposed by the Council of Constance, went and held his Seat in the mountains of Arragon, where he continued a Schism ten or twelve years; so 'tis probable that the Popes being driven out of the rest of Europe, will shelter themselves among the Spaniards, from whose hearts it will be a hard matter to pull popery away. Lastly, it must be observed, that 'tis true, the har-

vest does spoil the Earth of a part of her fruits, but it doth not of all, it remains to be a fair and pleafant season; the Autumn which follows, hath its beauties, its profits, and advantages; it is a second Spring, the medows are crown'd with an aftergrowth, the trees put forth new flowers. But the Emblemin vintage makes all waste, it spoils the Earth of the very remainders of its fruits and beauty, and immediately Winter comes, that puts on the Earth the very complexion of death and destruction. This is an Emblem of what fell out in the first destructi-

A lively harvest and vintage of what hath happen'd, and shall happen in the ruin of on of popery, and of what shall in the second. The рорету.

Reformation cut down several fair Countries in the Part 2. last age, but notwithstanding many were left to it, nay, it had great fuccess, massacred an infinite number of the faithful, procured to it felf the confirmation of a famous Council, engaged those Kings who were its vassals, to double their endeavours, for the preservation of its Worship and Dottrines. It hath gain'd ground in the East, in China, in the Indies, in the West, in America, by the conquests of the Spaniard and Portuguese. It hath sent Missions, even to the end of the World, hath made an infinite number of false Christians, it hath regain'd on one side as much as it had lost on the other; and hath made its worship and Idolatry to reign as much as ever. For Spain and Italy were never more deeply plunged in Idolatry, then since the Reformation. It hath strengthned its tyranny; for the Popes fince the Council of Trent have domineer'd and acted as Soveraigns over Kings, and as Superiors over Councils. In the reforming of the Calender, Gregory XIII. did an act of an Universal Monarch; which the Popes had never done in the ages of their greatest insolence. They have deposed Kings of England, and in France Henry III. and Henry IV. They have laid an Interdist upon the Commonwealth of Venice, and the Kingdom of Portugal. In a word, Popery hath had great prosperities, that have comfo ted it under its difgraces. But as for the blow or stroke which God is ready presently to give it, it will be a dispatching blow, it will be a vintage that shall spoil it of all its fruits, and utterly take away all its beauty, the Winter shall come upon it, and its desolation shall be irrecoverable. This is the substance of the vision, let us view the circumstances.

And I looked, and behold a white cloud, and I is 2 upon

Part 2. upon the cloud one sate like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand J. Christ himself of probably the Son of God, found in fashion as a in the vision of the man, on the account of his Incarnation; the goldens of the den crown which he wears on his head, does prove that 'tis he; though he executes his judgements by his Angels, notwithstanding he often himself appears on the scene of the World in the book of

the Revelation.

Chap. 6.2.

He is probably the Heroe in the fixth Chapter, who appeared sitting on a white horse, and had a bow, and a crown was given him, and he went forth conquering and to conquer. He is the same who appears again in the 19 Chapter, sitting a second time upon a white horse, and was called faithful and true, and in righteousness doth he judge, and make war. He always fits upon fomething that is white; fometimes upon a white horse, sometimes upon a white cloud. White is the symbol of innocence and mercy. A white cloud is a throne of mercy, a red cloud is that of justice. But mark, it must be some grand work, for which Jefus Christ himself comes; for the Holy Ghost does not bring him upon the stage for some mean matter. Now fince the Apostles age, no work had been done so great as that of the last age. He had a sharp sickle in his hand. He comes upon a white cloud, intending favour to his children, but with a fickle for his enemies. 'Twas a great mercy to his own, when he took them out of Bahylon, the last age. But 'twas a terrible stroke of a sickle to Antishrift.

And another Angel came out of the Temple, crying with a loud voyce to him that sate on the cloud. Thrust in thy sickle, and reap, for the time is come for

hes

who sits upon the cloud; gives out orders to the Angels, and receives none from them: but he receives from his Father, and the Angels may be charged to carry these orders to the Son. Thus the Angel, who here gives orders to Jesus Christ, speaks not in his own name, but in the name of him that sent him. The time to reap is come. Their iniquity is come to its height: Their measure is full.

Another Angel came out of Heaven, he also having a sharp sickle. This is the destroying Angel, who went through Egypt, the executioner of the judgements of God; this Angel comes onely as a second; for he who sits upon the white cloud, disappears not, he is the Master, and tis under his direction that this second Angel gives the last blow to

popery.

Another Angel came out from the Altar, which had power over fire, and cryed with a loud cry to him that had the sharp sickle, &c. Here mention is made of an Angel who hath power over fire, and in the i6. Chapter, we find the Angel of the waters. Shall we conclude, that every Element hath its Angel, who presides over it, and the events which fall out by its means, so that one Angel presides over. the Sea and shipwracks, another over fire and burnings? This feems very probable tome, for the providence of God makes the winds his Angels, and a flame of fire his Ministers. The Angel of the fire comes out from the altar, which popery had prophaned by its prophane facrifices and false worthip. And tisthe Angel of the fire, who is here employ'd; to fignify, that now the fireshall consume the Antichristian Kingdom, without any hopes of recovery.

The

Part 2. Tis not necessary that the Kingdom of Antichrist should be destroyed with great shedding of blood.

bly de-

Broyed.

The wine-press was trodden without the City, and blood came out of the wine-press, evenunto the horses bridles, by the space of a thousand six hun-'Tis a great question whether the dred furlongs. Antichristian Kingdomshall be destroy'd by sword, fire, and bloodshed. I see nothing in the whole Revelation, which obliges us to believe so: for though in this and several other passages, the ruin of popery is painted out, in expressions borrowed from war, flaughter, and bloodshed; yea, in the most terrible and high expressions; nevertheless, this may very well be understood figuratively; for the destruction of Paganisme is painted out in almost the same expressions by the Prophets, though it was brought to pass without bloodshed. Kingdom of the Beast was formed without war, by the lottish complaisance of the Kings of the Earth, who fuffered their power to be fnatcht from them, or rather did voluntarily furrender it; fo this Antichristian Kingdom may perish without weapon, by a word of two Letters. The Princes of the Earth need onely fay NO, and the tyranny of Antichrist will fall to the ground. And as for Idolaery, which is the other part of Antichristianism, the word and grace of God must destroy it. Nevertheless, I am willing to submit to the general consent of Interpreters of both Communions, who unanimously hold, that in the ruin of the Antichristian Kingdom, there shall be a great effusion of blood, and that Babylon, the capital City of that Kingdom, shall be laid in ashes. I am willing therefore to believe, that there shall be some bloodshed, not for any passages in the Revelation, but for these two Rome must Reasons. 1. The first, that 'tis not probable that' be misera- the Pope and his Partisans will yield without resistance; they will stand out, and in defending themfelves will attaque; in which attaque they shall Part 2. perish. 2. The second, it seems agreeable to the Divine justice, that the City of Rome, that for two thousand years is the Mistress of the World, the tyrant of the universe, which hath shed so much blood, and has bin delug'd with so many impurities, should be overwhelmed, and the World be avenged. Lerusalem who was not guilty of such excess, is ruined by a dreadful destiny. Tisnot probable, that God makes ready a less destruction for the City of Rome.

If this be so, this passage without doubt is one Here the of those that foretell this bloody Tragedy. The of Rome is City which is spoken of here, without the City, must fore-told, be Rome. But we have faid before, and shall hereafter prove, that this word ought to be taken only for Rome, in conjunction with her Empire. Here 'tis Rome alone, and not her Empire. 'Tistrue, but the reason is, that when she shall be laid waste (in the manner that is mention'd here) she shall have no more any Empire, all her Provinces shall berevolted, the shall be left alone of her whole party, so that in this place she ought to appear all alone. And the City cannot fignify any more then the City of Rome; because she shall have no more any dependent Provinces, excepting that which is called the patrimony of St. Peter, which fofeph Mede. believes, is meant by these thousand six hundred furlongs. For he faith, that the Countrey that reaches from the walls of Rome unto the river Po, contains 200 Italian miles, which make exactly 16co furlongs. If this conjecture be true, (as'tis, probable) this fignifies, that all the forces which the Pope shall be able to get together, shall be wholly destroy'd without the City, i.e. without Rome, in that part of the Country which lyes betwixt Rome and the River Po.

Ii 4 CHAP.

Part 2

CHAP. XII.

The explication of that part of the eleventh Chapter, where the last persecution made by Antichrist is fore-told, which is the present persecution in France; The death of the two witnesses, who shall not be buried, by means of the succour brought by the enemies of France.

THe first Chapter in the Revelation, where L the ruin of Antichristianism is fore-fold; is the eleventh. We passed over it, for the reasons above mention'd. We come again to it at present, and place it the last, that we may place it according to the order of events, We have observed, that there is found in it an Epitome, or short draught of the whole History of the Church, from the resurrection of Jesus Christ, untill his coming into the World to erect his Kingdom there. The pure Church of the three first ages is hid under these words, measure the Temple and the Altar, and those that worship therein; And the corrupted Antichristian one under the Gentiles, who must tread under foot the holy City forty and two months. That is, the outward Court; but the Court that is without the Temple, leave out, and measure it not, for it is given to the Gentiles. This outward Court, as Usher hath divinely explain'd it in his Prophecy; signifies Christians in appearance, whose Religion consists in the performance of some external duties of Christianity, without having the inward life, or the

rue Faith, which should unite them to Jesus Christ. Part 2. but those who worship in the Temple, and before he Altar, are those who sincerely worship God in spiit and truth, whose souls are his Temples, in which e is adored and honoured with the most inward boughts of their hearts, and who offer unso him a onstant sacrifice, not onely of their lusts, but of their phole selves. Thus this holy man speaks, and I coness, that I see in his words the Character of the spiit of God. These are the true worshippers, vhom God does measure, and whom he makes account of , and these are those who possessed the Church, during the three or four first ages. But fterward, the Church became an outward Court, was filled with feigned worshippers, who made Christianity to consist in an appearance of piety, and n external Ceremonies. Then God pronounc'd concerning this Court, let it be given to the Gentiles for forty and truo moneths. Then Paganism, Idolatry, the worship of subordinate Gods, Mediafors, and a thousand heathenish Ceremonies were introduced into Christianity. And this outward Court, these formal outside worshippers, were given up to a spirit of error and superstition, to begin Antichristianism, and make it continue twelve hundred and fixty years. We have also in this Chapter the Church under the Cross, persecuted, and hid in Babylon, in the two Witnesses, who prophesied, cloathed in sackcloth, athousand two hundred and fixty days. We have in it the found of the last Trumpet, and the thousand years reign of Jesus Christ and the Church: For at the sound of the seventh Trumpet, the Kingdoms of the Earth become Gods and his Christs. Lastly, we have in it a remarkable event, which must come to pass at the end of the reign of Antichristian popery, and tisexpressed in these terms. V. 7.

Part 2.

V.7. And when they shall have finisht their testimony, the Beast that ascendeth out of the bottom-less pit, shall make war against them, and shall over-come them, and kill them.

V.8. And their dead bodies shall lye in the street of the great City, which spiritually is called Sodom

and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified.

V.9. And they of the people, and kindreds, and tongues, and nations, shall see their dead bodies three dayes and a half, and shall not suffer their dead bodies to be put into graves.

V. 10. And they that dwell upon the Earth shall rejoyce over them, and make merry, and send gifts one to another, because these two Prophets tormented

them that dwelt upon the Earth.

V. II. And after threedays and an half, the spirit of life from God entred into them, and they stood upon their feet; and great fear fell upon them which saw them.

V. 12. And they heard a great voyce from heaven, saying unto them: Come up hither; and they ascended up to heaven in a cloud, and their enemies beheld them.

V.13. And the same hour was there a great earthquake, and the tenth part of the City fell, and in the earth-quake were slain of men seven thousand, and the remnant were affrighted, and gave glory to God.

As to what concerns these two witnesses, i.e. The Wite nesses who what is signified by them. I have not changed prophecy cloathed in my opinion fince I wrote the book intitled, Lawfackcloth, full prejudices against popery: Though as to all the are the rest, the studious attention which I have used in faithful, reading these Prophecies, hath given me quite difwho preach under the ferent apprehensions; I do therefore still believe, Crois. that these two Witnesses, who must prophely 1260

days.

lars, gloathed in fackcloth, are the small number Part 2. of the faithfull, who during the reign of Antihristianism, must keep themselves from its corruption, and condemn its idolatries and tyranny. God alls them witnesses, because these are they who ore witness to the Truth, which, but for them vould have been forgotten. They prophesy cloathed n sackcloth; i.e. they preach under the Cross. For ve must well observe, that these two Phrases, one ised in our language, the other in that of the Holy Shost; to prophesy cloathed in sackeloth, and to reach under the Cross, are absolutely of the same ignification. He makes them onely two in numer, to express that those faithfull, who shall preerve themselves from the corruption of Idolatry, hallbe but a very small number. And indeed, exerience hath too much verified this prediction. Nevertheless, he makes them two in number, to ignify, that however small the number of true hristians is, it shall notwithstanding be great. nough to support the Truth, and keep it from faling; for in the mouth of two witnesses every word hall be establisht.

God ascribes to these two witnesses, power to How these hut Heaven, that it rain not in the dayes of their witnesses rophesy, and power over waters to turn them into et to lood, and to smite the Earth with all plagues as often change was they will. Joseph Mede gives a very ingenious blood, and eason of this, which I believe isvery solid, viz. shur up heaven. That the Holy Ghost borrows his Emblems from v.6. he histories of the Old Testament, and alludes nto several Pairs of eminent witnesses, which God raised up at several times: as Aaron and Moses t the coming out of Egypt; Joshua and Caleb at he conquering of the promised Land; Elijah and Elisha at the time of the grand Schism of the ten

Part 2.

tribes. Zerubbabel and Jehoshua, at the return from the captivity. Among these witnesses Elijah and Elisha had power to shut Heaven, to hinder rain for three years, and to make fire come down from Heaven. Moses and Aaron turn'd the waters of Egypt into blood. Joshua and Caleb brought the people of Ifrael into the Land of Canaan, and fmote the ancient Inhabitants with a fore plague.

To this the Holy Ghost alludes.

But we must further add, that God ascribes to these witnesses. 1. The shutting of Heaven that it rain not in the days of their prophecy, to fignify, that during the 1260 years of their Prophecy, and of the reign of Antichrift, there should be a great drought of grace, and a barreness of virtues and gifts in the Church. 2. The turning of waters into blood, and the smiting of the Earth with all plagues; Because all the heavy judgements of God, that during the course of these 1260 years, came upon the Antichristian Church, were sent on the account of these two witnesses, and to punish the oppression under which it held both the Truth and those who were willing to profesit.

Here is fore told a zion that must hap. the end of reign.

The feven verses which we even now have read! Less persecu- concerning the persecution, which these two with nesses must suffer, and the consequent of that perpen before secution, contain a grand event, which must come Intichrists to pass before the last fall of the Antichristian King dom. And 'tis one of the principal circumstances of First, we must observe the circumstance this fall. of time, and when they shall have finish't their testin mony. Mark, this testimony must last a thousand two hundred and fixty days. My two witnesses shall prophely athousand two hundred and threescore days cloathed in sackcloth. Now these thousand two hundred fixty days, of the prophefying of the wit

resses, are the forty two moneths of the Antichristi- Part 2. in reign; for forty two moneths make exactly 1260 days. All the World is agreed, that these are the hree years and a half of the reign of Antichrist, and that Antichrist and these two witnesses are absolutely and exactly contempories. 'Tis therefore the very same, as if the Holy Ghost had said, And when the Beast, or the man of sin, shall have finisht hisreign of 1260 years, it shall make war against the two witresses. This is therefore a persecution of Antichrist

against the faithfull, and a persecution that must happen before the end of Antichrists reign.

These words, when they shall have finisht, must not be understood as if the Holy Ghost would say, when the 1260 years shall be finisht. For after the 1260 years are finisht, there can be no persecution, seeing the Beast shall have lost his power. So that this persecution must begin and end within the 1260 years, but yet at the end of them, 'tis the ordinary custome, not only of Scripture, but of all men, to say, that something comes to pass, when this or that is finisht; because it happens when that thing is finishing, and very near its end. This is therefore the last persecution of Antichrist against the Church: This persecution hath its Characters; 1. It must continue a long time; for 'tis compa- of the latered to a war: The Beast that comes up out of the bot-perfecutomless pit, shall make war against them. 2. This war or persecution must end in a victory over the two witnesses, and shall overcome them and kill them. Mark, that God does not reckon the death and martyrdom, which the faithfull suffer for the Truth, as a victory, that the Devil gains over them; (on the contrary, hereckons these to be a victory, which they gain over the World and the Devil: He speaks of Martyrs, when he faith, He that oversomes, I will make

Part 2.

make him sit dozun on my Throne.) So that when 'tis here said, that the Beast shall overcome the witneffes', this fignifies, that he shall make them faint under the tryall. Which thing ought to be well observed, that we may discern the singular Chara-Her of this present persecution, that hath conquer'd and overcome above a million of souls. 3. This victory of the Beast must prevail, even to a total extinction of protession: there shall remain no more signs of outward life in the faithfull, who shall stand for the Truth: they shall lye on the ground as dead bodies. 4. This murther and the effect of this persecution shall be done in the street of the great City. 5. The death of these witnesses. must last three years and a half, denoted by three prophetick days and a half. 6. During these three years and a half, the Truth shall remain as it were dead, but notwithstanding not buried: men shall not dare to make profession of it; notwithstanding it shall be visible; the people who are neighbours of them, who shall have flain it; shall hinder it from perishing and putrefaction, to which the bodies that are in the grave are obnoxious. 7. At the end of these three years and a half, the faithfull who are oppressed, and whose protession shall have been violently suppressed, shall rise again; after that, shall ascend to heaven, and shall be exalted in the world. 8. At the same time, and after the exaltation of the faithfull, there shall be an Earthquake, i.e. a great emotion and trouble in the World, and in the Antichristian Kingdom. 9. In this emotion, a tenth part of the City shall fall, i.e. a tenth part of the Antichristian Kingdom shalls be taken away from it. 10. Seven thousand ment shall perish in this Earthquake, and be buried under the ruin of the City, i. e. that this shall be brought brought about with some blood shed, (though not Part 2. considerable) in that part of the City, which shall be taken away from the Pope and the Popedom. 11. And lastly, within a little while, this tenth part of the City, which shall be taken from the Popedom, shall give glory to God and be converted. Behold, what are the Characters of this last Antichristian perfecution. Now, when I search after the time in which this persecution must happen, I cannot doubt but that it is that in which we now are. After this perfecution shall be over, God will begin to strike those fore blows to destroy the Antichristian Kingdom, which must be destroyed within 25, or 30. vears.

That none may wonder; that I speak so positively That the boutathing which feems to be as yethid in futuri- present y; I entreat all equitable minds to consider, that I persecution is the have (as I think) with great evidence proved; last. t. That the reign of the Popedom must last 1260 rears. 2. That these 1260 years began about the ear 450, 0r455, and consequently they must end about the year 1710, or 1715. this being so, we re but 25 or 30 years from the end of the Popish Kingdom. And if this be so, the present persecution must needs be the last, since there is no probabiliy, that this present persecution being ended, the alm restored to the Church, should leave room for nother perfecution, which must happen before he fall of the Popish Kingdom. For we must alow the space of at least 20, or 25 years, in which opery shallbe persecuted and attacqued, and not be he aggressor and the persecutor. And certainly, horter time cannot serve, for the utter destrution of this vast Kingdom. For it shall not be de-troy'd in a way of violence, but in a way of perwalion; and because the charm that holdsmen

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enchanted, cannot cease in a moment.

I have further proved, that the fall of this Popish The harvest is patt a long while and Babyloman Monarchy is divided into two parts, the harvest and the vintage; that the harvest is the ago, the vintage must come Reformation of the last Age, and the vintage is the speedily. . Reformation that must be made in this that is present, Now, the space of time that is already run out since the Reformation of the last Age, does already equal the proportion of time, that is between the natural harvest and vintage: and consequently we must be very near the vintage, i. e. the time wherein God will begin the first blows, in order to the final de-Aruction of the Babylonian Kingdom. These things

> events, which shall bring the Popish Kingdom to its final fall.

A time of length

I have lastly observed, that the Holy Ghost hath styled these two parts of the fall of the popish Kingmust be as-dom, harvest and vintage; to let us understand, that, signed for as the harvest and the vintage are not reapt in a moof popery. ment, but require many dayes, nay, weeks : fo the two overturnings of the Babylonian Kingdom, must not be made in the twinckling of an eye, but in feveral years. This hath been already verified in the harvest, i.e. the fall which happened to popery in the last Age; for this took up five and twenty or thirty years, and more. And no fewer can ferve to compleat the ruin of this Kingdom. But if this be so, this must needs be the last persecution; yea, it cannot last a great number of years longer. For it the Babylonian Kingdom begin to decline 25 or 30 years before its last and final destruction, it must be gin to decline and fall within four or five years supposing that it be true, that it cannot last longer then the year 1710, or 1715. We must therefore sec.

being so, this persecution must be the last, and immediately after it shall be ended begin the first see, if the Characters of this present persecution that Part 2. the Church suffers, agree with those of the last persecution which the Church must suffer from the Beast, according to the Text of the Revelation. And we are about to find these Characters so agreeing, and like, that what at first seem'd only a conjecture,

will be able to become a kind of certainty.

The last Antichristian persecution, of which this Chapter speaks, must happen when the witnesses shall be almost at the end of their testimony, and Antichrist near the end of his reign. Now we have proved, by the Predictions and Types of the foregoing Chapters, that Antichrist is finishing his reign; therefore this must be the last persecution: It hath already lasted 30 years; for it began in the year 1655. when the Duke of Savoy undertook to destroy the faithfull of the Vallies of Piedmont; he sent thither Souldiers, who made a great majfacre; but because the time of slaving the Witnesses was not as yet come, God raised deliverance for them: they defended themselves with success: and all the Protestant States of Europe, did concern themselves to obtain from the Duke a Peace for those poor people. A persecution began in Poland a while after, and the Reformed were involved in the same ruin with the Hereticks, Socinians, and Antitrinitarians: they were driven out of that Kingdom, and were scattered in Transilvania, Hungary and Germany. At the same time a persecution begun in France: immediately after the Pyrenean peace, the project of the ruin of the Protestants was laid at Court, and hath been proecuted, till it hath been executed, as we see at this lay. In the year 1671, began the persecution of he Churches of Silesia, Moravia, Hungary; the onsequents of which are, the almost utter extin-

ction of the true Religion in the Territories of the Part 2. Emperor. The two witnesses will in a little time be dead, through the total extinction of the pro-

fession of Religion.

The Beast that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit, shall make war against them. This Beast is the papacy where ever it is; for 'tis not only in Rome' that the Beast is found; but 'tis in the whole extent of the jurisdiction of the ten Kings. 'Tisnot therefore necessary, that a persecution should be exactly rais'd by the Bishop of Rome, that foit may be ascribed to the Beast: 'tis enough that it beraifed

in the extent of the popish Kingdom.

And their bodies shall lye in the street of the great City. Tis evident from these words, that this last persecution must be rais'd only within the circumference of the great City, i. e. the Babylonian and popish Kingdom, in the Countries where it reigns. On this account; probably those Kingdoms, Countries and States, who are out of the jurisdiction of the Popedom, and whose Soveraigns are Protefants, must have no share in it. Further, the Prophecy faith, that the war must be made against the two witnesses, that prophesy cloathed in fackcloth; which is the same with what we call preaching under the Cross: this therefore only concerns the faithful, who preach and are under the Cross; so that the persecution must onely be rais'd within the bounds of the City, i. e. the Babylonian Kingdom, and against those who preach under the Cross. Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and all other States, which have Reformed Princes, and where the Reformation is the ruling Religion, shall not feel it. And we have ground to hope, that the torch of the Reformation shall not be extinguisht. And though at present the King of England is of the Romish Religion.

Religion. I dare notwithstanding perswade my Part 2, felf, that his Kingdom cannot be reckoned as one of the freets of the great City; feeing popery is not the ruling Religion there, though it be the Religion of him that rules. Therefore I do not believe, that we must understand the prophesy of Usher in the letter, or strictest sense, who lays, that the persecution must be general over all the Churches of Europe; for we may understand it of all those where popery does rule. 'Tis true, he fore-tells a massacre in England; but besides that, those who wrote this prophesy from his mouth might be mistaken; 'tis also possible, that this holy man, through the violence of his forrow, went further than the Spirit did carry him. Notwithstanding, the English ought to remember the massacre in Ireland: circumstances then were not near so savourable to popery, as they are now. Men must not trust to this, that the King of England will never consent to so barbarous an action: I believe he will not; but the Papists do not trouble themselves about the pleasure of their Soveraigns, when they see any prospect of advancing their cause by any kind of Methods. Therefore, if the Protestants be wife, they will not put weapons into the hands of their enemies.

The bodies of the two witnesses shall lye in the street of the great City. 'Tis to be observed, that in the Text, tis not in the streets, in the plural, as the French translation reads; 'tis in the street, in the fingular. And I cannot hinder my self from belieying, that this hath a particular regard to France, which at this day is certainly the most eminent Countrey, which belongs to the popish Kingdom. Her King is called the eldest Son of the Church, the most Christian King, i.e. the most popish, accorPart 2.

ding to the dialect of Rome. The Kings of France have by their liberalities made the Popes great at this day; it is the most flourishing State of Europe. It is in the middle of the popish Empire, betwixt Italy, Spain, Germany, England, exactly as a freet or place of concourse is in the middle of a City. 'Tis also foursquare, as such a place, i. e. almost as long as broad. In a word, 'tis the place or street of the great City. And I believe, that 'tis particularly in France, that the witnesses must remain dead; i.e. that the profession of the true Religion must be utterly abolisht. This is already done by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and by the enormous cruelties of the Souldiers, who have bin let loofe upon the Protestants, of what soever sex, quality and condition. If any stand firm, they must either leave the Kingdom, or be destroyed. Thus within a little while, the external profession of the Reformed Religion will be wholly abolisht there.

and Nations, shall see their dead bodies, and shall not suffer their dead bodies to be put into graves, i.e. The Truth shallbe flain, but it shall not be buried. Burial is a degree beyond death, and is always joyn'd with a total corruption and destruction. And so ris not an office of charity, which is denyed to these two witnesses; but a degree of ruin, from which they are exempted. And observe who they are, who hinder their burial; they are not the same with those who killed them: Those who killed them, are the Inhabitants of the street of the great City, i.e. those who dwell in the most eminent part of the popish Kingdom; which at this day is France. Those who hinder their burial, are the Tribes, Languages, People, and Nations, i.e. several neighbour nations; yea, its to be observed, that the Prophecy

And they of the people, and kindreds, and tongues,

The witmeffes shall not be buried, i. e. the Truth shall not be destroy'd.

Prophecy faith not simply, The Tribes, Lan-Part 2. guages and Nations; but they of the Languages, Tribes and Nations, i.e. some chosen and elected out of the Nations; the faithfull scattered in all the Nations of Europe, shall hinder the burial, and total destruction of the Reformation in France.

Nevertheless, this does not wholly exclude those among the Tribes, Languages and Nations, who are not Elect. For tis probable, that all Europe shall contribute to hinder France from executing her design of extirpating the Truth. But this signifies, that the Reformed and the true Christians shall awalten Europe, (as well that part which is Roman Catholick, as that which is Protestant) to oblige it to look to it felf and its own safety. Languages, the enc-Tribes and Nations, always signify several Peoples, mics of France shal and never one only people. Thus it is evident by hinder the this Prophecy, that the people who are neighbours of the Reg to France; nay, those who are distant from her, formation. shall stop her in this furious delign, of destroying the Reformed Religion. But after what manner they shall hinder her, this Prophecy speaks not; perhaps it shall be, by causing some trouble to France, during which the perfecuted faithful ones shall have opportunity of breathing, and of giving a new birth to the Truth. We shall quickly know whether God is preparing this already; all the Protestants every where, have united their Interests; and it cannot be doubted, this good understanding between them which appears, is owing unto the persecution in France. The house of Austria it felf begins to understand its true Interest. There is ground to hope, that the late Truce, which gave opportunity for this persecution will not be calm enough to give the Persecutors leasure wholly to Kk 3

Part 2.

extinguish the Truth. Perhaps, it shall be by another Method, that the feveral Nations shall hinder the ruin of the Reformation in France. Without doubt, they do something toward it, by the shelters and fuccors, which they afford to the fugitives, and particularly to the Pastors, whom God reserves, that they may again kindle the torch of the Doctrine of Truth.

Yea, in France it self, which is the street of the great City, God will preserve a number of the faithfull, who shall hinder the burial of the two witnesses, and the utter perishing of the Truth. There have been perfecutions; in which the Truth hath been as it were quite funk to the bottom, and buried in certain places. This must not happen in this last persecution. The truth will be oppressed; yea, suppressed: but it shall be most clearly discerned, and those who shall hold it in their hearts, shall be most evidently seen and known. As in dead bodies unburied they are dead, and yet men do see them as clearly as if they were This persecution shall not come as far as a final suppression of the Truth, as happened in the time of the Albigenses, when not only the Witnesses were killed, but were buried, and disappear'd for feveral Ages: for tho some of them being dispersed did preserve, and carry the Truth into several desert places; nevertheless, the body of them was buried, and disappeared in the streets of the popish Kingdom; which shall not happen in this last persecution.

And they that divell upon the Earth shallrejoyce over them, and shallfend gifts one to another, because these two Prophets tormensed them that dwell upon the Earth. Observe it well; these are not the same with those who hindred the dead bodies of the two

witnesses from being buried. Those are called, Part 25 They of the people, and kindred, and tongues: these are called, They that dwell upon the Earth: the former hindred the burial out of piety; these rejoyce over their death out of impiety. In this whole Prophely, the Earth always signifies the territories and extent of the papacy and Antichristian Kingdom. They are the Inhabitants of these territories of the Antichristian Kingdom, who rejoyce. At this day we see this Prophecy fulfilled. Popery triumphs every where; yea, they who live in Protestant States are full of hopes, to see quickly their Religion uppermost, and nothing is more arrogant and infulting than their carriage. But in a few years, they shall see their pride brought very low; which we are about to shew in the following Chapter.

CHAP. XIII.

The resurrection of the two Witnesses. The Reformation shall within a few years rise again. in FRANCE: after that, it shall be establisht by Royal Authority. FRANCE shall renounce Popery, and that Kingdom shall be converted.

He bodies of the two Witnesses must remain L dead only three days and a half, and after these three days and a half, the spirit of life from God shall enter into them, and they shall stand upon their feet. In my Prejud. against Popery, I fixed these three days and a half, upon Kk4

Part 2. that space of time which lasted from the Council of Basil, and destruction of the Taborites, untill Luther: during which time it seem'd as if the witnesses had been dead: But I have wholly abandoned that conjecture, after I had feriously considered it. First, because in that space of time, the Witnesses were buried as well as stain; 'tis true, there continued some remainders of Calixtins in Bohemia, but they deserve not to be reckoned as a body: Again, itis not usual in Scripture to take a broken number, as this of three years and a half, to denote an uncertain and indefinite number, as I observed above: so that I am perswaded, that these three days and a half, are three years and a half; a day standing for a year, as the three years and a half are 1260 years, taking a year for a day. 'Tis therefore three years and a half, during which the external profession of the Truth must be altogether suppressed; and after which it Thall be rais d again to life. And as I reject my own notions, I would not that any should embrace those of Dr. More, who hath lately wrote upon the Revelation. He will have the three days and a half here to fignify the same thing, which the three years and a halfdo, viz. 1260 years of the reign of Antichrift.' But truly, he did not well consider this point, when he wrote this; First, this would be an affected and very profound obscurity: after he had reduced the 1260 years, to 1260 days, which make three years and a half, then to reduce the same 1260 years to three days and a half, We cannot find an example, where the Holy Ghost sets forth the same space of time, and in the same place, after so different a manner. But above all, we must take notice; that the Holy Ghost does here in a most exact manner distinguish these four things. 1. The preaching of

the Witnesses, they shall prophesy cloathed in sack-Part 2. cloth. 2. The death of the Witnesses; and after this, their bodies lye dead in the Breet of the great City. 3. The duration of their Prophecy and testimony, they shall prophesy cloathed in sackcloth 1260 days. 4. And lastly, the duration of their death; they shall see their dead bodies in the streets of the City three days and a half. He that will confound the two last of these, viz. the 1260 years, and the three days and a half, must also confound the two first, viz. the prophesying cloathed in fackcloth, and the lying dead in the street of the City: but certainly, nothing is more different then to prophefy, and to lye dead: at least, it must be supposed, that the Witnesses prophesy while they are dead. For their prophelying and their death, being exactly fixed on the same period, denoted by 1260 days, and by three days and a half, they must happen at the same time. But how can it enter into any mans head, that dead men can prophefy? And who fees not, that their death does imply a cessation, and interruption of their testimony? But what need is there to reason about this thing, when the Text saith expressy and in plain words, that the death of the Witnesses must not happen, untill after their prophefying, and their witness-bearing 1260 days? And I will give power to my two witnesses, and they shall prophesy thousand two hundred and threescore days cloathed in sackcloth. And when they shall have finish'd heir testimony, the Beast, &c. shall kill them. And heir bodies shall lye dead three days and a half. There needs no commentary, to let us fee that here s spoken of a persecution, that must happen at the end of the 1260 years, in which the faithful, who well within the bounds of the Babylonian Kingdoma

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Chap. 13.

dom, must be brought to an extremity that may be Part 2. called death.

We are in my opinion certainly in this persecution, which must extinguish the true Religion for three years and a half: if we will reckon these three years and a half, from the abrogating of the Edict of Nantes, in the moneth of October 1685. the deliverance of the Church, will fall out in the year 1689, and this is absolutely the conjecture of Monsieur du Moulin, in his Accomplishment of Prophecies; he hopes, that the perfecution of the Church by the Antichristian party, shall cease in the year 1689.

3 conjedo Moulin, which may tho built mon falle foundatiens,

If this should happen, it would be a purely ca-Aure of M. fual event; for the foundation on which he builds, is altogether void of folidity: he takes these three From true, days and a half, for fix hundred and thirty years. He supposeth, that the whole duration of Antichrists reign (which is 1260 years) is confidered as one week: now a week is seven days, the half of seven days is three days and a half; and if this signifies the half of 1260 years, it is 630 years. He supposeth therefore, that the Holy Ghost intended to say, that the persecution made by Antichrist, shall last the half of his reign. After this, he finds that the first perfecution for the fake of Religion, was that which was rais'd against Berenger in the eleventh Age, on the account of his fentiment, concerning the real presence, in the year 1059. Add to 1059 the number 630, this makes 1689, in which year all persecution must cease, so as never to begin again: though in his opinion, Antichrifts Kingdom and the Papacy must continue still after this above 300 years; for he makes them last untill the year 2015. Tisplain, his suppositions destroy themselves, or are not strong. First, 'tis not true, that the first persecu-

tion

tion on the account of Religion was that, which Part 2. the Popes rais'd against Berenger: that which was rais'd by the Image-worshippers, against those whom they call'd Iconoclasts, or Image-breakers, was more cruel, and happened a long while before. Again, what probability that the Popedom can reign or sublist 326 years without persecuting the true Christians, as this hypothesis suppofeth? Besides, what is meant by that which is said, that the Witnesses after three years and a half, must ascend into heaven? After the year 1689. the faithfull shall reign and be exalted; and notwithstanding the Popedom shall last still 326 years, these things are incompatible. Lastly, to take three years and a half, for 630 years, is a thing that hath no example in all the Prophecies.

Nevertheless, after all this, 'tis not wholly im- The perfeprobable, that the persecution may cease in the year cution may 1689. but this depends upon reasons much diffe-year 1689. ring from those now mentioned. For God, if he pleaseth, may reckon the three years and a half, of the death of the Witnesses, from the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, made in the year 1685. in the moneth of October: but we have no We know not from certainty that God will do fo. Who knows whe-what time ther God will not extinguish the Reformation in God will reckon the all the Countries, where the Dominion of France three years does, or shall reach. Without doubt, the Prote- and a half. fant Religion will be extinguisht in Strasburg;

which depends upon France, and inother places. But this not being as yet done, the death of the Witnesses in the reckoning of God, perhaps must not begin till the time in which this work shall be finished. The Court of France desires also to extinguish the Protestant Religion in the Vallies of Piedmont, which are under the Duke of Savoy, and

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this is now a doing: France making herfelf the executioner of those thundring Arrests, which she had procured at the Court of the Duke: which perhaps is the most singular example of the spirit of persecution, which was ever seen. All other persecutors have been content to persecute their own Subjects, or Countrey-men. But behold persons, who after they have reduced the Subjects of their own King, to the utmost extremities, go and make themfelves the Hangmen & Murtherers of the Subjects of Forreign Princes. If the three years and a half of the death of the Witnesses, must be reckon'd from the destruction of these Waldenses; here is one years delay of the deliverance of the French Churches. Who knows, whether there be not other Countries, which we do not know, or are not willing to name, in which the Profession of the Truth must be extinguisht, before we enter upon the three years of the death of the Witnesses? Who knows, if God will not reckon these three years and a half, from the time in which there shall not be so much as one in France who stands firm, and is not fallen? We know not, whether such a misery must come, tho I hope it shall not. There are as yet in France more then a hundred thousand persons, who either have not signed, or have repented after their signing. If all these must fall off, there is yet a long time to tarry. Lastly, who knows, whether God will not begin to reckon the three years and a half, untill other Princes have wholly extinguisht the Reformation in their Dominions? 'Tis therefore rashness to after firm, that deliverance must exactly come in such as year. But that which I am perswaded of, and be lieve that others may be perswaded of without rashness, is, that we are now in the last persecution that this persecution shall be most effectual, as it is he most terrible that was ever seen; that the Wit-Part 2. effes of the truth, that is to fay, all preaching of the urity of the Gospel under the Cross, and under spish Princes, will shortly be suppressed: that, from nat time, the three years and a half must be recon'd, at the end of which we shall see come to pass he most wonderful events of our days. Many now live, shall without doubt see them: for I believe

ne thing is very near at hand.

Among the confiderations laid down by me in he Preface, which induce me to believe, that this ersecution is the last. I mention'd the singularies of it, Inamed several such; Behold one, which n my judgement deserves to be added to the rest. Tis the horrible *Edict*, which commands, that the ew Converts being fick, shall communicate after ne popish way: This is the worst effect that ever vas produced by the first of rage and reprobation. and tisnot conceivable, how a Clergy that will be tilled Christian, can do such horrible actions. The dist ordains, that they who will not communicate; iall be sent to the Galleys, if they recover. There s none who is so mortally sick, that is sure that he hall dye, and fearing to recover, he will also fear to o to the Gallies; and this affrighting object, is ble to induce a fick man to communicate without aith, and to worship that which he judgeth to be a viece of bread: that is to fay, to commit a horrible periledge, and an act of Idolatry, and consequently o damn himself certainly. So that properly this idit is a trick of the Clergy, to procure the damation of all the new Converts. This is perfectly to mitate that Italian, who, that he might take a compleat vengeance, having his enemy in his powr, promis'd him his life, on condition, that he yould deny God; which having done; he murther'd

ther'd both his body and foul. Will men never open their eyes, to behold fuch objects as Part 2. thefe?

TheReformation is foretold by three figures, fignifying three Methods.

And the spirit of life from God entred into them. These words teach us, how the Reformation shall be re-establisht in France: for in these Prophecies I find three ways, by which the Truth is establisht, or re-establisht; The first is by lightnings, voyces and thunders; thus after the seventh viol was pour'd on the air, the Reformation in the last Age was made by lightnings, voyces and thunders, i.e. by the preaching of the Divine Oracles. And the seventh Angel pour'd out his viol into the air, and there were voyces, and lightnings, and thunders. In this Prophecy thunders always fignify the Divine Oracles. The seven thunders that uttered their voyces in the tenth Chapter; are the Oracles of God, which ought to be uttered in the fequel. Thus the Reformation was made in the last Age, in a most fensible manner, by the preaching of the word.

The Reformation into France by way of internal grace.

But behold a fecond way of reforming: A Spirit shall come of life from God enters again into the dead Witnesses; i. e. those who are at this day under oppresfion, shall suddenly rife upagain by a fecret operation of grace, and an extraordinary motion; not by the means of preaching the word, not by the ministry of some new Preachers, but by a heavenly operation, that shall open the eyes of them who are as yet in darkness, and strengthen again the hearts of those who at this day have fallen through weak-. I At that time in all appearance, the yoke of the Persecutor shall be broken, a time of ease shall come, and all those who at this day groan under the Captivity of Babylon, shall lift up their heads, and shall improve that season of calm to repair that which they are now forced to do by violence. 'Tisa' thele

these words signify, a Spirit of life from God, not Part 2. from any man, nor by the ministry of any man, but from God, entredinto them, and their zeal was enlivened again. But things shall not stay there, God is preparing other wonders. There is a third Reformation, which shall be set on foot by way of Authority, by the Royal power, and this is expressed in the words that follow.

And the Witnesses heard a great voyce from heaven, saying unto them, Come up hither; and they ascended up to heaven in a cloud, and their enemies beheld them. In the style of the Prophets, heaven, what here and lifted up to heaven, is the Throne, and to be lifting up exalted to dignity, greatness and power, even in to heaven the language of heathen Prophets: for Apomasar the Proin his Apostelismata insomniorum, faith, If a King phecies. dreams that he sits upon the clouds, and is carried where ever he pleaseth, this signifies that his enemies shall serve him. But if he fancieth; that he is carried up to heaven, where the stars are, this presages that he shall be lift up above all Kings. The Prophets of God do also make use of these representations to fignify the same thing. Isaiah describes the exaltation of the King of Babylon, by an ascending up into heaven. I will ascendinto heaven, I will exalt my Throne above the stars. And Jesus Christ saith of Capernaum, that she had been lift up unto heaven, but should be brought down unto hell. 'Tis therefore evident, that God does here fignify, that some time after these three years and a half of death, the Reformation shall be lifted up to a great glory, but not every where; 'tis only in' that place, which is called the street of the great City, and is after called the tenth part of the City: for the total destruction of the Antichristian Kingdom must not happen untill some years afterward.

And

And after; These words signify, that when the

shortly be the Royal

There will Reformation shall be establish again in France, by a Reforma. way of Divine immediate operation, by which the sion in France, by zeal of the Apostates, and of others who know the truth, but with-hold it in unrighteousness, shall Authority. be quickned again; some space of time shall pass, probably some years, before France shall wholly throw off the yoke of popery. That Kingdom shall not be entirely Reformed by way of Authority, immedately after our Reformation shall be again fet on foot by way of inspiration, and recovering of zeal. For, and after, signifies an interval of time; but whether it shall be short, or long, is not expressed: notwithstanding, I see no likelihood, that it shall be very long, nor do I believe so. They heard a great voyce from heaven. Yet once again, Heaven is the Throne, 'tis the Soveraign dignity, which in a State is exactly the same: that Heaven is to the Earth, in light, in lustre, in good or bad influences, in scituation, and in elevation. From Heaven, i.e. from Authority, and the Prince who reigns; they heard a voyce, they received an order; not a small clandestin silent voyce, but a great voyce, i.e. a publick command, a folemn Edict; and this voyce said to them, Come up hither. Then the Truth shall get up into the Throne; and as God hath contrary to all probability; given a popish Prince to England; fo God will give a Protestant Prince to France, in spight of all oppositions of the Papists. And they ascended up to heaven in a cloud, i.e. Their elevation, and that of the Reformed Religion, shall be made publickly; as the elevation of Elijah, and of Jesus Christ, who were list up above the clouds. And their enemies beheld them. Popery shall not as yet be destroy'd in France, when this shall hap-The Priests, the Clergy, and Monks shall be -. spectators

of the Prophecies. Cnap. 13.

spectators of this great work : But the end of par Part 2; pery in France shall come quickly after. For, the same hour there was a great Earthquake; mark, the same hour; he saith not, and after, as he had said, to express a space of time between the resurrection of the witnesses, and their ascending up even to the Throne. But he faith, the same hour, to fignify, that affoonas the Reformation shall be establisht by a solemn Edict of the Prince, as by a great voyce from heaven, the total destruction of popery

shall happen, as we are about to shew.

And the same hour there was a great Earthquake. I will not spend time upon the signification of this representation, an Earthquake: For 'tis known by all who are versed in the Prophets, that in the Pro- See 162. 770 phetick style, an Earthquake signifies a great com- 13, and 24, motion of Nations, that must change the face of the Jet. 4.24 World: because Earthquakes do overturn Cities, Mountains, and wholly change the face of a Countrey, make Valleys where there were Mountains, and Hills where there were Valleys; and Lakes which were dry Land before, and deferts of Countries which were inhabited; fo that 'tis certain, that according to this Prophesy, in a very few years, the face of the Antichristian Kingdom shall be changed, but not every where. It shall be only in the tenth part of the City, which shall fall by this Earth-

And the tenth part of the City fell. This is a passage fignifies where Interpreters have been short fighted, not ex- the Roman cepting our fofeph Mede, who often hath foquick Antichria fight. To understand this, we must first know, pite, and what the City is. foseph Mede is mistaken, toge-alone. ther with all the rest, when he understands this to mean precisely the City of Rome. 'Tis a truth, which must be held as certain, (being one of the keys of the

Reven

Revelation) that the City, the great City, fignifies Part 2. in this book not Rome alone, but Rome in conjunction with its Empire. The name of this great City is Babylon. Now 'tis clear, that Babylon is the. whole Babylonian Kingdom. Come out of Babylon my people. 'Tis not from the City of Rome that the Holy Ghost invites his Elect to come out; 'tis from the Church of Rome, from the Babylonian Empire. This passage alone, together with that in this eleventh Chapter, v. 8. And their dead bodies shall lye in the street of the great City, which spiritually is called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified, are enough to prove, that the Babylonian City, is not Rome alone. Our Lord was not crucified in Rome; and if we should here take crucifying in a figurative sense; for the crucifying of the Religion of Jesus Christ, this hath been facrificed at Rome no more than in other places of the Latin Church. In the 14th Chapter, the Holy Ghost describes the fall of this City of Babylon; Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great City; and in the same vision, he fore-tells the ruin of the Antichristian Empire, under the Metaphors of an harvest, and a vintage; which proves that this City is nothing else but the intire Kingdom of Babylon. In the 18th Chapter the Prophet makes a long description of the defolations of this City, under the Metaphors, of a City of Merchandise, which had a great traffick, and was fill'd with pleasures and delightfull things. Now 'tis certain, that the shamefull simony, the wicked pleasures of the Papacy, have not reigned less in the Provinces of the Babylonian Kingdom, than in the Capital City; from whence 'tis again evident, that the City fignifies the whole Antichristian State. Lastly, the constant opposition, between the Holy City, and the great City, proves

that the City includes the whole Antichristian Part 2; Church, even as the Holy City signifies the whole Christian (hurch. De Launay hath confessed this in the eleventh Chapter of the Revelation, and in the 16th: but no exception is to be made; every where the City, and the great City Babylon, fignifies the intire Kingdom of the Papacy. And the reason of this is evident, old Rome made her whole Empire to be one only City, by means of that right of citizenship, which she bestowed on all who were of some considerable quality, though they dwelt in the Provinces. The citizens of Rome dwelt in all Countries; now where the citizens of a City dwell, there is the City: this made Rutilius fay,

Dumque offers victis, proprij consortia juris Urbem fecisti, quod prius Orbis erat.

Thus it goes exactly in the Church of Rome, which hath re-establisht the Roman Empire. All those who are members of this Church, are citizens of her capital City. Persons of all Nations are admitted into the Church of her Senate, or Colledge of Cardinals. The Tribunal, Rome, is which is called the Rota, is constituted of Coun-but one City, cellors, taken out of all the Frovinces, which pay subjection to Rome. Every Forreigner may come to be a Cardinal, and every Cardinal may come to be Pope. Therefore, there are properly no Forreigners in that State, no Papist is a Forreigner to the Church of Rome, and that which they call the holy See.

That which hath deceived Interpreters 3, is the 17th Chapter, where the City is called the Woman, which sitteth on seven Mountains; and that great City, which reigneth over the Kings of the Earth. This, fay they, is the City of Rome, and the Papists themselves do grant it, and without doubt 'tis Rome, and we have above proved it; but'tis Rome

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Part 2.

always be confidered together with her Empire.

conjointly with her Empire. Babylon fignifies the whole Antichristian Empire, and this Antichristian Empire, is said to sit upon seven Mountains, and to Rome must rule over the Kings of the Earth, because this is true of its Capital City. Nothing is more ordinary (not to add, that'tis constantly used) than to denote a whole Kingdom by the ruling City. Thus, men always spoke of Rome; Rome hath conquered the Nations; Rome hath enlarged her Empire to the end of the World; this signifies, that the Roman Empire hath subdued all Nations, and extended its bounds even to the utmost parts of the Earth.

The tenth part of the City is one of the ten Kingdoms, that make pire of the Papacy. Chap. 17. 12, 13.

This being supposed and proved, that the City is the whole Babylonian and Antichristian Empire; it must be remembred, that this Empire of Antichrist is made up of ten Kingdoms, and ten Kings; up the Em- who must give their power to the beast: The ten horns which thou fawest are ten Kings. These have one mind, and shall give their power unto the beaft. From which 'tis clear, that the tenth part of the City fignifies here one of those ten Kingdoms, under the authority of the Antichristian Kingdom. A tenth part of the City fell, i.e. one of these ten Kingdoms, which make up the great City, the Babylonian Empire shall forfake it. This therefore, is exactly that, which must happen within a little while after, the three years and a half of the total suppression of the Trush shall be exspired; and a while after that the Witnesses shall be rais'd, i.e. after the profession of the Truth shall be rais'd to life again in France and elsewhere.

And then, the same hour, immediately after that, the Reformation shallbe establishe by a Royal Edict, without delay; There shall be an Earthquake; and a tenth part of the City shall be overturn'd. Mark that, the Earthquake, i.e. the great alteration of

affairs

affairs in the Land of the Papacy, must for that time Part 2. happen only in the tenth part of the City that shall fall: for this shall be the effect of this Earth-

quake.

Now what is this tenth part of this City, which Franteshal shall fall? In my opinion, we cannot doubt that fall, not by is France. This Kingdom is the most considera- a ruin of the Monarble part, or piece of the ten horns, or States, which chy, but by once made up the great Babylonian City: it fell; this a rum of Popery. does not fignify, that the French Monarchy shallbe ruin'd; it may be humbled; but in all appearance, Providence does design a great elevation for her afterward. Tis highly probable, that God will not let go unpunisht the horrible outrages which it acts at this day. Afterward, it must build its greatness upon the ruins of the papal Empire, and enrich it self with the spoils of those who shall take part with the Papacy. They who at this day perseoute the Protestants, know not whither Godis leading them: this is not the way by which he will lead France to the height of glory. If the comes thither, 'tis because the thall shortly change her road. Her greatning will be no dammage to Protefant States; on the contrary, the Protestant States shall be enricht with the spoils of others; & be strengthned by the fall of Antichrists Empire. This tenth part of the City shall fall, with respect to the Papacy; it shall break with Rome, and the Roman Religion. One thing is certain, that the Babylonian Emipire shall perish through the refusal of obedience by the ten Kings, who had given their power to the Beast. The thing is already come to pass in part. The Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, England, and several Soveraign States in Germany, have withdrawn themselves from the furisdiction of the Pope. They have spoyl'd the harlot of her riches. L13

Part 2. They have eaten her flesh, i.e. seiz'd on her Benefices and Revenues, which she had in their Countries. This must go on, and be finisht as it is begun. The Kings, who yet remain under the Empire of Rome, must break with her, leave her solitary and desolute.

But who must begin this last revolt? 'Tis most probable, that France shall. Not Spain, which as yet is plunged in superstition, and is as much under the tyranny of the Clergy as ever. Not the Emperor, who in Temporals is subject to the Pope, and permits that in his States the Archbishop of Strigonium should teach, that the Pope can take away the Imperial Crown from him. It cannot be any Countrey but France, which a long time ago hath begun to shake off the yoke of Rome. 'Tis well known, how folemnly and openly war hath been declared against the Pope, by a Declaration of the King, (ratified in all the Parliaments) by the decisions of the Assembly of the French Clergy, by a Disputation against the Authority of the Pope, managed in the Sorbon, solemniy, and by order of the Court. And to heighten the affront, the Thefes were posted up, even upon the gates of his Nuntio. thing of this kind had hitherto happened, at least in a time of peace, and unless the Pope had given occasion by his insolences.

Besides this, Superstition and Idolatry lose their credit much in France. There is a secret party, though well enough known, which greatly despite seth the popular Devotions, Images, worship of Saints, and is convinced that these are humane institutions; God is before-hand preparing for this

great work.

To this it may be objected, that for the last hundred and fifty years, the Popes Empire hath not

been

been made up of ten Kings, because the Kings of Part 2. England, Sweden, Denmark, &c. have thrown off his Government; and consequently, France is not at this day the tenth part of the Babylonian Empire; for 'tis more then a tenth part of it. But this is no difficulty: for we must know, that things retain the names which they bore in their original, (without regarding the alterations which time does bring along.) Tho at this day, there are not ten Kingdoms under the Babylonian Empire, tis notwithstanding certain, that each Kingdom was called, and ought to be called in this Prophecy, the tenth part; because the Prophet having described this Empire in its beginning, by its ten horns, or ten Kings, 'tis necessary for our clear understanding, that every one of these ten Kings, and Kingdoms, should be called one of the ten Kings, or of the ten Kingdoms, with respect to the original constitution of the Antichristian Empire.

Seeing the tenth part of the City which must fall, is France, this gives me some hopes, that the death of the two witnesses hath a particular relation to this Kingdom. 'Tis the street or place of this City, i.e. the most fair and eminent part of it. The Witnesses must remain dead upon this Street, and upon it they must be raised again. And as the death of the Witnesses and their Resurrection have a relation to the Kingdom of France, it may well fall out, that we may not be far distant from the time of the Resurrection of the witnesses, seeing the three years and a half of their death, are either begun, or will begin

shortly.

And in the earthquake were flain seven thousand; in the Greek it is, seven thousand names of men, Part 2.

and not seven thousand men. I confess, that this feems somewhat mysterious: in other places we find not this phrase, names of men put simply for men. Perhaps there is here a figure of Grammer called, Hypallage casus, so that names of men, are put for men of name, i.e. of raised, and considerable quality, be it on the account of riches, or of dignity, or of learning. But I am more inclined to fay, that here these words, names of men, must be taken in their natural signification, and doeintimate, that the total Reformation of France, shall not be made with bloodshed, nothing shall. be destroyed but names, such as are the names of Monks, of Carmelites, of Augustines, of Dominicans, of Iacobins, Franciscans, Capucines, Ie-(nites, Minimes, and an infinite company of others, whose number 'tisnoteasie to define, and which the Holy Ghost denotes by the number. feven, which is the number of perfection, to fignify, that the orders of Monks and Nuns, shall perish for ever. This is an Institution so degenerated from its first Original, that 'tis become the arm of Antichrist; These orders cannot perish one without another.

If any will have it, that these seven thousand, slain, signific, that there shall be bloodshed, it, shall not be great; for the number seven put for an indifinite number, never signifies a great one. De Lannay is very much mistaken when he sayes, that the seven thousand, who had not bowed the knee to Baal, signified a great multitude; on the contrary they signified a very small number, indeed the number was so small, that Elijah did not know

of them: he fayd, I am left alone.

The Kings of France at this day, do lift their suthority to high, that nothing can reliftit. Tis there

z King. 19. 18. therefore probable, that every thing will bend Part 2. under the yoke of their Will when they shall resolve The authority of the to break with Rome: and it seems as if the Pro-Kings of vidence of God was preparing the way unto this France shall thing, by the Clergies Declaration, confirmed by over the that of the King, viz, that Kings depend on none in fuling Reany thing which concerns Temporals; and that 'tis never lawful to deny obedience to them upon a pretext of Religion. For if this be once fixed, when ever it shall please the Kings of France to forsake the Communion of Rome, (by this Principle of the present Bishops) it cannot be allowed, that the People should rebell against them. I look on that which is happened in England, as another preparation unto this Event: A King of a Religion contrary to that of the State reigns peaceably; the reason is, that Providence will accustome the subjects to pay subjection to Princes who are enemies of the Ruling Religion.

And the remnant were affrighted, and gave glory to the God of heaven. This is the total conversion and reformation of the tenth part of the City, i.e. of the Kingdom of France, that shall quickly follow, after the Kings of France shall have broken

with the Bishop of Rome.

V. 14. The second Wo is past, and behold she third Wo cometh quickly; namely, the second of the three Woes, which had been denounced after the found of the fourth Trumpet. And I heard an Angel Chap. 8. flying through the midst of Heaven, crying with a loud voyce. Wo, wo, wo to the inhabitants of the earth, by reason of the other voyces of the Trumpet, which are yet to found. The first of these three woes was the Grashoppers, who came up out of saracens the bottomless pit with their Head Apollyon, and denoted in Hebrew Ahaddon. These Grashoppers are plain-hoppers, Part 2. ly the Saracens, Arabians with their Head Mahomet. The fecond Wo, is the domination of the Turks, who passed from the otherside of Euphrates at the sound of the sixth Trumpet. And the third Wo is the fall of the Antichristan Empire.

These three great events deserve to be distinguisht from all others; for they have changed, or

Thall change the whole face of the world.

And the seventh Angel sounded, &c. this which follows, concerns the Kingdom or reign of Iesus Christ and the Church, and consequently, must be reserved to another place,

CHAP. XIV.

Observations upon the 17, 18, 19, Chapters of the Revelation, concerning the fall of Anti-christ's Kingdom. A brief Methodizing of the events, which the Holy Ghost had displaced in the Visions.

The seventeenth Chapter contains something that relates to the destruction of Antichrists

Kingdom.

V. 16. And the ten horns which thou sawest upon the beast, these shall hate the whore, and make her desolate and naked, and shall eat her slesh, and burn ber with sire.

V.17. For God hath put in their hearts to fulfill his will, and to agree and give their Kingdom unto the beast untill the words of God shall be ful-

filled.

There's nothing in this passage, that hath not been opened, or is obscure. 'Tis clear, that these Kings, who through ignorance, or weakness, suffer'd

fer'd their power to be usurped by the Empire of Part 2. the papacy, shall take it again; they shall eat her slesh, i.e. shall enrich themselves with her benefices & revenues, and burn her with sire, i.e. shall abolish the the memory of this Romish Empire, so that no-

thing but ashes shall remain of it.

The 18th Chapter is a long description of the ruin of the Antichristian and Babylonian Empire. I have no need to enter into this Chap. because I find nothing in it of that which I principally feek, which. is, those certain characters which can inform us of the time of this fall; namely, whether it be nigh at hand, or afar off. There is nothing there concerning it, except that which is general. As to this Chapter, I will fay only. Firft, We must remember the remarque, which hath been often made by us, that Babylon here does not fignify strictly the City of Rome, as most have imagined. 'Tis the whole Babylonian Empire, as appears from these words, Come out of Babylon my people. Ido not think, that any great number of Gods people, hath come out of the City of Rome; hitherto we have not feen it. My second remarque is, we must not (as is usually done) over much press the mystical sense of divers merchandises, which are reckon'd up, and were fold in that City. I do not believe, that there is any vve much other mystery in this thing, than that this Babylonian not over much feek Empire being set forth under the Emblem of a great mysteries City, it was necessary to represent it as a City of ticular great commerce; for that is inseperable from great merchan-Cities. Not but that these merchandises, and the Babylon. many instruments of Luxury and pleasures, which are said to have been in this City, do not very fitly fignify, and according to the defign of the Holy Ghost, both the Simony and debaucheries of this corrupted Church in the general. But I believe not that

Part 2. that 'tis necessary to enquire particularly what is meant (for example) by the filk, the precious itones, the fine linnen, &c.

The burnderstood literally.

My Third Observation upon this 18th Chapter ing of Ba- is, we must not interpret literally the Metaphors of not be un-burning, fire, blood, and flaughter, which the Holy Ghost sets before us. Certainly, these are not the Methods which God makes use of to establish his - Kingdom. I think indeed, as I have already said, that God will suffer Rome to be sackt, as he fuster'd ferusalem to be: I further believe, that this great change in Religion, will not be made without blood thed, as it hapned in the lastage. But seeing the City, in this Chapter, and generally in the Revelation, takes in the whole Babydonian Empire, we must not imagine that all this great circuit of Countries shall be laid deiolate.

> The 19th Chapter is the last in which mention is made of the destruction of Antichrifts Kingdom. The ten first Verses of this Chapter must not be disjoyned from the fore-going Chapter, for they are only the continuation of it; The folemn rejoycings of the Elect, after the ruin of Babylon, and the confummation of the Christian Church, here

below upon Earth.

The eleven last Verses of the Chapter, contain a wonderful vision, wherein fesus Christ appears fitting upon a white Horse, having the titles of faithfull, of true, of the word of God, of King of Kings, of Lord of Lords. He gathers his armiestogether, to fight against the Beast, and against the false Prophet. An Angel stands in the Sun, and calls to all the fowls of Heaven, to come and eat the flesh of those men that must be slain in that greatbattel, which was to be fought. On the other lide, the Beal? and

and the falle Prophet gather their forces; the battel Part 2. is fought; the Beast and Kings are overcome; he is taken with his false Prophet; both are cast into the lake offire and brimitone, together with all those who had worshipt the Image of the Beast. All this is magnificent, and the Figures are lofty. But there is nothing new in this, and in my judgement; 'tis nothing but a recapitulation of the fore-going visions, concerning the ruin of Antichrists reign. The vision of the eleventh Chapter is an Epitome of the visions that follow, and this is properly an Epitome of the visions which went before; therefore I do not judge it necessary to insist upon it. Especially, seeing nothing is found of that which we feek for; namely, the figns and marks by which it may be known, when and at what time the reign of Antichrist must end. 'Tis in the 11, 14, and above all in the 16th. Chapter, that we find the Charafters of this end, and of the time in which it must come to pass. Therefore it was necessary only, that we should insist upon those Chap-Terson.

I will only make the observation upon this The stand Chapter, which I made upon the fore-going. That murthers we must not understand literally the expressions of in the 19th war and defroying, that are used here: for exam-must not ple, that Iesus Christ must tread the wine press of the stood lice. wrath of God, that he must give to be eaten by the tally. foruls, the flesh of Kings, of Captains, of mighty men, of Horses, of free, and bond, &c. These are Metaphors borrowed from war, and must be understood futably to the nature of this spiritual war, which Jesus Christ must make against Idolatry, Superstition, Heresies, and Tyranny: his quarrel is with these, and not with men! Besides the reasons alledged, we have here a convincing one, that

Part 2. Verf. 15.

the Instrument of so many victories, and which must make fuch a flaughter, is the sharp sword, that comes out of the mouth of him who litteth upon the white horse. And the remnant was stain with the sword of him that sat upon the horse --- and all the fowls were filled with their flesh. Now all know, that this sharp sword, that comes out of the mouth of Jesus Christ, is the Word of God; a spiritual fword, which must act only spiritual slaughters, and which does not destroy the lives of men, but their manners and Idolatries. So that I fear, lest those are mistaken, who hope to render to Babylon that which we have received from her; and in the cup which she hash filled, to fill to her double, i.e. to give her blood for blood; torment for torment. This is not the spirit of the true Church.

I have now done with this subject, and I think there remains but one thing to do, that I may give a clear Idea of our prophecies, and that is, to Epitomize and rank, according to the order of time, the various events which relate to the ruin of Antichrists Kingdom, which the Holy Ghost displaced and confounded; to the end that the prophecies might not be clearer than God did intend they As for the seven plagues of the seven should be. viols, they are perfectly ranked according to their

order, and according to their times.

1. The first plague of the first viol begins about A compendious Methodizing the year of our Lord 900. it lasts almost 150. years, of the events which and ends under the Popedom of Leo IX. about the

must bring year 1050. Antichrift's

Kingdom

2. The fecond and third plagues, which are the to its ruin. Croisades, begin at the end of the eleventhage, and end at the going out of the thirteenth, in the year 1270. or 1292. For till then some of the Latins kept possession in Palestine, so that they take

up

up the space of about two hundred years.

Part 2, 3. The fourth plague begins before the Croisades; but if we please, we may place its beginning where the foregoing ends. This fourth plague is the encrease of the Papal yoke, and this Period beginning at the year 1270, shall continue untill the year 1378, when the consequent of the fifth plague begins, namely, the weakning of the Papal reign by the schisin. Therefore this Period will contain 108 years.

4. The fifth plague is the removing of the Popes to dwell at Avignon, and the grand Schism of the West. It begins in the year 1305 and lasts untill the year 1440. This Period being a little jointed within the former, shall last 130, or 135. years.

5. The fixth plague, which is the passage of the Turks into Europe, and the defolations which they made in the Popes Dominion, and in the Latin Church, beginning towards the end of the fourteenth Age, about the year 1370. and lasting untill the siege of Vienna under Charles the fifth in 1529, this Period will be 150 years.

6. The seventh plague beginning about the year 1520, and lasting untill the end of our Age, and the beginning of the next, must last about 190 years. This last Period is longer then the rest, because God intended to subdivide it into three

other Periods.

7. The first Period of this last viol, is the harvest which lasted 30, or 40 years, from the year 1520, untill 1560, when all the Countreys, which were to be Reformed, had embraced the Reformation.

8. The second period of this seventh viol, is that feafon and state of rest and victory, which the Papacy regain'd, and this period lasts from 1560, or 1570; for fince that time Popery hath received

Part 2. no confiderable check, but rather hath much prevailed; it hath made war against the faints, and hath overcome them.

9. Towards the conclusion of this second period of the seventh viol, a sore persecution must happen. The Witnesses clothed in Sackcloth, i.e. the faithful, who are under the Cross, shall be oppressed, and remain dead in the street of the great City for three years and a half. That is, the prosession of the Truth shall be wholly suppressed: but the Truth it self shall not be buryed, nor layd in the grave, nor forgotten.

10. At the end of the three years and a half, shall begin the third period of the seventh viol, which the Holy Ghost calls the vintage. This is the total rain of Antichrists Kingdom, and this period shall last 20, or 25 years; 'tis probable that it will begin about the year 1690, or a little while

after.

the first thing, which shall be done in the third period of the seventh vial, is the Fall of the tenth part of the City, i.e. of the Kingdom of France, which shall break with the Kourt of Rome, and wholly change the face of Religion in that Kingdom.

This is the first action of the vintage.

and his Agents, shall rally all their forces: but Goc shall muster all his together, and give the last blow to Popery: then the Beast and the talse Prophet shall be thrown into the lake, and plunged into the bot tomless pit: Babylon shall wholly fall; and it shall be said, she is fallen, she is fallen,

CHAP. XV.

The Reason why in this work we speak of some things so positively. The linking together of our Principles, suffers us not to doubt, that we now are at the end of the reign of the papacy.

IN the first Edition of this work, I did here finish what I had to say about those events past and future, which concern the ruin of Antichrists Kingdom. Second Editions have this advantage, that they may be suted to the pallates of the Readers, of whom a tryal hath been made. And (were it possible forme to do it) I would gladly use this piece of prudence, with respect to a Remarque, which very many have made; namely, that in this discourse we speak over positively, and with too much confidence, concerning things which at the most ought to be propounded only as conjectures. Perhaps some time or other men shall know the principal read fon, which made me speak in so consident a manner, and with fuch tokens of assurance. In the mean while I defire their attention to feveral things which I have to fay.

The first is, That I do not speak so considently, as there are its believed, concerning the most part of those things some which are yet to come: for example, I lay not down that are the exact time of the resurrection of the witnesses. I propounded on not say, that it shall be exactly in such a year; for strong contained and do still declare, that I know jectures, not from what time God shall please to begin,

M m the

Part 2. the reckoning of the three years and a half; Not but that Istrongly hope, that God intends to begin

it at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes: but this doth not rise to a full assurance. That which concerns the rising again of our Reformation by way of inspirations, the approaching Reformation of France by way of Authority, the fall of the tenth part of the City, i. e. of France, which shall forsake the papal Kingdom; this I say feems to me to be more than a conjecture, I confess it; and if things should fall out otherwise, I should be very much mistaken. But however; if the fall of popery thould begin in some other place, I would ingenuously confess that I was deceived, which is not impossible. which I said, That the Countries, Kingdoms, and States, which are not under the papacy, ought not to be accounted the streets of the great City, and that they must not feel any persecution, seems to me more than probable, and I believe it. But notwithstanding, I declare, that I do not make it an Article of faith; and if it should fall out; that God thould fend his defolating scourge upon all the Reformed Churches in Europe, without excepting the places where our Religion at this day bears sway; I grant that men will have right to accuse me, that I have guess'd wrong, but not that I made rash con-And truly, when I confider the horrible clusions. looseness, which every where prevails, I confess, that I cannot but fear lest God should throw all into the fame furnace.

What is propound-ed as certain.

Behold therefore, what I affert, namely, that this is the last persecution, which Antichrist must raise against the Church, and that we are near the end of the twelve hundred and fixty years (which is the Period of his Empire,) and that in the beginning of

the

the next age, this Empire must see its end. If I Part 24 should be mistaken nine or ten years, and that this Empire should (instead of ending in the year 1710, or thereabouts) run on untill the year 1720, Ido not think that any could justly treat me as a false Prophet, and accuse me of rashness. Many will not forbear to judge me rash, because I propound my conjectures about these things as certain conclusions. To this I have a second thing to fay, That none hath reason to be offended, that I am possessed with, and perswaded of that, which I think I evidently see, and that I find the proofs of what I propound convincing to my felf. I should do ill to demand of others the same assurance, and oblige them to entertain the same perswasion; I declare the contrary in express terms: Iam well content (as I have faid) that my Readers should account these affertions to be conjectures, provided that I may have the liberty to believe what I fee, or what I believe I see in the writings of the Prophets. Besides, it seems that there is no great necessity of punishing me for this pretended rashness; seeing if so be that I am mistaken, Time is preparing for me a mortification fore enough. Let us leave Providence to work: it will discover who is guilty of rashness and fond credulity.

The last thing which I would say for my justificiples must cation is, that before any condemns me of rashness, be considered to what I hold, that we are at the end of the dered.

1260 years of Antichrists reign, my principles must be duely weighed, and that not each apart (as pernaps some have done) but conjointly. Behold the principles and their connexion.

1. The first is, that the papacy is the Antichristian Empire of which these Prophecies speak.

2. That Idolatry is the principal Character of this Antichristian Empire.

Mm 2 2. That

Part 2.

3. That this Empire of the Beast must begin when the Roman Empire was divided into ten Kingdoms, and when that Head (the Emperors) which was in the Apostle Pauls time, was destroyed. Here are three principles, which I know not how any Protestant can doubt of. We shall presently see whither they will lead us. 4. My fourth principle is, that I have hit the truth in the explication of the feven viols, so that the stinking ulcer in the first is the horrible corruption of the Church of Rome in the tenth Age. The Sea and rivers of blood in the two following plagues, are the Butcheries afted by the Croisades, The encrease of the Sun's heat in the fourth plague, is the encrease of the papal authority: the Ecclipse and darkning of this Sun in the fifth plague, is the grand Schism between Rome and Avignon: the Kings of the East, who pass ever Euphrates, in the fixth plague, are the Turks, who pass over the Bosphorus to invade the remainder of the Greek Empire, and a part of that of the Latins: and lastly, the dividing of the great City into three parts, in the feventh plague, is the dividing of the Latin Church into three Communions, Papilts, Lutherans, and Reformed. I lay down as a principle, which I cannot doubt of, that I have hit the mark in the explication of these plagues. But this ('tis said) seems rash, to affert so confidently that which can only be a strong conjecture. Men may object what they please against this exposition, but I cannot, recant it. And I defire the World seriously to consider only these two things. 1. That my explications very well agree with the words and Metaphors of the prophecy. 2. That 'tis impossible that chance should produce an explication so universally lucky. It must be remembred what we said concerning the Epistles to the seven Churches, on the question,

whether they are Prophetical? We granted, that Part 2-there are some passages that agree well with the applications which are made: but we observed, that these applications are far from being universally true: 'tis therefore chance that produced those lucky agreements. But if any one comes, who shall make such a measured division of times, and such a just application of these times, and the events in them, unto the Characters with which these seven Churches are marked, so that nothing is desective; then I shall remain perfectly satisfyed, that this last Interpreter hath exactly hit the truth; it will be no longer a conjecture. Let me therefore be permitted to remain perswaded, that I have hit the truth as to the seven plagues, seeing they so perfectly agree with the events which are past.

My fifth Principle is, that I have not been less happy in hitting the true sense of the harvest and vintage in the fourteenth chapter. A man must be blind, if he sees not, that these are the two parts of the fall of Babylon. Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city; and immediately after, this fall is divided into harvest, and vintage: I cannot hinder my self from seeing, that this signifies the first fall of Popery, by a first Reformation, which certainly is come to pass: and the sinal fall of Popery, by a second Reformation, which must come to pass. None can, I think, seriously consider the perfect agreement between the representations and the Original, but he will be perswaded

that'tis fo.

6. My fixth and last Principle is, that we are in the last Persecution which the Church must suffer, from the Kingdom of Antichrist. And this last conclusion, so naturally and necessarily showes Mm 34 from

Part 2. from the foregoing ones, that none can acknowledge the preceding, but he must likewise own the truth of this. Let us now see whither these Principles do lead us.

All our Principles Read us unto the eighteenth Age to find the end of Antichrifts reign.

If the Papacy be the Antichristian Kingdom, then certainly the period of 1260 prophetick dayes, or 1260 years (which are assigned to the duration of the Kingdom of the Beast) belong to it. If the principal Character of this Kingdom is Idolatry, 'tis clear, we must begin to reckon the duration of this Kingdom from that time in which Idolatry was set up in the Church. Now 'tis certain, that the Idolatrous worship of Reliques and of Saints was sully establish in the fifth Age: Reckon 1260 years since the fifth Age, this will bring you to the beginning of the eighteenth Age.

If the Empire of the Papacy be the Empire of the Beast, we must begin it at the time when the Roman Empire was divided into ten Kingdoms. For the Holy Ghost speaks so in express and clear terms. Reckon 1260 years, since the division of the Roman Empire into ten Kingdoms, which was done in the fifth Age, and this will lead you to

the eighteenth Age.

If the Roman-papil See is that man of sin, of whom St. Paul speaks in the 2d Chap. of the Epist. to the Thessalonians, we must reckon the 1260 years (assigned to his Empire) from the time that the Imperial dignity which held at Rome, ceased to hold, or withhold, which happened in the sight Age. Reckon again your 1260 years since that time, and you will see, that you fall upon the eighteenth Age.

If we have hit right in explaining the feven viols, and the feven plagues, the last viol hath been peured out since the time of Luther, and its

influence

7.6.7.

influence is running still, according to the pro-Part 2. portion of the preceding viols; it cannot be running out above two hundred years. Reckon again by this rule, and you will fall into the

eighteenth Age.

If the harvest and the vintage in the fourteenth. chapter, are really the first and second part of the fall of the Antichristian Papacy, which must be produced by as many Reformations, then the Reformation in the last Age must have been the harvest: lengthen as much as you please the space of time between the harvest and vintage, you cannot make it longer than two hundred years. Reckon, and you will fall upon the eighteenth Age, to find there the vintage, and the final ruin of the Papacy.

Laftly, if all that we have said is rational, 'tis impossible that this should not be the last persecution: for the Reformation cannot be raifed again fo as to fall down a fecond time, feeing we have proved, that the Period of 1260 years is about to expire: therefore reckon this persecution as the last, and make it to be as long as you will, provided you observe the measure which God hath set to the longest persecutions that the Church hath fuffered, and this however will bring you unto the eighteenth Age.

Observe, I pray you, how many things do bring you to this eighteenth Age. Admire the meeting of fomany paths, which do all bring you to the same point. And remember this undoubted Principle, that 'tis impossible that false conjectures

should hit right in everything.

I entreat above all, the Roman-Catholicks to consider seriously this Principle. How can they perswade themselves, that a system of lyes and false

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Part 2.

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suppositions should hang well together? That we should find in their Roman See exactly all the Characters, which are given to the man of sin, to the Beast in the Revelation, to spiritual Babylon, to the where clothed in scarlet; that we should meet with the Characters of the Papacy in its birth, exactly in the time that the Prophets have markt out for the birth of the Antichristian Kingdom; that we should find so exact these seven great judgments of God, denoted by seven plagues; that God should exactly at this time permit, that F. Maimbourg should publish one history upon another, of the declining of the Empire, Of the Croisades, Of the Schism of the Greeks, Of the great Schism of the West, Of Lutheranism, and Of Calvinism, for this purpole, to raise our attention unto these great events of the seven plagues, which without this, perhaps none would have thought of. I earnestly beseech them (I say) seriously to consider this heap of circumstances, and to tell me in their Consciences, whether Chance can produce: an agreement of above a bundred or two hundred points, relating to the same subject. None can ever make this reflection feriously, but he must be convinced.

Of the thousand years reign. That in all the past time, there is not a time to be found, wherin Satan hath been bound. Four heads of arguments to prove this reign. The first is, the fifth Monarchy, so plainly promised to the saints.

W E have done examining that which relates to the fall of the Antichristian Kingdom. That we may keep our word, that we gave in the Title of our second part, we must now enquire, what must happen to the Church after that great event. This is laid down in the 20 chapter of the Revelation, in these terms.

v. i. And I saw an Angel come down from beaven, having the key of the bottomless pit, and

a great chain in his hand.

v. 2. And he laid hold on the dragon, that old Cerpent, which is the devil and Satan, and bound

bim a thousand years.

v. 3. And cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled; and after that he must be loosed a little season.

V.4. And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and sudgment was given unto them: and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Iesus; and for the word of God, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ athousand years.

V. 5. But

Part 2.

v. c. But the rest of the dead lived not again, until the thousand years were finished. This is the

first resurrection.

Behold the Text, which is the subject of so many doubts, and so many controverses! Behold that which hath made the pretended Hereticks. who are call'd Chiliasts, and Millenaries. I mean not those Chiliasts, who have believed a thousand years reign of the Church, during which time it must enjoy (according to their opinion) the carnal and finful pleasures of the world: these were filthy spirits, which came out of the Dragons mouth.

a diftin-Gian beween carmal and; piricual Millena-Ties.

But as for those, who believe, that after the min of Antichrift, and before the end of the world, God reserves to himselfa period of athousand years, in which he must reign by himself and his people, pour out upon them an abundance of his spirit; bring all Nations to his knowledge, govern them with a golden scepter, and no longer with an iron one, secure them from all evil, and from all danger of corruption: as for these, I fay, the time is coming, and that very shortly, that men shall be ashamed that they have branded them with the names of Chiliasts, of Millenaries, and fifth-Monarchymen. I have former by observed, that there is something that is furprizing and divine in the due understanding of Prophecies. We wonder at the strange stupidity of the fews, who do not discern in their own Oracles, our Jesus and their Messias. are Astonisht at the dismal blindness of the Papists, who do not fee the Beaft and Antichrist in that which they call their Holy See, and their Holy Church. God hath had reasons, why he hath given these men eyes that they should not see, and a heart void of understanding. Certainly here is the fame

me thing. There must be a blindness greater then Part 2. in be imagined, in those who see not this Kingdom 'Tis surprising that I less Christ, and the Church, which must make men have ne seventh Period of the world. There is some-not seen in the Scripning supernaturall in this blindness. I had this fa-ture the our from God, that I saw this Reign in the Scri- Reign of Jesus ures, ever since I was able to read and understand Christ on nem, without having read either any Commen-the earth. ries upon the Revelation, or writings of the Milnaries. I hope to make out the truth of this Reign rith such clearness, that it shall be difficult to lake any doubt of it.

First, it is agreed on all hands, that within the It is impossible to tration of the Church, we must necessarily find find in the Period of a thousand years, in which it may be time by-id, that Satan hath been bound, i.e. hindred in for the Pes designs, which are seduction and persecution riod of a his it too plain to be denyed. But where shall years, in e find this Period? I am forry to see so great, which Salearned, and so holy a person as Usher Arch. be bound. shop of Armagh, to place this period of athound years within the time of Christs Incarnation, d the eleventh Age. How can any one fay, at the Devil was bound during that space? it with respect to seduction? In the three first ges did he not seduce men? Were not the Pans seduced? Their Religion, was it not the Rug Religion? There were Christians, I grant; but am perswaded, that they were not the fiftieth ert of the whole Roman Empire.

In the fucceeding Ages, hath he not fet on foot at grand seduction, that is called the Beast, the else Prophet, the Kingdom of Antichrist? Hath not brought Idolatry into the Church, the aboination into the fanctuary, fuch tyranny, pride, d corruption of manners, that there was never

Part 2. greater among the Pagans? With respect to per fecution, hath he been bound; how much blood hat he shed? how many Butcheries hath he acted? how many Massacres! what a great number of Martyrs Can it enter into any mans thoughts, that this should be called the Period of Sarans building? He was never so broken loose.

pothefis, Confrantin.

What do those gain, who come three hundres of their hy-years lower, and hold; that Satan began to be ho begin bound at the time of Constantin? They must upor that principle, place their ending at the year thirteen hundred, and so include within their Per riod of the thousand years the rage of the Beast. who hath fed upon the blood of the faints, the seductions of the false Prophet, who makes the Image of the Beast to be worshipped, and the whole world to run after him, who obligeth al men to bear his mark upon their foreheads who makes war against the Saints, and overco meth them. In one word, they must take in, into their Period of Satans binding, that space of time. in which the Revelation fets forth the Dragon as broken loofe, giving his power to the Beaft and devouring the whole world. Once again, this is a blindness which I cannot conceive.

If there was no other argument against these two Hypotheses, this alone would be enough to convince me of their falfity; namely, the terrible confusion into which these Authors do puthe Visions of the Revelation. To any one who hath fludyed them, it is evident, that the Prophe hath observed the Order of History, at least in the gross of events. He had several visions concerring the same thing; and in the order of these vialwayes, in every thing, agree with the order of events

events, and this we have observed, and cleared. Partz. But I say it again, the gross is alwayes according to the order of history: this order is observed in the Revelation, that the birth and progresses of Antichrists Kingdom are laid down before its fall, Now the Authors we have spoken, do make St Iohn guilty of a Parachronisme of two thousand years. After he had finisht the narrative of the min of Antichrist, and gone through a Period of 1260 year's, which if weadd to them the space from the Incarnation of Christ, unto the revelation of the fon of perdition, make almost two thousand years. After this, I say, they make him on a sudden to go back as far as the beginning of the Christian Church. Is there any other instance of such confusion in this book? Let them shew it. What mean those words, After this (so the French version) which begin the 20 Chapter, and denote always not only the succession of visions, but of times? This work is already larger than I intended to make it; but notwithstanding I cannot forbear to lay down a few of our arguments, there are so many, that one might crush the contrary opinion with number: but I inall only urge the principal ones. I shall open as it were four springs of arguments, Four which I shall leave every man liberty to found and arguments dive into, contenting my self with producing that dethem, and drawing from them the principal evi-monstrate the trath dences, which clearly discover this future reign of of Christs our Lord Iesus Christ.

My first spring, or source of arguments, will The first be in the Prophecies that speak of a fifth Monarchy spring is the fifth reserved for the Saints. Tis impossible to find a Monarchy, rational sense in them; without supposing this promised thousand years reign. There are two remarkable saints ones in the book of Daniel; In the 2. Chapter

Nebu-

Part 2. Nebuchadnesar sees a statue, whose head was of gold, the shoulders of silver, the belly of brass, the leggs of iron, the feet and toes partly of iron, and partly of earth. The Prophet interprets to him these four metals of the statue, that they are four great Monarchies. The iron leggs, by consent of all, fignifie the fourth Monarchy, which is the Roman. The feet and the ten toes; partly of iron, and partly of earth; signifie the ten kings or Kingdoms, which were to divide the Roman Empire, and weaken it at the same time. And wher-Dan. 2. as thou sawest the feet and the toes, part of potters V. 41, 42. clay, and part of iron, the kingdom shall be divided, but there shall be in it of the strength of iron. for a much as thou farvest the iron mixt with miery clay. And as the toes of the feet were part of iron; and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong, and partly broken. These ten toes are the ten Kings, which were to make up the Kingdom of Antichrist, and reign together with him, in the last Period of the Roman Empire; during the 1260 years marked in the Revelation. Now what happens at the end of the reign of these ten Kings; and of the fourth Monarchy? And in the dayes of Y. 44.

and it shall stand for ever.

Behold a fifth Monarchy, different from the ten Kings, which must break them in pieces, and must continue after them for ever, i.e. untill the

end of the world. 'Tis granted, that this Kingdom, that shall never be destroyed, is that of Iesus Christ. But is it not as clear as the day, that this King-

these kings shall the God of heaven set up a Kingdom, which shall never be destroyed; and the Kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these Kingdoms,

dom must not appear untill after that the ten

The Monarchy promited ro Christ, cannot be placed in the Ages bypast.

Kings

Kings and the ten Kingdoms shall have been bro-Part 2. ten in pieces by this fifth Monarchy. I confess, I ave nothing to fay to them who are incapable f beholding this evidence; and I do not coneive how it can be faid, that we must go ack beyond the ten Kings, that we may place he Monarchy of Iesus Christ before them, when he Prophet so plainly placeth it after the ten lings. Is it not expresly faid, that this fifth Moarchy must break in pieces and destroy these en Kingdoms? How therefore can it go before hem, or have its duration parallel to theirs?

In the seventh Chapter of the same Prophecy, ve have the same four Monarchies, under the mages of four Beasts. "Tis confelled, that the burth Beast, that had ten horns, is the Roman Emire. All our writers grant; that these ten horns, hat signifie ten Kings, are the ten Kingdoms, into. rhich the Roman Empire was divided after the me of Valentinian the third, and that those ten orns reign together with the little horn, which Antichrist. When the Prophet had seen both e fourth Beaft, and the three first wholly destroyed, id their bodies burnt with fire, he adds, And I Chap. 7w in the night visions, and behold one like the v.13. on of Man came with the clouds of heaven, and me unto the Antient of dayes, and they brought mnear before him, and there was given him doinion, and a glory, and a Kingdom, that all peoe, nations, and languages should serve him: his minion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not Is away, and his Kingdom that which shall not destroyed. And to the same purpose in the explition of the vision. And the ten horns out of this v. 24.23. ngdom, are ten Kings that shall arise, and another all arise after them, and he shall be diverse from the

Part 2. the first, &c. And he shall speak great words against the most high, and shall wear out the saints of the most high, and think to change times and lawes; and they shall be given into his hand, untill a time, and times, and the dividing of times, &c. All are agreed that Antichrist is here intended, and all Protestants grant that this is the Papacy, and that its reign is to last 1260 years. Now what is to happen after this time, and times, and a dividing or half a time? But the judgment shall set, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume, and to destroy it unto the end. Behold the

destruction of Antichrists Kingdom. Immediately after the Prophet adds, And the Kingdom, and dominion, and the greatness of the Kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the most High, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him. Behold the reign and Kingdom of the Saints, and a reign which succeeds to that of Antichrist. In truth, we must give the lye to the Holy Spirit, if we suppose, that we must go

back two thousand years before the end of Antichrists reign, to place the beginning of this reign of the Saints and of Jesus Christ. Here we have the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven, after that the four Beasts, i.e. the four Empires, have been broken to pieces; to receive the King-

dom from the hand of Godhis Father, and reign for ever untill the end of the world. We must speak without any judgment, if we say, that this everlasting Kingdom of Jesus Christ, is to be understood of the heavenly reign, after the end of the world, and the last judgment. For the

of the world, and the last judgment. For the Apostle St Paul saith in plain terms, that Jesus Christ shall then reign no longer, and that he shall

The fifth Monarchy cannot be understood of the Kingdom of glory after the day of juogment. shall deliver up the Kingdom to God, even the Fa-Part 2. ther. Besides, Daniel speaks of a Kingdom that is to be under the Heavens, and not of one that is above them. Further,'tisa meer triffling, to mingle eternal things with temporal, and bring down the Heavenly Kingdom of Paradise into the rank of earthly and temporal Monarchies; by making it to be a fifth Monarchy. Thus 'tis plain, that the Prophet treats here of a Kingdom, that indeed is heavenly on the account of its purity, but is earthly on the account of its Seat, and because it must be

upon earth.

I am willing to joyn unto these Prophecies, only that in this 20th Chapter of the Revelation, which is so clear, that it needs not any commentary. The Prophet saith expressy; After this (so the first verse is rendred in the French) i.e. after the last victory over the Beast, and his false Prophet, the Devil shall be bound, and the Saints shall live and reight with Christ a thousand years. But 'twill be ob-jected, that this passage is too plain, and this very thing makes our sense of it suspicious. The Prophets are not wont to express future things fo clearly. But if this reason holds, the lews are not to be blamed, for rejecting our Oracles concerning lesus christ; for example, this, A Virgin shall conceive a Son; and this other, And thou Bethlehem --- out of thee shall come a Ruler, &c. and the whole 53. Chapter of Isaiah, and that Prophecy of Daniel, that Messiah must be cut off, but not for himself; And that very clear Oracle, he shall make his soul an offering for sin. For 'tis evident,' that these Oracles, are not less plain in speaking of Christ, and the circumstances of his birth, his life, and his death; than those in Daniel and the Revefation, which speak of the thousand years reign.

Partz.

Others instead of confessing, that this Text is too clear to be understood in the literal sense; say, that it is too obscure, and must be explained by others that are more clear. Truly I do not conceive, how men can speak at this rate. 'Tis obscure; because it saith the contrary to that which these Gentlemen imagin, and because 'tis inconstant with their Hyphotheses.

CHAP. XVII.

The second spring of Arguments to prove the thousand years reign, is the reign promised to the lews. The promises made to them, have not been fulfilled, but must be. The conversion of St. Paul is a Type of that of the whole Nation.

The second spring of my Arguments shall be the Prophecies and Oracles, which promise unto the Iews extraordinary bleffings, a reign upon Earth, a prosperity that shall be visible to all Nations; yea, an elevation to a Kingdom unto which all Nations must pay homage. These Oracles are without number: we must only produce some of them. And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the Mountain of the Lords house shall be establisht in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills, and all Nations shall flow unto it. 3. And many people shall go and say, Come ye and let us go up to the Mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Iacob, and he will teach us of his ways, &c. And he shall judge among the Nations, and rebuke many people. And in Chapter 25, v.8. He will, swallow up death in victory, and the Lord God will wipe away tears from all faces, and the rebuke of his people

Isai.2.2, 3, 4. SacredOracles that promise great prosperities to the nation of the Jews.

people shall he take away from off all the earth, for the Pert 2. Lord hath spoken it. And in the beginning of the 32 Chapter. Behold, a King shall reign in righteoufness, and Princes shall rule in judgement. And a man shall be a hiding place from the storm, and a covert from the tempest. And in the 41 Chapter, v. 8. But thou Ifrael art my servant, Jacob whom I have chosen, the seed of Abraham my friend,&c.v.10. Fear not, for I am with thee, be not dismay'd, for I amthy God, I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee, yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness, v.12, Thou shalt seek them, and shalt not find them, even the men that contended with thee, &c. v. 15. Behold, I will make thee a new sharp threshing Instrument having teeth, thou shalt thresh the mountains, and shalt make the hills as chaff. In the 42. Chapter, vers. 1, 2, 3, &c. But now thus saith the Lord, that created thee O Jacob, and he that formed , thee O Israel , Fear not , for I have redeemed thee; I have called thee by name; When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee ----For I am the Lord thy God, the holy one of Ifrael the Saviour --- Fear not, for I am with thee, I will bring thy seed from the East, and gather thee from the West; I will say to the North, Give up; and to the South, keep not back; bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the Earth. And in the 44 Chap. v.2, 3. Thus faith the Lord that made thee, and formed thee from the womb, who will help thee. Fear not O Jacob my servant; for I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground: I will pour my spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine Off-fpring. And in the 45 Chap. v. 14,15, 16,&c. Thus faith the Lord, the labour of Egypt, and merchandise of Ethiopia, and of the Sabeans, men of Nn 2 Stature

Part 2. Stature, shall come over unto thee, and they shall be thine, they shall come after thee in chains, they shall come over, and they shall fall down unto thee, they shall make supplication unto thee saying Surely God is in thee, & there is none else, &c. v.23,25. I have sworn by my self, the word is gone out of my mouth in rightrousness, and shall not return, that unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear. In the Lord shall all the feed of Israel be justified, and glory. In the 491 Chapter throughout, and especially from the thirteenth Verse. Sing, O Heaven, and be joyfull, O Earth, and break forth into singing, O mountains, for God hath comforted his people, and will have mercy upon his afflicted. But Sion hath faid, the Lord hath forsakenme, and my Lord hath forgotten me: Can a woman forget her sucking child, &c. Thy children shall make halte, and thy destroyers, and they that made thee waste shall go forth of thee. Lift up thine eyes round about and behold, all these gather themselves together, and come to thee; as I live, saith the Lord, thou shalt surely cloath thee with them all as with an ornament, and bind them on thee as a Bride doth, &c. Then shalt thou say in thy heart, who hath begotten me these, seeing I have lost my children and am desolate, a captive, and removing to and fro? and who hath brought up these? Behold, I was lest alone, these where had they been? &c. And Kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and Queens thy nursing mothers, and they shall bow down to thee, with their face toward. the earth, and lick up the dust of thy feet, and thou shalt know that I am the Lord, for they shall not be ashamed that wait for me. One might transcribe the whole Prophet, for he is filled with these great promises. Read the 54, the 61, the 65, the 66, and above all the 60 Chapter, where he speaks to Ierusalem, Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is rifers

risen upon thee; For hebold, the darkness shall cover Part 2. the earth, and gross darkness the people, but the Lord shall arise upon thee, & his glory shall be seen upon thee. And the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and Kings to the brightness of thy rising. Lift up thine eyes round about and see: all they gather themselves together, they come to thee; thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. Then thou shalt see, and flow together, and thine heart shallfear, and be entarged, because the abundance of the Seashall be converted unto thee, and the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee, &c. And the sons of the strangers shall build up thy walls, and their Kings shall minister unto thee; for in my wrath I smote thee, but in my favour have I had mercy on thee. All the rest of the Chapter hath the same strength, and the fame sense.

Weask, when these Oracles have been fulfilled? These Orawas it, when this people was brougt back out of the beapplyed, Babylonian captivity? But how can any man speak to the te-fettling of at this rate? what extravagant figures would these this people be? Because this people rebuilt the City of Ierusalem, after the Babylonian and the Temple, and formed a perty State in Syria, captivity. under the Maccabees; could any one say, that their Empire should be as large as the whole world, that all the Kings of the earth should pay them homage, that their children should be without number, &c? Besides, have not all these Oracles a Character of pirituality, which shews us, that God promiseth to give the Tews light, knowledge, holiness, righteoufness? Thy people also shall be all righteous, faith the Prophet. But its well known the government of the Maccabees was not of this nature. Tis therefore certain, yea, 'tis owned by all that are able to pierce into the ipirit of the Prophets, that all these bleffings have relation unto the times of the Messiah.

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Part 2. Thefe Oraeles have not been accomo plisht fince of the Meffiah.

Let any one tell us, what bleffings the Nation of the Iews hath received by the Messiah? For almost two thousand years, this miserable Nation is scatter'd throughout the Earth, it is the excrethe coming ment, the curse & off-scouring of all; it sighs under a long and cruel captivity. Matters shall they then go off thus, the end of the World will come; the Tews shall perish in their miseries! If this be so, certainly all these Prophecies are cheats; the Holy Spirit hath deceived this Nation, all their Oracles are false, and God hath born them up with vain hopes; for this is trifling with God and men, to fay, that these promises were accomplisht in that fmall number of lews., who were converted to Christianity: When those Iewish Christians were so bad Christians, that they only served to found a curfed herely, and fect; which hath born the name of Ebionates and Nazarens.

Twill without doubt be faid, that the Iews. shall have the fulfilling of these great promises, through their return and calling, which will be at the end of the World. Indeed 'tis a Polition in true Christianity, that the lews shall be called again. A thousand Oracles (some of which we have cited) promise this. The Miracle, by which Goddoth preserve this Nation, proveth it, as I think most irresistably. For lastly, it is a thing that hath no example, and cannot be imagined, that God should for two thousand years preserve this people, scatter'd among other Nations, yet without mixing it self with them, or learning their manners, their Religions, their fashions, which all other dispersed Nations do. This plainly speaks, that God preferves them for some great work. Now this being supposed, that the Tews shall be converted, if presently after, the World shall end, and if neither

the present sews nor their posterity do enjoy the Part 2. glorious advantages that are promised to them, how shall they see the effects and accomplishment of

fo many Oracles?

Here are infinite millions of fouls of Ierus, which perish for seventeen hundred years together, only a small number of this people shall be saved in the last years of the World. Is this enough to answer those great Idea's, raised by the magnificent promises made to this Nation?

Besides, we must observe, that the Messiah be- The Messiah was longs to the Iews, he was promised to the Iews; promised this Nation from its very original hath been fed to the Jews, and hither with the hopes of the Meffiah's coming, as of such to he hath a good, which was too great to be described. At only brought last he comes, and this people (instead of seeing evil upon those great promises accomplisht) sees their Temple them. burnt, their capital City razed, their Service abolisht, their posterity disperst throughout the world, and made the execration and contempt of mankind. Thus the Messiah, the glory of their Nation, brings them nothing but shame, desolation, and infinite miseries, which have no parallel in any other people. All the advantage they have is, that at the end of the world; some thousands of Iew's shall be converted, and escape the being damn'd. If this be so, I confess that I understand nothing in the Providences and Oracles of God.

There must therefore come a time, that shall be the reign of the Messiah and the Iews, in which this Nation shall be exalted (as hath been promised them) above all the Nations; they must reign in their Saints, Prophets and Apostles. Otherwise Iam bold to fay, that all the Oracles given to this people are cheats, and were given only to be a fnare to

them.

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2 Part. Thefe Oracles have not been accomplisht in emong the

But some will say, all these glorious promises have been accomplisht in the Church, which hath been gather'd among the Gentiles. 'Tis she, who hath enlarged the cords of her tents; whose children the Church have been called from all the parts of the World. taken from To her must be applyed every thing which is said, to make the Church great and glorious. But do they not perceive, that in the Oracles before us, the Gentiles are evidently distinguisht from the people of Israel: Israel rules over the Gentiles; the Nations must rejoyce in her light: All Nations must come day and night unto mount Sion; and to the City of Jerusalem. The Kings of the Gentiles must be her Protectors, her nursing Fathers: Sion must suck their milk; Sion must be served, the Gentiles must serve ber. In a word, let all these Oracles be viewed, and it will be seen that the people of Israel must be the ruling, the chosen, the Holy people, and that the Gentiles must be made happy, because they shall be incorporated into this Hrael.

Besides this, how can this thought be entertain'd, that all the terrible threatnings, that have been denounc't against the earthly Ierusalem, (and against the people of Ifrael, according to the flesh) have been accomplisht in the literal and strict sense, upon her and her children: and that the promises of grace and glory have not, must not be accomplishe, but only typically in thoseforreign Nations, with whom she hath really no communion. I should as soon choose to say, that some advantagious promises made to the French were fulfilled, because they were made good to the Spaniards: Iews, and Gentiles have always been in a direct opposition: the grace promised to the one, is not the grace belonging to the other. 'Twas fore-told to Ifrael, that God would scatter them in his anger, and disperse them them throughout the Earth, that they should see Part 2, sad days, in which they should be without a King, Hos. 3.4, and without a Prince, and without a Sacrifice, and without an Image, and without an Ephod, and without Teraphim. This hath been sulfilled in the letter, and strictest sense. At the foot of these threatnings (which are in almost every page of the Prophets) we likewise read of great and emphatical promises of resettling, return, of a glory, a reign, and of an Empire. The threatnings have had their accomplishment upon the Iews, and shall the promises have theirs only upon the Gentiles? This is not probable at all. And that certain calling of some Iews, which (they say) must be at the end of the World, is not sufficient to salve the veracity of God.

We need only consult the 63 Chapter of Isaiah, where the present State of the lews is painted in fuch lively colours, that 'tis not possible to mistake. But they rebelled and vexed his Holy Spirit; there- Cha.63.10. fore he was turned to be their enemy and fought against them. Behold their sin, 'tis the sin against the Holy Ghost; this is to be well observed. To vex the Holy Spirit, to quench the spirit, to sin against the Holy Ghost, to do despite to the spirit of grace, are the same thing in the style of the new Testament. And here Isaiah fore-tells, that this people in their Apostacy from God, will vex his hoty spirit, i.e. will sin against the Holy Ghost. This is exactly the sin with which our Saviour reproaches them, in the 13th of Matthew. 'Tis an unpardonable sin, that is not forgiven either in this World, or in that which is to come. That Generation which was contemporary with Iesus Christ, hathbeen punish'd with eternal torments; their crime was never pardon'd to them; yea, their children bear their iniquity

Part 2.

V. 17.

quity in the wilderness, for forty years. See, in what language the Prophet paints out the punishment, which the Iews lie under at this day. Why hast thou made us to err from thy ways, and hardned our heart from thy fear? The people of thy holiness have possessed it but a little while, our adversaries have trodden down thy Sanctuary. We are thine, thou never barest rule over them, they were not called by thy name.

The pretent ftate of the jews an admirable man-

Here we have 1. The difmal hardning into which God fuffer'd them to fall. Why hast thoumade us to foresold in err from thy ways. 2. Their long expulsion and exile out of their own Land; the people of thy holi-ness have possessed it but a little while; our adversaries have trodden down thy Sanctuary. 3ly The total abandoning of this nation by God; We are as those among whom thou bearest no rule (so the French version) 4ly And lastly, the continuing impiety of this Nation; Thy name is not called upon by us (fo the French version.) Nothing of all this agrees to the Babylonish captivity, it was not long, it lasted but 59 years, it was not attended with Induration; on the contrary; this people was so touched with this terrible correction, that after that time they never returned to that Idolatry, which had brought fuch great punishments upon them. And those records which we have concerning their conversation in their captivity, (as the books of Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther) inform us, that they repented very seriously, and in their captivity did not partake. of the impurities of the Gentiles; It can't therefore be faid, that God did not bear rule over them, and that his name was not call'd upon by them during this captivity. 'Tis therefore the prefent. captivity of the Iews, which the Prophet describes here.

But what faith he afterward, and as a confe-

tence of this captivity, I will mention the loving Part 2. ndnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord, After the cording to all that the Lord hath bestowed on us: present d the great goodness toward the house of Israel, state of the hich he hath bestowed on them according to his promiserh ercies, and according to the multitude of his loving glorions ndnesses. For he said, surely they are my people, estate. bildren that will not lye, so he was their Saviour. the Jews have nothing elfe to look for, but the nversion of some thousands of them who shall ot be damned; could it be faid, that the good. ess is great that is bestowed upon the house of Israet. nd that God will deal with them, according to the ultitude of his loving-kindnesses? If we compare ne whole Nation, which for almost two thousand rars was to be lost, would such a conversion de-

rve to be counted any thing?

Above all, we must take notice in this 63 Chapr, that the fix first Verses, represent in a magnicent manner, the bloody victory of a Conqueror. Tho is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed gartents from Bozrah? this that is glorious in his aparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength. I that reak in righteousness, mighty to save. Wherefore rt thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like im that treadeth in the wine-fat? I have trodden be wine-press alone, and of the people, there was one with me : for I will tread them in mine anger, ndtrample them in my fury, and their blood shall be prinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my aiment. For the day of vengeance is in my heart, nd the year of my redeemed is come. And I looked, nd there was none to help, and I wondred that there vas none to uphold: therefore my own arm brought alvation unto me, and my fury it upheld me. And will tread down the people in my anger, and make 1hem

Part 2. them drunk in my fury, and I will bring down the strength to the earth. Ordinarily this passage is in terpreted of the Passion of Jesus Christ, and I don oppose that it should be apply'd to it by a pion allusion. But I much wonder that none hath discryed i

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ry over Antrue meaning, and that none hath perceived the told in the the same event exactly is fore-told here, and in the 63 of Isai ah, and in 19th of the Revelation from the 11th verse to the the 19th of end. Tis so plainly the same thing, that the en pressions are in a manner the same. 'Tisclear the the Holy Ghost alludes to this passage of Isaia. Reval. 19 when he faith, And he treadeth the wine-press the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. The gures are the same, borrowed from war, slaugh ter, combats, and bloodshed. So that without doubt, the same thing is signified in both places Namely, that great victory that the Lord Jest must gain over all the enemies of the Church; (be fore the period of the thousand years.) An unbloc dy victory, and which must be gain'd by the swor of hismouth, i.e. his Word: But'tis represente under the figure of war, according to the custom of the Holy Ghost, who paints out spiritual vi ctories, with colours borrowed from tempora ones.

> Now I would fainknow, for whom this witter discribed by Isaiab, must be gain'd? Withou doubt, 'tis on the behalf of the people of the lews tis to the Jews that he speaks, the year of my Re deemed is come; and presently after followeth that which we have cited, I will mention the loving-kina of the Jews, and can't belong to any other. "Ti therefore for the Iews, and on their behalf, that th great battel in the 10th of the Revelation, shallb fought

bught; 'twill be to get a crown for them, and to Part 26 ise them upon a Throne. Therefore this Nation not in so great an error, as men have hitherto nagined upon the subject of the nature of the

rign of their Messiah.

It is certain, that it must advance their Nation to ery great glory. But they are mistaken. 1. In nat they have not own'd the Messiah in his state f Humiliation, and will not, till his glorious appearance. 2. They doubtless mistake in the ature of their Kingdom, fixing thereto too much of vhat is Temporal; whereas it shall be very Spiritual, nd not at all confift in commanding over Nations, o assemble them for War, to receive of them Triute and Subjection. It will rather confift in this. hat this Wation shall be the most glorious of any in he World, the most zealous, the most Holy, which hall give Pastors, and it may be, Governors to all

other People.

In this we have the true reason, why in the book of Revelations there is nothing formally spoken of he Recalling of the Iews. It would have been a very furprizing thing, that the Holy Ghost should have omitted one of the most considerable events of he Church, in a book of Prophecies, containing he History of it. So our Interpreters would wilingly find it every where, and really can find it but n very few places; The reason is, because tis only to be met with in the 20th Chapter of the Revelations, and in the 11th Chapter of that Book. The Kingdom of the Messiah and of the Saints, which is spoken of in those places, is that Kingdom which is to be given to the Holy People, according to the Prophecies of Daniel; for in the Style of the Prophets, there is no other Holy People, out the People of Israel: So that the Tews are Part 2. to be the principal part of the fifth Monarchy.

This is the Kingdom that was promised to Jest Christ by the Angel, who fore-told his birth to the B. Virgin. God will give him the Throne of Dav his Father. I would teign know how that Orac hath been accomplisht. The converted Gentile of whom Jesus Christ hath been King for fixtee hundred years, are they the Kingdom of Davie while the fews, who are Children and Brethren's David, are the avowed Enemies of this Kingdom It may well be faid that Jefus Christ hath received Kingdom, whereof that of David was the figure but that doth by no means fatisfy.

promis'd his Apoestablish the King-

Buc what doth the Answer of our Lord Jest Christ to his Apostlessignify? They demanded a him, Wilt thou at this time restore the Kingdon again to Ifrael? Jefus replyed, by remitting ther files to re. to another time; 'Tis not for you, faith he, t know the Times and Seasons, which the Father hat domosthe put in his own Power. If the Kingdom shoul never be restored to Israel, why doth not our Lord tell them so? and why doth he hold them in su spence? if the Kingdom of Israel be nothing else than the Calling of the Gentiles and our Christian Church, why doth he refer them to a longer time faying, that God hathreserved to himself the know ledge of that Time? that was a thing should be ef fected within a few years in their own time, be fore their eyes, and by themselves. Lastly, why hath he commanded us to pray daily, Thy Kingdon come, fince that Kingdom is already come? for by that Kingdom cannot be understood the eterna Kingdom of Paradise, where Jesus Christ, so far a man, is only the first Subject. They say, 'tis the Kingdom of the Father we pray for, i.e. of the Heavenly Paradife, the Eternal Kingdom. But we

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eed only read what follows in the Lords prayer, Part 2. be assured that it must be understood of a King-om upon earth. Thy Name be hallowed, Thy will e done on Earth, as it is in Heaven. That clause on farth, as in Heaven, iscommon to all three Petiions. Thy Kingdom come upon Earth, as it is already

ome in Heaven. So great a difficulty have these Gentlemen, the 'Tis rea-fonable to Antimillenaries, to conceive a Kingdom of God up-think, that n earth; and for my own part I find as great a God hath one, not to conceive it. How can we reconcile time for tto the wisdom and goodness of God, to have aban- the Kinglon'd and forfaken the World, thorowout all the grace, duration of it, without preserving a certain time which hath not yet tan that duration for himselfand his own Kingdom? ken place. Now when was it, that God did reign in the world by his Kingdom of grace? It was not in the first World before the Flood, where wickedness prevailed to that degree, that obliged him to destroy t by the Deluge. It was not in the Time from Noah to Moses; for in those Ages Idolatry sprung up, increas't and multiplied. Much less in those Ages from Moses to Iesus Christ; for the Devil reigned every where, oftentimes not excepting that little corner of the Earth, which God had reserved to himself. It is not from the Appearance of Christ to that of Antichrist; for faving about one hundred years, fince the Emperors were Christians, Paganism hath always been uppermost, and the prevailing Religion. It cannot be since the birth of Antichrist; for the 1260 years of his reign, are the Empire of the Beast, and of the Dragon; and this will lead us even to the end. of the World, according to these Gentlemen. And the course of the World will be finisht, and God and his Kingdom of Grase have found no

Part 2.

place in it. I confess, that in all ages God hath faved some persons, but that is not to Reign; for Truth and Grace have never yet ruled, and been uppermost. They never had the Empire, the number, and the multitude of their side. The number of wicked and worldly men hath always carried it. How much more reasonable then is it to conceive; that God, after having abandon'd six periods to the World and the Dragon, hath at least reserved one seventh to himself, wherein Truth and Grace shall rule and prevail; whereas in the other preceding they have been supprest.

The conversion of the nations and of the lems, shall form the Kingdom of Christ.

I find nothing more odd and fingular than the Hypothesis of these Gentlemen; They acknowledge that all the Nations; hitherto under Infidelity; shall be converted; St. Paul hath expressly said it, in the eleventh Chapter of his Epistle to the Romans; according to them also; the Iews are to be converted. Behold the fairest Empire of Grace which can be imagined! why should we make it fall assoon as it is raised, and make the World it self to end soon after? Is it not more reasonable to conceive, that God will preserve the Church in that glorious state for several ages, to injoy as it were the fruit of his Labours, and see the Intelligible World compleated, and brought to its perfection.

Since the Iews & the fullness of the Gentiles are to be brought in to J. (brift, as all the World grants, is it not reasonable, that in that period of the re-union of all People, that they who have been an holy People, to whom we dwe the Patriarchs, and the facred Oracles; for observe it, there is no one book of the W. Testament, any more then of the Old, but was made by a Iew; is it not just, I say, that that Nation should then have the Pre-eminence above

all other Nations? There is then, in my opinion, Part 2. a Kingdom of God to be expected, and this Kingdom is that of the Messiah, the Kingdom of the Iews, The Reign of the Messiah, which is not yet come; for to speak properly, we cannot say that Christ hath hitherto reigned upon Earth: His party as yet hath been in no place or part of the World the prevailing ruling Party; the wheat hath been always buried in the Tares; The Kingdom of the Iews, promised by the Prophets so often, and in so many different manners. And these two Kingdoms, that of the Meffiah; and that of the Iews, are to take place at the same time. 'Tistrue, we may compute the beginning of Christ's Kingdom, from the fall of the Kingdom of Antichrist: and'tis manifest, that from that point God will reckon the thousand years. Nevertheless the Kingdom of Christ cannnot be well faid to be come, till all Wations shall be converted; now the Iews are not to be converged till the last of all People.

Ioseph Mede hath a reflection thereupon; which I Christ I confess I am pleased with. 'Tis but a Conjecture, yet reigned but I find it to be very well framed: 'Tis this, that upon earth, the Conversion of St. Paul, a zealous and bigotted sense. Iew in the highest degree, is the Type of the surre conversion of the whole Nation. 1. He was a great zealot for the Law, and a surrious Persecu-

tor of Christianity. The Tews are also very zealous for Moses, and irreconcileable enemies to Iesus Christ. 2. Paul was converted, not as other men, The conby the bare preaching of the Gospel, and the fight of s. Pauls a

Miracles, but by the glorious appearing of Christ type of that to him from Heaven. 'Tis likewise very probatish nation, ble, that the Conversion of the Iews will not be in an ordinary way, as by preaching; for the Hearts of that People are under an invincible obdu-

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racy. So that 'tis likely that Christ will convert them by some glorious and surprizing apparition, and will appear clothed with those Characters the Prophets have given him, that they may no longer be able to disown and refuse him. 3. Those who accompanied St. Paul faw indeed the Light, but Christ did not appear to them: the Gentiles and Christians, who shall then be, may have some part in that glorious Apparition, but it may be shall not fee it all. 4. Paul was instructed by way of inspiration in all Mysteries, assoon as Iesus Christ had appear'd to him. The Iews thall have their minds inlightned, and the vail which is now on their hearts shall be taken away; and on a sudden shall fee clearly into the Oracles of their Law and Prophets. 5. St. Paul was the last of the Apostles who was converted: the Tews will be called the last of all People. 6. Paul after Conversion was the most zealous of any: the lews when converted shall be the most affectionate and zealous of all Christians. 7. St. Paul converted, becomes an Apostle, and the instrument of the conversion of the Gentiles: the converted Iews shall compleat the conversion of the most remote Pagan Nations; in the utmost corners of the World.

This doubtless is that admirable return of the Iews, and their advancement to the Soveraign dignity of the Church, which Ezekiel represents in the 37. Chapter of his Prophecies, under the Image of a Resurrection. This also is that which St. Paul calls Life from the Dead. Ezekiel saw a large Valley covered with dead Bones. These dead Bones are the House of Israel, saith the Holy Spirit. They came together, and finews and flesh came upon them, and the Spirit of the Lord entred into them. The Prophet speaks farther, in

the following Chapters of the Victories this re- Part 2. newed Israel thould obtain over Gog and Magog, the Enemies of the Church. After which in the nine last Chapters, he makes a figurative description of this Kingdom of the Iews, and of the Mesfiah, and of the Church perfected upon Earth, under the Emblem of a magnifick Temple, whereof he describes the Parts, the Apartments, and seweral Buildings, the Altar, Priests, Victims, the Land of their possession, and a new division of it. This in my opinion is the mystery of the nine last Chapters of Ezekiel, which have appeared fo un- Chap. 45. intelligible to most Interpreters. I conclude this Chapter, by faying, that the Papism makes it hereby plain, that it is the true Kingdom of Antichrift, by their cruel persecution of the lews.

That Mystery of iniquity comprehends nothing of the Mystery of Godliness, and sees not that God hath reserved that Nation, to manifest in them his greatest wonders, and consequently that they ought not to be destroyed by slames, as in Spain, and in those Countries where the inquisition

is in force.

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CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII

The third Head of Arguments for the future Kingdom of Christ and the Church. So many Prophecies which concern the compleat Victories of Jesus Christ, the Holiness of the Church, and its perfect prosperity, which have never yet been accomplisht.

Y third Head of Arguments, to show, that we are to expect a Kingdom of Christ upon Earth, are the Prophecies not yet accomplishe, and which cannot be fulfilled, unless such a Kingdom do come. This would be a large subject, and yield matter for several books, and those good ones too, whereby the World might be informed of several things they know not. But this Book is larger already then I would have had it. I shall therefore content my self briefly to show, and endeavour to perswade, that there must be a Time which we have not yet seen, for the fulfilling of several Prophecies, which were delivered on purpose to describe the Kingdom of our Lord Iesus, and give us the Charasters of it.

The most ancient or Oracles are not perfectly fulfilled.

The most ancient and most remarkable of all the sacred Oracles is that, which God himself pronounc't to Adam, The seed of he Woman shall bruise the Serpents head, and the shall bruise his heel. 'Tis agreed that the Head signifies Empire and Power. So that Prophecy imports the victory of Christ and his Children over the Kingdom of the Devil, and that they shall destroy it. Now this is a promise not yet accomplisht in the History of the

the Church; we have no age wherein it could be faid, Part 2. that the Kingdom of Christ prevailed over that of Satan. It is an observation we cannot mind too much, that we must carefully distinguish here between Life, and Kingdom or Reign. Life signifies existence; but Reign imports actual Domination and Rule. Iesus Christ, 'tis true, in every age hath had a party subsisting in the World, and in that respect hath been victorious over all the attempts of Satan, whose end was to destroy him: and 'tis some kind of victory over an Adversary, to prevent him from attaining his end; but this can never be called a full and compleae Victory. It is necessary to that, to be the predominant prevailing Party, whereas that of lefus Christ hath alway. been opprest, either by Paganism, or by Mako-metanism, or by Antichristianism. Such a time therefore is to be expected, wherein the party of true Christianity shall prevail over and utterly extinguish the Empire and Kingdom of the Devil.

The second Prophecy is that which was given All the na. to Abraham, In thy seed shall all the Nations of the tions of Earth be blest: which signifies, that the righteousness have not of Christ, shall spread it self over all Wations; to the been bleffame fense is that other Prophecy, Shiloh shall Chiff. come, and to him shall the gathering of the People 49 Gen. belong. 'Tis true, almost all Wations have been invited to the knowledge of God: many have been actually brought to it; but many have not yet been called, much less converted. And among those Nations which have been converted, the Bad hath so far exceeded the good, that it cannot be truly said, that the multitude of the People belong to Christ. Nevertheless, I am confident that shall come to pass, and that the number. O 0 3

Part 2.

of the Good shall one day as much exceed that of the wicked, as now the number of the wicked doth that of the Good.

But that these Oracles are not accomplisht, we shall be fully convinc't, if we proceed to those Prophets who were sent on purpose to Characterize. the Kingdom of J. Christ. Among whom the Prophet Isaiah shines as a Sun among the Stars. It would be necessary to make a just Commentary on all his Book; to make it plain, that what he fore-told is not come to pass: For most of his Prophecies have for their object this glorious and bleffed state of the Church, in its last Period. But to be as short as may be, I shall reduce all that he hath said of the Church under the Messiah, to these two Articles. 1. Its Righteousness and Holiness. 2. Its Peace and Prosperity; and shall make it evident, that neither the one or the other have been fulfilled to that degree which they ought to be fulfilled, according to those Prophecies.

Chap. II.
6, &cc.
Prophecies
of the future Holiness of the
Church.

For the Righteousness and Holiness of the Church, the Prophet Isaiah saith, That the woolf shall feed with the Lamb, & the Leopard lie down with the Kid; the Calf, and the young Lion, and the Fatling together, and a little child shall lead them. The Cow and the Bear shall feed, their young ones shall lie down together; and the Lion shall eat straw like the Ox; And the sucking Child shall play on the hole of the Asp; and the weaned Child shall put his hand on the Cockatrice den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy Mountain: for the Earth shall be full of the Knowledge of the Lord, as the waters sover the Sea. Behold the most ravishing and fair description of it that can be seen. It amounts to a return of the State. of Innocence. 'Tis plain the Prophet borrowed

his Characters of it from that Happy state of the Part 2. first Man, wherin he was filled with the knowledge of God and his Righteousness. And during which the brute Animals were innocent, kind, and gentle, as himself. 'Tis also undeniable, that this Prophecy respects the days of the Messiah.

But I would fain be told fincerely, whether this oracle hath ever yet been accomplishe? in what time, in what place, in what age or generation of the world? It will doubtless be answered, that it was in the Apostolical Church, and in the time of the Apostles; for only in that new-born Church could it be faid, that there was none to hurt or destroy, that Wolves, and Lions, and Bears became Lambs. Yet even in that new-born Church The Pro-Wolves and Lions might be found. But it cannot which forbe of that Church which the Prophet there speaks, told the because he speaks of a time, when the knowledge great holiof the Lord should fill the Earth, which then it Church are did not. For this great Holiness, this admirable plisht. union is represented to us only in the Church of Ierusalem. Moreover, we see not that this lasted for any considerable time. There is a great deal of difference between the Church, in the first Chapters of the Alls, when Believers had but one heart and one foul; and the Church we read of towards the end of the same Book, where were false zealots who opposed St. Paul for having preached to the Gentiles. Besides, Ifaiah speaks not of the Holiness of some particular persons, but of a general Sanctification. That a time shall come, when Righteousness shall universally cover the societies of men, as the waters cover the bottom of the Sea. I know well enough that the Prophets do oftentimes make use of the figure called Hyperbole. But in truth, the Hyperbole here would 004

Part 2. would be forc't, and carried too far, and would not be intelligible, if the Holy Spirit should so describe the *Church* of the first Ages, where were some *Incestuous*, some Adulterers, some Heretiques, Schismaticks, Apostates, and all sorts of crimes.

be Larsis. We need but read the writings of St. Cyprian, to be assured, that in the good days of the Church, there were already things very horrid and abominable. Every one may think as he shall please, but for my own part, I expect from this prophecy, such an age wherein Holiness shall as much exceed vice,

as vice now doth exceed and overtop vertue.

Chap. 32. We read also in the same Prophet, that the Spirits shall be poured from on high upon us, and the wilderness be a fruitfull field, and the fruitfull field a forrest. Judgement shall dwell in the wilderness, and Righteousness remain in the fruitfull field. The work of Righteousness shall be Peace, and the effect of Righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever. An high way shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of Holiness, the unclean shall not pass over it, but it shall be for those: the waysaring chap. 35. men, though fools, shall not err therein. No Lion

chap. 54. thereon, it shall not be found there. All thy Chil-3,14. dren shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall

dren shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the Peace of thy Children, thou shalt be establisht in Righteousies. This is the Covenant I will make

chap. 59. In Righteoujnejs. This is the Covenant I will make with you, faith the Lord, my Spirit that is upon thee, and my words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, or out of the mouth of thy seed, nor of thy seeds seed, saith the Lord, from henceforth and for ever. And they shall call them, the Holy People, the redeemed of the

Chap. 62. Earl them, the Hoty People, the reacement of the Lord; and thou shalt be called, fought out, a City Chap. 31. not for sken. Add to this the Prophecy of Ieremy.

This shall be the Covenant that I will make with Part 2. the house of Israel; I will put my Law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts, and will be their God, and they shall be my People, and they shall teach no more every man his Neighbour, and every man his Brother, saying, know the Lord, for they shall all know me from the least of them unto the greatest, saith the Lord. These Prophecies speak four things; I. They paint out the State of the Church under the Mefsiah. 2. They describe it by a more then ordinary Holiness, that shall every where be poured out. 2. By a persevering Holiness to which no return to vice, or no apostacy shall succeed. For 'tis said, the Spirit of God shall not depart from them, or their feed, or feeds feed. 4. Lastly, This is a Holines, whereof the fewish Nation is to have the chiefest part. For its to that People, and concerning them that God speaks.

Now I demand, whether any one can show me that age of the Church, wherein such an Holiness, which answers the Idea given us by these Prophecies, can be found, where we shall meet with a per-

severing Holiness? If the Church for any time hath been pure, that hath not continued from one Generation to another; yea, let such an Age be named, wherein the Israelitish Nation did pertake of this Evangelical Holiness. Hath not that People

been always obstinate, unbelieving, Enemies to Christ, without faith in respect of men, as well as n reference to God? we must than open our eyes, and confess, that there shall be a Kingdom of Holiress, such a one as shall fill all Nations, and not sub-

ect to those unhappy Revolutions, that by corruption have changed the face of the Church from rear to year. Thus far Righteon (neft and Holinefs."

Next

19.

¥ 2.

Next we are to consider the Peace and Prosperity Part 2. of the Church, whereof the Prophets speak more. Glorious Prophecies largely, and in an higher strain, because under the of the peace of the Images of Temporal Prosperity, they set forth that Church. Spiritual Prosperity, which we have spoken of under the names of Holiness and Righteousness.

If.2. 4. Concerning Peace, the Prophet Isaiah faith, that they shall beat their (words into Plough-shares, and their Spears into pruning-hooks: that Nation shall not rife against Nation; neither shall they learn war any more. Concerning its future Prosperity, he C. 41.18,

faith, The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstop't, the lame shall leap as the Hart, and the tongue of the Dumb shall sing for joy. I will open Rivers in highplaces, and Fountains in the midst of Valleys. I will make the wilderness a Pool of water, and the dry Land springs of water. I will plant in the wilderness the Cedar, the Pine, the Myrtle, and the Olive-tree; and I will fet in the desert the Fir-tree, the Pine, and the Box-tree together. They shall not hunger, C. 49. 10,

nor thirst, neither shall the heat or Sunsmite them: for he that hath mercy on them shall lead them, even by the springs of water shall be guide them.

C 55. 12, I will make all my Mountains a way; and my high ways shall be exalted; ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace. The Mountains and the Hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the Trees of the Field shall clap their hands. Instead of the Thorn, shall come np the Firr-tree; and instead of the Bryer, shall come up the Myrtle-tree: and it shall be to the Lord for a Name, and for an everlasting Sign, that shall not be cut off. The Sun shall be no more thy Light by day, neither for bright-

ness shall the Moon give Light unto thee; but the If.60.19. Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting Light, and t by thy God thy Glory. The Sun shall no more go down, Part 2. neither shall thy Moon withdraw it self: for the Lord shall be thine everlasting Light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended. This shall be as the Is, 54.9, 10. waters of Noah unto me; for as I have (worn; that the waters of Noah shall no more go over the Earth, so have I sworn that I would not be wrath with thee, nor rebuke thee: for the Mountains shall depart, and the Hillsberemoved; but my kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the Covenant of my peace be removed, saith the Lord, that hath mercy on thee.

All these and the like Expressions, which we what is read in the Prophets do import. 1. A profound all these Peace, which shall never be interrupted by war. Prophecies.

2. Plenty and Abundance of all forts of Goods.

3. An Exemption from all Evils. 4. Such a Prosperity, where are Riches, and Plenty; and Joy. 6. A Felicity that is not to be interrupted by the return of Calamities. This must be fixt, that all these Prophecies respect the State of the Church under the Messiah: for as to those who endeavour to turn them to another sense, and apply them to the

Temporal bleffings of the Iews, I cannot confider them as Christians, but reckon them enemies to

Christianity.

We must therefore search for the accomplishment These pro-of these Prophecies in the History of the Church not been that no fuch thing can be found there, the Anti-accomnillenaries themselves consess. For they constant-plisht. y tell us, that these thousand years of Rest are alogether inconsistent with the orders of Divine Providence, and the condition of the Church, which is appointed to be always calamitous and af-Hicted upon Earth; that Sorrow and Suffering, Persecution and the Cross, do inseparably belong

to it; that we must judge of what is to come by the History of what is past. Tis true, in the three first Ages, the Church was under the Cross of the Pagans, in the fourth under that of the Arrians, in the fifth she began to link into superstition, and hath remain'd overwhelm'd with it during the whole reign of Antichrist. Where then shall we place those happy days the Prophets promise? 'Tis triffing to apply those promises of Peace and Tranquillity to certain little intervals of Quiet, which from time to time the Church hath had in some places; for it would be a very ill use of Rhetorick, and a strange force put upon figures, to reprefent so imperfect a calm, by such terms as give us an Idea of the greatest and most perfect Prosperity imaginable. Moreover, the Prophets speaking of an endless Peace, to which no affliction shall succeed, it must be such a one as is like the waters of Noah, which shall never return to cover the Earth, it must be a peace so firm, that though the Mountains be overthrown, shall never be changed.

Thefe Pro. phecies plisht by the spiriwhich the Church ved.

We may not fay, that all this hath respect only to not accom- spiritual Graces, the stability of God's Covenant, and the Joy of the Faithfull. I will not deny but! tual graces the Holy Spirit may have some reference thereto; but it is false, that those spiritual favours (in that hath recei-weak degree wherein we see them at this day) can comprehend the full fignification of fuch great, Expressions, which clearly import a peace in reference to Earth as well as Heaven. Add to this, that though these Promises should not be applied but to Spiritual Bleffings, there must yet be a new Kingdom and a new Age for the fulfilling of them; for we have never yet seen any, wherein Spiritual Peace and invisible Graces have been so abun⊲

abundantly poured out, to fatisfy in any measure Part 2. the greatness of such Expressions.

CHAP. XIX.

The fourth Head of Arguments, for the reign of a thousand years, are the Types. Four Types of this Period; the Principal is the seventh day of the Creation, which is not an immediate Type of Eternal Rest, but of the Peace of the Church on Earth.

I Come now to the fourth Head of Arguments: viz. the Types. They as well as the Prophecies are Pictures and representations of future Events. They are not vain speculations of Divines: and the Great wits that look upon them to be so, approach very near to Impiety. certain, that God hath been pleased to shadow forth his Mysteries in certain dispensations of his Providence. Saint Paul teacheth us, that Hagar the servant of Sarah, Sinai a Mountain in Arabia, were Types of the legal Institution. As Sarah and Sion were also Types of the Covenant of Grace. That Melchisedeck was a Type of our Lord Jesus Christ: and in general, that the Law had shadows, of which the substance is to be found in Christ. The Types therefore are no false or deceitull Light whereby to judge, in case they be rightly ised. Now I pretend, that all the Types make for he Reign of Christ before the end of the World.

We may find a great number of them. The Captivity of Ifrael in Egypt was certainly a Type of

that bondage under which the Church should groan, during the Reign of Antichrist. The An-The deliverance of Istael out tichristian Empire is therefore called Egypt. Now after the Israelites were come out of Egypt, they of Egypt, figured that entred into Canaan, the Land flowing with Milk of the Church from under and Honey; which did certainly prefigure the happy State of the Church, after all her enemies the bondage of Anshould be subdued. 'Tis supposed, that the Land tichrift. of Canaan was the Image of that great and Eternall Dwelling, to which the faithfull should be transported, after the last judgement. Ideny it not.

Tamported, after the tap Juagement. Tucky it not.

T. Type; the But you must know, that in the Old Testament the Rest in the descriptions of the future Blessedness of the Canana. Church, by Emblems, Types, Figures, and meta-

Church, by Emblems, Types, Figures, and metaphorical refemblances, have not their immediate relation to Eternal Blessedness. St. Paul hath told us, that eye hath not seen it, nor ear heard it, nor can it enter into the heart of man to conceive: and consequently 'tis not that which the H. Ghost would immediately describe, because he would that we should be kept ignorant of it. So that those Descriptions have an immediate relation to the flourishing State of the Church in the last Period; and by analogy they may be transfer'd to the blessings of Paradise.

2: Type; the Reft after the Babylonish captivity.

The Captivity of Babylon was doubtless another Type of the Captivity of the Church under Anti-christ; and therefore the Papacy is called the City of Babylon: and after that Captivity, the People returned to their own Land, and lived peaceably there. So doubtless the Church being delivered from the bondage of Antichrist; shall return to its

3. Type; the rest here on Earth.

Rest after the persecution of Antiochus was also a Type cution un- of the Persecution which the Church hath suffered der Antio- under Antichrist. Now after the three years and half

half of that Persecution, the People of the *Iews* Part 2, returned to the possession of their *Temple*, and rose to a more flourithing condition than they had ever been in since their coming out of *Babylon*.

I leave these and many other Types which may be 4, Type; the found, to infift on one which I find to be very evifeven,
dent and convincing. 'Tis that which may be which is so
often menfound in the number of feven. 'T will be granted tioned, that this is a mysterious and sacred number, and that it fignifies perfection: 'Tis on this account it is mentioned to often in the Apocalypse; There are feven Churches, feven Stars, feven Candlesticks, seven Spirits, seven Lamps, seven Eyes, seven Horns of the Lamb, feven Plagues, feven Trumpets, seven Thunders, seven Viols. So in the Books of Moses, the seventh day is Holy; and the seventh year, was the year of Reit; and the feven times seventh year, was the great Jubilee; The living Creatures entred into the Ark by sevens; the first-born of every beast remained seven days with its Dam; the male Children were to be seven days old, before they were circumcised; the Candlestick of the Tabernacle had seven Lamps; a Woman after her uncleanness, a Leper after he was cured of his leprofy, were to be purified for seven days. It would be too long to recite all the Examples of this nature which might be mentioned; for the number seven is almost every where to be found.

For what reason is it so? who sees not that this number signifies Completion and Perfection? and of what can it signify the Perfection, if not of the greatest work of God, that for which all his other works were wrought, that is, the Church? If then the 7th be every where sacred, why is not the seventh Period, reckoning from the creation of the World,

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Part 2. also sacred, and a Period of persection? It will be faid, the number feven is facred because of the feventh day, which was confecrated to the service of God: but why hath God chosen the seventh day to be holy, and a day of rest for man? is it not plainly to fignify, that the seventh day, or the seventh Period of the Church, shall be a time of Holiness, Tranquility, and Peace?

Church,

The seventh day, they farther tell us, was conday of the secrated to Rest and Holiness; because God crea-Creation, a tectated to Rett and Homers, because God Creative of the ted the World in fix days, and rested on the sesiod of the venth. Behold, now we are at the Spring Head, and can rise no higher; but here also we shall find an excellent Type of our seventh Period. 'Tis here I would ask with boldness; Wherefore God created the World in fix days, and relted on the feventh? Why did he not imploy five days, eight, ten, or twelve in the work of Creation, but precisely seven? Certainly, the infinite wisdom of God will not permit that he should do any thing without reason. Here is this reason, because he intended to hold the Church in an imperfect state for fix Periods of Time, labouring inthat great work for which he made all others, and causing it succesfively to pass through seven degrees.

We must not say that the Sabbath, the seventh day, on which God rested, was the image of that great Rest into which the Church is to be brought; after he shall have compleated it upon Earth; for the feventh Period ought to bear proportion to the other fix; whereas Eternity hath none with Time, much less with one day. So that the seventh Period cannot be the Eternal Rest. It must be a Time that bears proportion to the fix preceding Periods; As then after six days of labour, God finisht his work, by aday to which he affixt Holiness and Rest

as its Characters, there must likewise be for the Part 2. Church, after fix days of fins and fufferings, one last day, that is to be distinguisht by those two Seals, Peace and Holiness, upon Earth. Not but that the Sabbath is also a figure of the Eternal Rest; but 'tis because these thousand years of Feace and Holiness on Earth, shall be the image of that perfeet Peace and Holine's which the Church shall injoy in Heaven; and so 'tis a mediate Type of the Eternal Rest. These thousand years, I confess, have no proportion with Eternity, but it is not to be a Type in the duration of the Time, but in respect of the state of Peace and Holines, Images of the Coelestial Peace. So these thousand year's may be Types of the Heavenly Glory: but the feventh day could not be the immediate Type, because of what was said before. Because the sevenih day of the Creation is a Period of the same nature with the fix preceding, and which by confequent ought to bear proportion to them.

It will be said, that Tis easy to make these suppositions, but difficult to prove them. But I have a jure Method for the proof of this, when the feveral parts of a System support one another, even therein they are proved: in an Hypothesis that is false, there is alway some part inconsistent with it self. Now I will make it evident, that the seven Hay's of the Creation, do perfectly answer to the seven Periods of the Church; that in every one ef those days such works were wrought, which were exact Emblems of the Events which have happen? ed, and of the things which were done, in every Period of the Church, answering to every day. If I make it evident, that in the fix Periods of the duration of the Church which are past, we have feen those things which were painted out by the fix

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days

Part 2. days of the Creation; so that the sirst Period contains that which was figur'd by the work of the first day, the second Period that of the second, and so of the rest; if, I say, I can do this, methinks it will then be proved, that what was done in the seventh day of the Creation is the image of that which shall be done in our seventh Period of the Church. The parts of this System do admirably support one another, the System it self will be its own proof. This is that I am about to do; by giving here the full explication of this wonderfull Type of the Creation, in which we may say, that God hath concealed some of his greatest mysteries under an adorable obscurity, which hath never hither to been perfectly cleared.

CHAP. XX.

The Type of the Creation hath not been well explained: We must make a System of it. Principles to establish that System; the division of the duration of the Church into seven Periods, answering to the seven days of the Creation.

The Type of the Creation is difficult to be expounded.

In must needs be, that the Mysteries of the Type of the Creation are not obvious, and easy to be explained, since from the time they have been inquired into, they have not hitherto been perfectly discovered. There are many things sensible therein, that appear at first view, and are obvious to all the World; as the Light of the first day, signifying spiritual Illumination; the Sun of Righteouseurs, in the Sun that was created on the fourth day.

day. Adam as the figure of the fecond Adam. Part 2. Eve, the Image and figure of the Church. There needs no labour to fearth into those Mysteries, for the Holy Scripture doth clearly enough instruct us therein. But for the doubtful Mysteries, those especially of the second, third, fifth, and sixth days, I know not whether they have hitherto been met with.

There hath nothing appeared on this subject so Ajudges ment upon handsom and ingenious, as that which hath been the Type done by Placaus. However I may be consident; of the without being rash, that he hath not discovered as explaint the true Mysteries thereof. The first fault he is guil
ed by Place the did not make a System of these ty of, is, that he did not make a System of those Mysteries, and of the seven days of the Creation. This is the reason why he doth not maintain his ground, but runs presently into things improba-ble. There is nothing more lively or more taking than that which he hath conceived concerning the first three days. In the first he finds the Illumination of man being ignorant: in the fecond the work of Justification of man being a sinner: in the third the Sanctification of man being unholy : and it must be confest, that so far nothing could be more happy, and argue greater strength of Imagination. These are excursions out of the way, 'tis true; but they are ingenious. They are perticularly fur-prizing to those, who know that this great man always addicted himself to disputations against Hereticks, which he managed after the way of the Schools; than which nothing doth more dull the fancy, and cause a barren imagination. When he comes to the fourth day, it is no longer so; and he is not so happy, he cannot but see there Jesus Christ and the Church, in the Sun and Moon; as all others pretend; but he is sufficiently puzled to Ppz make

make the connection between this fourth day and the preceding ones. He is yet less happy as to the two last days. He would have the Birds and the Fishes of the fifth day to fignify the service of God; that the Fishes do fignify good motions of the heart, and the Birds visible and outward acts. In the Beasts of the field created on the sixth day, he finds the Christian vertues. All this istorced, and however he stretcheth his fancy to get through it, yet he doth not succeed. It may be faid, without doing him any injustice, that except the three first days of the Creation, there is nothing at all well

conceived in that work of the Types.

The other fault of *Placeus*, is that he took for the object of his Type of the Creation, Man to be delivered from misery, Homo à miseria liberandus; whereas 'tis certain, we must look there for the Church to be establisht, Ecclesia Constituenda. This is the great work of God, next to his own glory; tis the chief and only end of his works: 'Twas for the fake of the Church that he created the World, and made all things; about this he hath been imployed from Everlasting, and will be so to Everlasting. 'Tis the Spouse of Christ, tis his other self:we ought to find her every where, as God hath given her some place in all his works. Particulars were made for the Church, and not the Church for them. Therefore we ought not to look for the Type of the deliverance of Man in the Creation, any farther then we can therein find the Church, in which men are re-establisht and delivered. I therefore find my felt obliged to proceed farther in this inquiry, finding nothing at all in that which hath been faid by others, wherein I can perfectly acquiesce. But that I may not fall into the fame faults which I have observed in others, 'tis necessary that good Principles be laid down, and a well connected System Part z. inade.

I. The first of our Principles is this, That every there is thing is full of mysteries in that great work of the certainly Creation. I suppose this principle, because it will some mythere is there is
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the c write: as for those who will have nothing to be Creations found here, but the Letter, and the History; they deserve not to be considered. If their opinion be no Heresy, it comes very near one: 'tis unworthy of a Divine, and I am bold to fay, unworthy of an understanding Christian. He must very little have studied the Divine conduct, who doth not take notice of its depth, and that incomparably more is concealed than discovered. Methinks the Iewish Cabalifts have a good remark upon it: they fay, God hath made three Worlds for one another: and that he hath put his Signet and his Seal upon the fuperior World, in such a manner and with such a force, that its impression descends to everything, even to the lowest in this inferior World. I leave the proof of it to men of Contemplation, and am not at leafure for the present to make it out, but it seems certain and apparent to me, God himself in his essence is that exemplar and original seal, he hath every where imprinted the feal and image of his essence; in the World of Glory, in that of Grace, and in the lowest also that of Nature: therefore 'tis thatthe Divine image appears every where, and every where the same; for tis the same seal hath penetrated all those different things. Deus solet uno sigillo varias materias signare, said Renchlin. There are three forts of People who read the Scripture. The simple and ignorant, who are altogether so; studied and deep Divines, who only are truly Divines; and those who are but superficial ones. The Pp3

first are the Lambs, born to eat the grass which grows on the surface of these fields: I do not impute it to them as a fault not to penetrate farther. But I know not how to pardon those pretended Divines, who tear out the very heart of the facred Scriptures, in the Mysteries and Divine depths therein, and leave it nothing but a bare superficies. Let us give but two Examples of this Maxim of the Cabalists, that God hath imprinted a seal of himself and of his Mysteries, which reacheth to all matters. The first is that of the Trinity of Persons in a unity of essence, whereof we have a lively image in the World of Spirits, by the effence, intelligence, and will, which is found in every Spirit, whether separate or united with matter: and another lively image of it in the three dimensions of matter, longitude, latitude, and profundity, which are three distinct dimensions, and yet make but one only and most simple extension. The other instance is in the mystery of the Incarnation, and the personal union of the Divine uncreated nature with the humane; a mystery whereof we fee a lively image in the Incarnation of those fouls which God unites with matter. These things deferve very well to be thought of. Besides, that the Holy Ghost hath sufficiently declared himself concerning these Mysteries. He hath shown us one part, that we may imagine the rest. He saith, that the light of the first day, is the image of that Action, whereby God caufeth the light to shine in the darkness of our ignorance. The Scripture calls our Lord the Sun of Righteonfness, by allufion to the Sun in the Heavens; a second Adam, with reference to the Creation of the first Adam; the marriage of Adam and Eve an image of Christ and his Church. Heaven is called Paradife, by allufion to the Earthly Paradife.

Paradise. In a word, there are an hundred things in Part 2. the work of Creation, whereof no natural reason can be given: there must be some therefore which and are mysterious. Why (for instance) did God create a Chaos, before he put in order the several parts of the world? why he rank't them all in fix days time, no more or less? why he created not the Sun but on the fourth day? why the Plants were created before the Sun? and why the Fishes and Brids before the Beafts of the field?

II. Our second Principle is this, that the sen-ple; the sible World is the image of the Intelligible; and this sends entered Intelligible World is not a World of Platonic Idea's. image of Tis in the Church, where every thing is to be met the intel-with by analogy that is found in the fensible World. ligible. There is an Heaven, there is an intelligible Sun, which is God, there are Spirits which are the intelligible Stars, there is an Earth, Plants, Fruits, and also wild Beasts, enemies of this World. The Scripture leads us by the hand in these paths, by the continual use of figures borrowed from the senfible World, to fignify those parts of the intelligible one. From this principle we may conclude, that the creation of the fensible World is the image and Type of the Creation of the intelligible World. And consequently that the Creation of the World is the Image of the different degrees, by which God hath made his Church to pass through, to bring it to perfection.

III. Our third Principle is this, that in every ple; God System composed of Events, there are several Pe-divided the riods to be considered. This is the Spirit of the Pro-several pephets; God divided the times into seven Trum-riods. pets, seven Seals, and seven Viols. Upon this Principle it cannot be doubted, but the seven days of the Creation are as many Periods of this Intelligible

The Accomplishment Chap. 29.

Part 2. World, through which they are to passto arrivea perfection.

4. Principle; the Tame images ought every where to fignify the fame my= Beries.

Letter.

IV. My fourth Principle is this, that the H. Ghost ought constantly to fix the same Mysteries to the same Images in all the parts of the Creation. For Example, the Waters should every where be the same thing, and signify the same Mystery; which is a Principle that was not at all heeded by Placaus. In one place he makes the Waters to be Sin; in another to be the Paffions, well ordered and gathered together in Christ. In a third place, 'tis meant of the Heart sanctified and serving God; 'tisa fault that is most obvious, and which alone is sufficient to prove that he had no System, that they were only loose thoughts which shined separately, but did not mutually illustrate each other.

V. I will add a fifth Principle, that in this My-Principles, Stery we should not, as some do, destroy the Hithe myste story. There is nothing more dangerous, if a man destroy the gives himself the liberty to deny matters of fact, and to turn all into pure allegory, there then remains nothing certain in the Scripture. Libertins may then doubt of the whole, and we shall no longer be able to distinguish those places, where the relation must be taken according to the Letter from those where the Letter shall be false, and where there is nothing but mystery. We must suppose the Type to be in the matters of fact, if the Events prove false, the Type is null.

These Principles being laid down, I thus form my System. The Creation of the sensible World, being an Image of the Creation of the intelligible World, we must divide the time, in which God hath formed the Church into feven Periods; but those seven Periods are not precisely distinguisht, each of them to contain a thousand years, as hath

been

been formerly supposed, from those words of Sz. Part 2. Peter, a thousand years with the Lord are as one day. There is some difficulty in the division of those Periods, and after having well condered it, I diyide them thus. I. The first Period is from Adam to Abraham, which is almost two thousand years. 2. The second is from Abraham to Moses, which is between four and five hundred years. 3. The third Period is from Moses to Iesus (hrist, which is between fourteen and fifteen hundred years. 4. The fourth is from Iesus Christ to the rise of Antichrist, that is between four and five hundred years. 5. The sist is from the rise of Antichrist to his Completion, that is between five and fix hundred years. 6. The fixth is from Antichrift compleat to his Destruction, which is between seven and eight hundred years. 7. The feventh and last is from the Ruin of Antichrist to the end of the World, this will be about a thousand years.

The great inequality that there is between these feveral Periods as to their duration, ought not to make any difficulty. We must not reckon things according to the time, but compute the time according to the things. The time wherein nothing is done is reckon'd for nothing. The Periods of the Church must be computed by the great changes which have therein happened. Now 'tis exactly in these fix points, that the Church hath changed its face. From Adam untill Abraham there was no change in the face of the Church; by Abraham it began to assume a new form, she had then Sacraments; and the distinction of People began. By Moses the Church took another form, quite different from the Preceding. By Christ the became incomparably more perfect. By the rife and growth

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of Antichrist, the Church was intirely changed. By Antichrist's being at the Height, the Corruption was also at the Highest; and at length by the fall of Antichrist, she must put on another face.

This being supposed, that the feven Periods anfwer to the feven days; we must observe in every of those Periods such Events, and such things as answer to the several works of the Creation done on every day; so that what was made on the first day, may resemble that which happened in the first Period of the Church: and that which was done on the second day, be the image of what happened in the second Period, and so of the following. find a perfect correspondence between the Copies and the Original, between the Types and the things which we pretend were represented by them, we thal have reason to believe, that 'tis somewhat more than a sport of wit, or the effect of Fancy and Imagination, which is the next thing we are to consider.

XXI. CHAP.

The Explication of the Mysteries signified by the Chaos, by the Creation of Light, by the separation of the Waters, and by the Creation of the Plants. The first days of the Creation, and the three first Periods of the Church.

I Intend not to stay long upon what is well known, and hath been faid already: and therefore shall speak but little of the Chaos. We see plainly, that this confused Mass, without form and void, which was properly nothing but a vast Abyle, covered with darkness, was the image of

that sad estate, to which sin had reduced the Part z. World. It was without form, spoiled and defaced by fin, for it had nothing at all of beauty. It was confused; for every thing there was in diforder, that which should have been above was below; God was blasphemed instead of being worshipt, and felf-love had placed the Creature on the Throne of God. It was empty and void; for nothing that was good could be found in the World. "It was covered with darkness; for a stupid ignorance might be observed to reign there. This was the state of the World; out of which the Church wastobe drawn, as a new World. God was doubtless the Creator of unshapen Mass; and I doubt not but we have an account of its Creation in the first Verse. In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth. 'Tis not, as is commonly thought, an abridgment of what is more amply and by particulars related afterwards. Tis the Creation of the Chaos, called Heaven and Earth, because it possessed that place which the Heaven and the Earth now do posses, and because it contained the matter of them. This is plain enough by the second Verse, and the Earth was without form and void,&c. Tis the description exactly of that Earth, which he was speaking of in the first Verse.

Nevertheless, though God created the Chaos, Why 'cis 'tis but implicitly said so; for Moses saith not, that expressy God made the Earth without form and void. Which that God created the may import, that though God do govern that which chaos. we call the wicked World, and that enormous Mass is not formed without his Providence; nevertheless, he will not be acknowledged the Author of it, because he is not the Author of Evil. God appoints no certain day to this Chaos, which is the Image of the corrupted World. 1. Because this

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Part 2 Chaos hath its reign and extention during the volve whole fix days of the spiritual Creation; for 'tis chaos hath the perpetual fund whence God draws all the parts of the intelligible World, which is his Church, as the Chaos was the fund from whence by little and little God drew all the parts of the Universe.

2. God affigns it no particular day, because tis the Empire of darkness, into which the Light and the day cannot enter. He produced not the Chaos by a Fiat, saying, let there be a Chaos, as he created the Light; because the Word of God doth not

produceth it felf by its own corruption. Lastly, he gives it not his Approbation, he says not, and God saw that it was good; he blesseth it not, as he did the works of the six days, because God seeth nothing good in the carnal World; instead of blesses.

make the wicked World by its efficacy; this World

fing it, it is under his curse.

VVaters in all the Type of the Creation fignify Pcople.

In the meantime, the Spirit of God moved upon the waters. Waters in the Language of the Prophets and of the Types do signify People. This we have observed before; and is too well know to need to be proved. This we must remember that Waters fignify People in all the Type of the Creation. The Spirit of God moved on the waters of the Chaos, to prepare that matter, to bruise and reduce it into little parts, and to introduce the difpositions to receive that form which he intended to give it. God intending to draw his Church out of the World, and from among the Nations, hath prefided over them by a wife providence. If he had intirely abandon'd the World to it felf, after the entrance of sin, it had been impossible to draw thence the intelligible World. It would have fallen into a total deprivation of Light, Equity, and Goodness; and into that Spirit, which the Scripture calls,

What is fignified by the Spirits moving on the Waters.

a spirit

a spirit of slumber, past feeling, and a reprobate Part 2. sense; But the Spirit of God hath presided over these Waters; he hath preserved and kept up in the World some fragments and remainders of Light; Conviction, Conscience, the knowledge of God, the distinction of right and wrong, and the apprehension of future rewards and punishments. We may fee every where this motion; this action of the Spirit of God on the Water's, that is, the People of the World, even to the approach of the fourth Period; which is that of our Lord Iesus Christ; God was then about to give a Form to the Church, to this intelligible World, which (properly speaking) it never yet had. Then he caused in the World such things as would dispose to this great work; he prepared his matter by the study of Philosophy, which drew men from that stupidity; that before rendred them uncapable of receiving the Light of Truth! He dispersed the *Iews*, who carried every where the knowledge of the true God, and made an infinite of Proselites. He caused the Bible to be turned into the Greek Tongite, which then spread and prevailed in the World; and guided the Heathen insenfibly to a diflike of their Idols, and their Religion. This is the Mystery of the Chaos.

In the first day, God said, Let there be Light, The Mysteries of the and there was Light. The first day answers to the first day of first Period of the Church, which lasted from Adam the Creaintill Abraham. 1. By what did the first day begin? by Light. Jesus Christ the Messiah is the Light; which inlightens every man that comes into the World: 'Tis from him that the Creation of the ntelligible World takes its beginning; from the irst moment that Light hath shined in that samous Dracle; The seed of the woman shall bruise the Serpents head. The first day hath two parts, It

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was Evening, and it was Morning; the Light of the Evening was the first, but the dimmer of the two, the Light of the Morning was the second, but the clearest. The knowledge of Christ began by that Oracle, The feed of the woman, &c. The Period ended in Abraham, by the same Light, viz. the knowledge of the same Messiah, but proposed less obscurely in that prophecy, And in thy feed shall all the Nation's of the Earth be blest. This was the Morning; for the Light began to increase. 2. By whom was this Light produced? By the Word of God, His Eternal Word. He said, i. e. by this Eternal Word, by his infinite Wisdom, by the fruit of this understanding that God manifested to Adam and Abraham, this Light to conduct and guide them. 3. This Light preceded the Creation of the Sun. This knowledge of a Redeemer was given to the first World; before the Messiah its Sun was produc't, before the Word was incarnate. Light which appeared on the first day is originally the same with that which was put into the Sun: The feed of the woman revealed to Adam, is the fame with the word made flesh many ages after! 5. The Light of the first day was doubtless obscure, its seat in the illuminated Waters, was not: yet well prepared; the Earthly parts were not separated, and the Light could not have a very free: passage through that thick matter. In the first Period of the Church knowledge was but dim, People were not yet well disposed to receive it, it hadnot yet entred into them: 6. After all, to what purpose was the Light of the first day? to enlighten a Chaos, and an unformed Mass. To what church be- end also was the Knowledge of the first Period. from Adam untill Abraham? to inlighten a Chaos. and that Chaos was not only in the World, but in the

without form,

the Church it self; for then the Church had no form; Part 2. the had no Pastors, no Priests, no Flocks, no Assemblies, no Solemn days appointed, no Sacraments, no Holy Scripture, no Discipline, no Censures. Every head of a family was both Prophet and Priest of his own house. Here was an Idolatrous family; there just by was another family where God was worthipt. It was a true Chaos; fo the Tews fay well; that the Church was two thousand years, be thohou, in the Chaos, and two thousand years under the Law. The Patriarchs made their Feafts as they thought fit, on what day they pleased, and invited whom they pleased. 7. God made the distinction between the Night and the Day. He separated the Light from the Darkness; for he is the Author of that distinction that is between the World and the Church, between the good and bad; yet 'tis not faid that he made the night, because God is not the Author of Evil. 8. Hemadethis distinction from the first day; because from the beginning of the World, and in all ages, there is a separation between those who are of God, and those who are of the Devil. 9. He made that separation of that Light and Darkness, of the Night and the Day, but he blessed it not; he saith not, and He saw that it was good. In like manner, Goddoth not bless and approve the separation of the World from the Church, tho he hath made that distinction, because it carries with it in respect of the World, curses, crimes, and miseries. 10. He began with the Evening, which belongs to the Night, and is apart of it, because he draws light out of darkness, & begins the composition of the Church by some degrees of imperfection.

In the second day God made the Firmament, or ries of the Expansium, that it might separate the waters from the first dithe waters. Here begins the second Period of the People.

Church,

Part 2. Church, which lasted from Abraham untill Moses: let it be remembered that Waters alway fignify People, 'tis necessary it should be so, that the Spirit of God may be uniform and like unto it felf. If the Waters are People, the work of separating the Waters must signify the division of the People. 1. In the first day the Waters were mixt and confounded both among themselves, and with the Earth: so in the first Period from Adam untill Abraham, the People were confused and mixt one with another. God had not yet made choice of any certain peculiar People. Among all Nations there were some Holy, and some who were Enemies of God, were to be found every where. 2. But in the second day, God began the work of the separation of the Waters, i.e. that in the second Peried should begin the distinction of the People. He took Abraham, drew him out of his own Country, fet him apart, and gave him the feal of his Covenant. 3. But this work of the division of the waters was effected in two days, this work of the division of the People is also accomplisht in two Periods; from Abraham unto Moses, from Moses unto Christ. 4. The separation of the Waters made on the second day was but imperfect, God only separated the Waters which were above, i.e. the Clouds, from the Waters which were beneath, i.e. the Seas. The distinction of People in the second Period, from Abraham unto Moses, was but imperfect; for we must not imagine but that God did preserve some Elect from Abraham unto Moses, besides those in the family of the Patriarchs, to think he did not is injurious to the mercy and wifdom of God. There were then at that time some of the faithfull scattered in all places. But as the family of Iacob became a great People, foby little and

and little the Spirit of God withdrew from other Part 2. Nations. From the time of Moses there was yet fome little remainder of that Spirit among other Nations; as is evident by Balaam, who was, 'tis true, a very wicked man, but yet was not a false Prophet. But when the race of Abraham became a great People, and had a Country apart to themfeives, then the Spirit of God withdrew altogether from the other Nations, and then was made a perfect division of the People. 5. In the separation of the Waters that was made on the second day, the Waters which were above, i. e. the Clouds, were nothing in comparison with those beneath, i. e. the Seas. So in the second Period, wherein was a division of the People, the Superior Waters, which were the family of the Patriarchs, were nothing in comparison with the rest of mankind. And hereby we have the reason why in that great work of the Creation God would make fo much account of so small a matter as the Clouds are in nature, even to assign a perticular day for their creation. 'Tis because they were the Image of the families of the Patriarchs, who were very inconfiderable for their number, but yet were to make to great a figure in the History of the Church. 6. The superior Waters were little or nothing as to their extension, but had this advantage above the waters which were beneath, that they were nearer Heaven: fo the families of the Patriarchs little in number had this advantage; to be admitted to fecret and special communion with God. He conversed with the Patriarchs, as a man with his intimate friend. 7. The Clouds are lifted up to fo high a place by the rays of the San, and the attraction of Heaven: the families of the Patriarchs were advanc't to that glory of being distinguisht Qq

Part 2. from all others, by the mercy of God. 8. The Clouds are the fruitfull springs, whence proceed the rain, the fruitfullness and blessing of the Earth: God would make the Patriarchs the springs of blessing to the Church, In thy seed shall all the Nations of the Earth be bleffed. Therefore the lews did always in their prayers make mention of the Covenant made with Abraham, Isaac, and Iacob. 9. God put the Firmament, or Expansum, between the upper and lower Waters; 'tis that large vacuity of Misery and sin, which separates the World from the Church. 10. From the Clouds' tis easy to fall into the lower Waters, but the Waters which are beneath rife, with difficulty to the Clouds. The fall is easy from the Church to the world and sin, but 'tis difficult to pass from the world to the Church.

> In the third day was made a perfect separation of the waters, i.e. that work of the separation of the Waters was finisht, and this is the reason why God blesied not the work of the second day. must not look for a Mystery in that, or imagine that on that account the waters must needs signity sin. God blessed not the work which he had not yet finisht. We find no Benediction in the second day, but to make amends we meet with two in the third: for those words, and God saw that it was good, are repeated twice; 'tis because in that third day we find two works ; the compleating the separation of the waters is one, and the Creation of Plants another; and God faid, Let the waters that be under the Heavens be gathered together into one place, and let the dry Land appear. 'Tisan image of a perfect separation of People into one place, i. e. into the World, which is a great and vastabys, full of darkness and impurity: into that I say, let the

the Waters run, there let the reprobate People Part 24 gather together. 2. And let the dry Land appear: the holy People who till now had appeared mixt with the men of the World; let them appear seperate from all other People. 3. The World is represented by the Sea, the Church by the Earth and dry Land, fo fince that time in the stile of the Prophets, and of Preachers, the Sea hath always been an image of the World. The Arkof Noah, which floated on the waters of the Deluge; is the Emblem of the Church beaten by the waters of this world. Jesus Christ sleeping in the Ship which was tost by a Tempest, is the Image of the Church, where Christ seems to be asleep while she is beaten and afflicted by the World. 4. The Sea is the habitation of Monsters, the world is the residence of the wicked, where we may see Monsters of covetousness, of Ambition, of Impurity, and violence. The greatest Animals upon Earth are not to be compared with those which live in the waters. There are diforders to be found in the Church, 'tis true; but they are nothing in comparison with those which are in the world. 5. The face of the Waters is barren, and produceth nothing, whereas the superficies of the Earth is fruitfull. The World doth inwardly nourish Monsters, and in its outside produceth no solid good, or true vertue. 6. The Earth is the Synagogue of the ancient Church, the is incompast with waters on allsides, the People and Nations of the World. 7. She is continually afflicted by them; and if we regard the violence of the waves, one would think the should be overwhelmed. 8. Nevertheless she stands her ground, and remains victorious. 9. The waters of the Sea have no setled foundation; they are always in motion, but the Earth is fixt, the People of the world Qq2

are unstable, always changing. The Church is a Part 2. Land that hath its roots in the foundation of the world, in God's eternal decrees. 10. The Sea makes a frightfull object, especially in a Tempest; but the Earth presents our eyes with an agreeable diversity of Mountains and Hills, of Trees and Flowers, of Fruits and Blossoms. The world is a deformed spectacle by reason of its disorders, and uniformity of its faults. But the Church shows us an agreeable diversity of gifts, greater and less, of vertues, of good works, of good Fruits; for the Plants and Fruits are to the Earth, that which vertues and good works are to the Church. The Plants have their roots in the bowels of the Earth, they appear on the outside of it, they serve for ornament and use, and need the kind influences of Heaven to make them grow. All this agrees well to the vertues and good works of the Church. God faid, Let the Earth bring forth Grass, as if the Earth produced Plants by its own vertues: 'tis because he will have us act, as if our vertues proceeded from our felves; asif we were the Authors of'em, that he might thence take occasion to reward us for'em. But among the Plants of the Earth which are thus good & usefull, there are some hurtfull ones, some poisons among the good Fruits of the Church, there are some wicked works. 12. Lastly, the nearer any Land is to the Sun, the better its Fruits; the nearer any Church to God, the Sun of Righteousness, the better its works.

CHAP. XXII.

Explication of the Mysteries of the four last days of the Creation,

He fourth day answers to the fourth Period of the Church. 1. In this fourth day God created the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars. 'Tis eafy to take notice therein of Christ the Sun of Righteousness, of the Church who derives all her Light from the Sun, and the of Teachers of the Christian. Church, which are as the Stars of the Intelligible World. This alone should open all mens eyes, and make it evident, that we ought to fearch after. the Church throughout the whole work of Creation : for this is the Key of the whole Mystery. This fourth Period is from Iesus Christ unto the birth of Antichrist, i.e. till the middle of the fifth Century. In this Period we have the Sun of Righteousness, so Jesus Christ is called by the Prophets, and Evangelists, The Light which inlightens every John c. L. man that comes into the world: So by the Apostles, The Father of Lights, in whom is no shadow of change, James 1. i. e. a Sun that hath no Tropicks. The Parrallel The Parrallel between Iesus Christ and the Sun is too manifest let of the and easy to make, to be long insisted on. I will the Church rather speak somewhat of the Moon, which is an admirable Emblem of the Church. 1. The Moon hath all her Light from the Sun; The Church hath all her Beauty, Holiness, Vertue, and Glory from I. Christ. 2. The Moon retains some spots, and those considerable ones, in her borrowed Light; the Church hath many great and plain defects in her Qq3

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vertues. 3. The Moon hath no fixed Light, she often changeth, and is sometimes more and sometimes less inlightned. The Church remains not long in one state, she is always rising or falling, she looleth some of her Light, and then receiveth more; The defiles herfelf, and then is cleanfed, and hath Periods almost as regular as those of the Moon. 4. The Moon, besides her constant and periodical decrease, suffers Ecclipses, and sometimes total ones. The Church, besides her ordinary declensions, is fometimes so Ecclipst, as notto appear, which is more or less according to the inundations of Herely, or the corruption of manners. 5. Tis not the fault of the Sun, but of the Moon it self, that these Ecclipses happen, she plungeth herself in the shadow of the Earth, and so deprives herself of the Sun. The Ecclipses of the Church by the loss of Truth or vertue happen in like manner, because The falls into fin and falshood, which is shadow and darkness, the product of Earth and Hell. Your fins have separated between God and you. the Moon is Ecclipst, she becomes black, and puts on a frightfull Afpect; when the Church suffers herself to lose the Light of the Sun, her visage becomes deformed by her disorders and crimes.

Why doth not the Church appear but in this fourth Period, fince she was created from the beginning of the World? fo the Moon which was a figure of the Church, should have been created on the first day. I answer, that the Church may also be found in the three preceding Periods: but in the first and second day, 'tis a Land covered with waters. The Church is mixt and confounded with the People of the World, and even covered and hidden among'em. In the third she appears as a dry Land that is visible, but as yet it is but Earth, producing

Plants

Plants and Fruits. In our fourth Period, she is ad-Part 2. vane't from the quality of Earth, to the dignity of the Stars, she becomes a Moon, a luminous body, which may be seen afar off, which spreads its rays

throughout all the world.

In the fourth day there were also Stars, which Stars of Gr are of fix different magnitudes, from the first to the tudes imafixth. In our fourth Period we have several Tea-ges of the chers, as shining Stars, but they lessen by degrees. of Tea-The Apostles are the Stars of the first magnitude, chers. Apostolick Persons were Stars of the second magnitude, their Disciples who lived in the second Century, were Stars of the third, the Doctors of the (hurch in the third Century were Stars of the fourth magnitude. Those of the fourth Century were of the fifth magnitude. Lastly, in the fifth Century when the good days of the Church ended, there were more Teachers, more Stars in number, but they were but of the fixth magnitude; their Light began to be obscured by mixing with the darkness of Superstition and Heresy. After them in the following Ages, we seeno Stars but under a Cloud, the witnesses covered with sackcloth, Christians concealed and hidden among the multitude of those who were funk into error and Idolatry.

In this Period there is also another sort of Stars; viz. Confessors and Martyrs, who shined as Stars of the first magnitude, and the common sort of the Faithful, who are truly Stars, though but of the sixth magnitude. Laitly, in the fourth Period, we find Planets, wandring Stars, Apostates, Indas's, and such as Hymeneus and Philetus, who

concerning the Faith made shipwrack.

We proceed to the fifth day of the Creation. The Mysteries fifth Period is that from the rise of Antichrist to his day.

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Part 2.

Completion, from the fifth Century to the eleventh. In the fifth day God faid, Let the waters bring forth Fishes abundantly, (or moving Creatures which have life,) and Fowl that may flie above the Earth in the open firmament of Heaven. Behold, two forts of Creatures, Birds and Fishes, and they are to be Emblems of men, who should rule in the fifth Period of the Church. It may be the name of Bird may prove a good Omen to some, one would think we should find something of good there, because Birds are a kind of Coelestial Creatures; but we must remember, that in the two following Periods, we shall meet with nothing that is good, because they belong to Antichrist. If there be any thing good in these two Periods, tisthe remnant of the fourth, for all is evil that belongs to their perticular Character. So that by Birds we understand men of rash and daring spirits, who would pierce beyond the Clouds, attempting to reach unto God himself, and have done violence to his Holy Mysteries by their bold Inquiries. was Arrius, who would dive into the mystery of the Eternal generation of the Son, and was there stumbled: Such was Macedonius, who would fathom the Mysteries of the Procession of the Holy Spirit, and not being able to effect it, made him a Creature, as Arius did the Son. Such was Entyches, who not being able to fathom the Mysteries of the union of the two natures in Christ, did confound them. Such was Nestorius, who lost himself in fearching into the manner of the Union of the humane Nature with the Divine Person, and so establisht two Persons in Christ; and I know not how many more fuch Birds there were, men of bold and daring spirits, who did great mischief to the Church. We need but confult Hiftory to be informed. 'Tis

'Tis true, among those Birds there were some Part 2. whose flight was happy enough. The fourth and fifth Centuries produced some Eminent Doctors in comparison of the preceding. The first Doctors of the Christian Church after the Apostles were but poor Divines, they could flye but a little way. There is more Divinity in one piece of St. Austin. then in all the three first Centuries, Origen excepted, who was the Eagle of his Age. But those Birds who made some happy flights, were yet guilty of great faults, and often loft themselves by endeavou-

ring to go too far.

that make their abode in the waters, that swim and of the fifth descend into the Deep; Creatures among whom tichrist and his folthere are some of a monstrous bigness; Creatures lowers. that live upon filth and mud, and are the lively image of the second fort of People to be seen in the fifth Period, which is that of Antichrist rising and growing to perfection. We there see the great Leviathan of the Abyls. Antichrist himself the Monster of the great waters, who devours all the other Fish, and subjects them to his Government; There we see all the followers of Antichrist, Fishes of the second order. All these Creatures, i. e. all these men, I. Have their abode in the waters, which denotes a Collection of much People: they have the multitude on their fide; they reckon it their honour, they glory in it. 2. They descend into dark Abysses; for whereas the Doctors of the fourth and fifth Century would be too knowing, those of the following ages fell into a most stupid Ignorance; They descend into the darkness of superstition: and as for the most part Fishes adhere to the rocks or to the mud; so those false Dottors addict themselves to Creatures, and rife not towards Heaven, where

The other fort of Creatures are Fishes. Creatures The Fish

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is the Creator. In those times sprung up the adoration of Reliques, the invocation of Saints, the worship of Images; and eventhe sublime wits, who are the Birds of the fifth Period, who slie so high by their lofty speculations, as did Gregory of Nazianzen, and Ambrose of Milan, do sometimes fall from their elevation into the mire of a carnal and superstitious worship, as Eagles after a flight into the highest regions of the Air, fall down, as it were in a moment, to fix upon Carrion.

Lastly, Fishes puddle and roll themselves in the mud and slime: a good Emblem of that dreadful corruption into which the last ages of this fifth Period were plunged, viz. the nineth and tenth: we have already spoken of that corruption; and you need but look back to what hath been said, to perceive how justly we may compare the men of those Times to Fishes that live in mire and dirt.

Some will doubtless make an objection here on this account, that God is faid to be the Author of these Birds and Fishes. Which there is no reason for in the thing represented by the Type, because God is not to be lookt upon as the Author of the Heresies, Idolatries, and corruption of the Papacy. I might reply, that no Typical relations ought to hinder, but that God may be faid the Author of, and give his bleffing to those Creatures which were good, in respect of their natural being; he did not bless the Chaos, 'tis true, but it was because that in its natural being it was neither fair nor good, no more than in its typical relation. But if any will that the mystery be carried farther, it may be observed, that God faith, Let the waters bring forth every moving Creature, &c. 'Tis the waters that immediately produce'em. To the same effect as he said before, Let the Earth bring forth Plants. For this end,

end, that God would our works should be reckon'd Part 2. as our own, that we might receive the rewards of'em. So the waters, i.e. the multitude of degenerate mankind, are faid to produce those corruptions, and false Doctrines, that they might suffer the punishments annexed to'em, and that it might not be imputed unto God. But it will be faid, that God blessed these works, He saw that it was good. Once more I may ask, why should not God approve those Creatures, which in their own natures were good; and which were typically to represent such Events as the Providence of God would appoint for his own glory? For doubtless the false Teachers, who corrupted the Christian Religion in the fifth Century, must come within the decree of God, as fuch things whereby he would glorify himself.

In the fixth day God made two works; I. In- Mysteries

fetts, creeping things, and four-footed Beafts. 2. The of the fixth Man and the Woman. This fixth day answers to the fixth Period of the Church, from the tenth Century to the Period of the Reign of Antichrist. These four-footed Beasts, Insects, and Creeping things cannot be thought to fignify any thing that is good; under Creeping things are comprehended Serpents, venemous and the most accursed Creatures: among Insects, are Caterpillers, and a thoufand other hurtfull Creatures: among four-footed Beafts are Wolves, Lions, Tygers, Leopards, and Bears, all crueland bloody Creatures, which live upon prey. This is the true Character of the Men, who lived in the fixth Period of the Church, which is the second of the Antichristian Empire. There we meet with Men like Bloodsuckers, Caterpillers, Worms, devouring Infects, that ravage, and consume, and destroy, and gratify their Covetous-

ness

Part 2. ness by a cursed Simony. There we meet with Doctors like Serpents and Basilicks, who poison by their very breath, and spread the venom of their salfe Doctrines, with piercing, sharpened tongues; I mean the Schoolmen, who with subtile Arguments, whetted and set in order, as so many darts and spears, diffuse Heresy, Impurity, Poison and Idolatry.

Moreover, we there meet with wild Beafts, bloody and cruel Men, who delight in blood and flaughter, and glut themselves therewith, as so many Lions and Tygers. We may there seemultitudes ingaged in an Holy war against Infidels; who went to the Holy Land to conquer it, but carried with them the Lions Tooth; for they rent and devoured every thing which came in their way. Especially may we there take notice of those cruel Perfecutors of the Church, killing, burning, and committing outrage and massacres in all places. This should be carefully observed, that we meet with Birds and Fishes in the fifth day; answering to the first Period of Antichrist, or the fifth of the Church; and some of those Creatures live upon the spoil, but do not prey upon Man. We do not see that Birds and Fishes go out of their own Element, to fall upon men, and destroy them. So in the fifth Period there were, 'tis true, fome Hereticks, and a great corruption; but there was not much perfecution, little blood spilt at that time upon the account of Religion. That fort of rage began not to be much imployed; but fince the eleventh Century, in the fixth Period.

Mysteries In the same day God created the Man and the of the creation of the Woman, who are the Images of Christ, and of the Man and Church his Spouse. The Parrallel between the Woman first and second Adam, and between the Woman

inc

and the Church, hathbeen made so often, and is so Part 2. easy to make, that I need not dwell upon it; and therefore shall only take notice, that the Type doth exactly correspond with the Mystery. At the end of the fixth day God finishthis work, he then gave the last stroke to it, by the Creation of the Man and the Woman, an Emblem of Christ and his Church, and of their Union. In the fixth Period (near the end whereof we now are,) God will compleat his Church by the ruin of Antichrist; and bring the Kingdom of Christ upon Earth to its perfection. This should be well remembred, that the Church in the Type of the Creation appears under four Emblems. 1. As the Earth buried, and covered under waters. 2: As a dry Land; above the waters, and bearing fruit. 3. As a Moon inlightened by the Sun. 4. And lastly, as the Woman. And our Lord Jesus appears there under three Emblems: 1. As the Light of the first day, without or before the Sun: 2. As the Sun. 3. Under the Emblem of the Man. The Church in her first state, before the Law, was as the Earth under water, the was obscure, and as it were buried among the Nations. In her fecond state, under the Law; the was as a discovered Land, distinguisht, and known, and bearing fruit; but yet the was but Earth, i.e. not very considerable. In her third state, under the Gospel, she appears as a Moon, a rival of the Sun, imitating his Light; and therein the is more glorious than the Earth. This is the Apostolical Church so glorious, and full of knowledge. In the fourth state, she appears as the woman, taken out of the side of Adam, closely united with him, being one Body and one Flesh. Tis in the last Period that she shall be more united to Christ than before. In the fourth Period she

Part 2. is as the Moon, and notwithstanding the nearest approaches of the Sun, there remain vast distances between them. But towards the end of the fixth Period, and throughout the seventh; her union unto Christ shall be immediate and intimate as that of a Wife with her Husband; therefore the Church in this feventh Period is represented as a Spouse which was to be brought to the Lamb.

> On the other hand, Jesus Christ appears under three Emblems. In the fourth Period, as a Sun, which scatters the darkness of Idolatry, Paganism, and Ignorance, that covered the face of the Earth. This Sun is plac't in the fourth point, just in the middle of the seven, to let us know, that he is the Center of the Church; the Sun which gives light before and behind, to the preceding Ages, and to those which follow him. Towards the end of the fixth Period, and throughout the seventh, he is A man, to whom God gives dominion over the Fowls of the Air; the Fish of the Sea, and creeping things; and four-footed Beasts, i. e. That Christ in this last Period shall be Lord and King, who shall rule over the Birds, tame the boldest and most aspiring spirits, who mount even unto the Heavens, he shall humble them; and keep'em within the bounds of their duty: over the Fish of the Sea, to deliver 'em from their corruption; over freeping things, to destroy the influence of their poison: over wild Beasts, to tame their fierceness, and render them meek as Lambs. In the first day Jesus Christ was figured but by a dim Light, because in the first Period of the Church, he vouchsaf't herbut a very imperfect knowledge of himself.

This methinks is the Mystery of the fix days; which

which way well ferve as a favourable omen in re-Part 2. ference to the feventh day, because every thing The myste-therein seems to accord well; what then is wanting seventh to the World, after the works of the fix days; to day of the Greation. render it perfect? Holiness and Rest; and these are the two Things which God added on the feventh day. Holines, for he Sanctified the seventh day, and thereby the rest of the World. Rest, for till then God had been at work, and the Worldin Motion. Now God gave the World that Rest which it wanted, in that he himself rested on the seventh day. All this is an admirable Emblem of our feventh Period, for the fake whereof all this explication of the Type of the Worlds Creation hathing been given. During the fix days; God made the Church to pass through several changes, he will bring it to perfection at the end of the fixth, by the ruin of the Antichristian Kingdom, and by the. Conversion of all Nations. What then is wanting to it? Rest and Holiness. Rest, for hitherto she hath always been in toyl and Travel: Holines, for she hath alway been imperfect. We must therefore look for a feventh Period, which shall be a Kingdom of Rest and Holiness, wherein the Church shall no more be persecuted, either by Fire and Sword, or by Herely and Idolatry; wherein also there shall be a plentiful effusion of the H. Spirit; to produce a great degree of Holiness and Sanctification among men.

We must not say, that the accomplishment of this mysthis Type will be found in Heaven, where is Rest sterns and Holiness, and that therein is the mystery of plish upon the seventh day. I say again, that cannot be meant; because this seventh Period must be of the same kind and order with the other six. We even now observed, that the Sun was created on the

fourth

Chap. 22:

Part. 2. fourth day, there are three days before, and three after, exactly in the middle of the feven, to fignify that Christ the Son of Righteousness is the Center of the intelligible World. If he be the Center of the feven Periods, he must certainly have an equal reference to all the points of that Circumference. Now what relation can he have to the feventh day, if Eternity be meant by it? In that Eternal abode Christ shall have no more the relation of a Center, a Sun, and a King. For St. Paul tells us, that then God shall be all in all, and Christ shall deliver up the Kingdom again to his Father. Moreover, 'tis certain there ought to be a proportion between the feventh Period, and the fix fore-going ones: Now there is none between Eternity and the duration of the Church upon Earth. And lastly, I am bold to fay, that the ancient Types were not establisht by God immediately, to figure Heavenly Things, but only the Graces and Favors of God in this World, under the Kingdom of the Messiah; You cannot show me any one of the ancient Types, which hathan immediate relation to the glories of the Heavenly Paradise. The marriage of Adam and Eve was the immediate Type of the Union between Christ and his Church, in the Kingdom of his Grace. It did only mediately typify their Union in the Kingdom of Glory. By consequence this feventh day, which all acknowledge to be Typical, must have its immediate relation not to the Sabbath of the Church in Heaven, but to its State of Rest upon Earth.

CHAP. XXIII.

A farther Confirmation of the future prosperity of the Church upon Earth. The 21, and 22. Chap. of the Apocalypse interpreted: that in those Chapters the Church is described as victorious upon Earth, and not as Triumphant in Heaven.

E may not pass from the Apocalyps, without saying somewhat concerning the last Chapters. If we needed another Head of Arguments to prove our notion of the Reign of Christ for a thoufund years, and the Triumphant state of the Church upon Earth, before its final glorious Triumphin Heaven; we might be furnisht from these last Chapters. For they are not, as is commonly suppofed, a description of the Church in Heaven. They The Pro-exactly answer to the nine last Chapters of the Prophecy of Ezekiel. That Prophet in those nine last Chapters of Ezekiel. Chapters, fets forth in a figurative manner the consisting same dition of the Church of Ifrael after its restoration; with that of the last their glorious Kingdom, and the wonderful Peace Chapt. of they should injoy after their return; which return the Apoce, or recalling was to be after the fall of Antichrift. St. John gives an account what the Church shall be after with relation to that Fall, after it shall have bin accomplisht; so that both these Prophets describe the Church, as to the same Period, and the same condition. This will easily appear, if we briefly run over that which remains of the Apocalyple. It cannot be questioned, but that our Prophet con-Rr

cludes the 20th Chapter with a description of the last day of Judgement. The war of Gog and Ma-Part 2. gog follows upon the reign of a thousand years, to the revolt of Gog and Magog succeeds their defeat, after their defeat there is nothing but the last day, which shall come and surprize the World in the twinkling of an eye. This is fignified by those words:

Chap. 20.

V.11. Then I faw a great white Throne, and him that sat on it, from whose face the Earth and Heaven fled way, and there was found no place for them. White as well as Purple is a Royal colour, and withal a Priestly; for the Priests were clothed in white. The Holy Priest's garments on the day of Expiation, according to the tradition of the Iews, were called Bigdei Lavan, white garments. In like manner he that fat upon the Throne is our King and Priest. The Earth and the Heaven fled from his face; for they shall be burnt, that they may be renewed.

V. 12. And I saw the dead small and great stand before God, &c. 'Tis a description of the last Judgement, to the end of the Chapter; all this is

plain.

٧. I.

The first Vision of 21 Chapt. to the 9th that which follows the world.

The 21. Chapter begins with these words, And I farv a new Heaven and a new Earth; for the first Heaven and the first Earth were passed away. These words do evidently allude to what he had faid just before, and the Heaven and the Earth fled away. v. respects As that was interpreted of what should happen at the last day of Judgement; it is clear, that these end of the new Heavens and this new Earth must be understood in a literal, and not a figurative sense, for the new World, after it hath been refined by fire. And so the description we read of here, even to the ninth Verse, is that of eternal Rewards and PunishPunishments. 'Tis true, that which is spoken of Part 2.'
the H. City, of the new Ierusalem coming down from
Heaven, prepared as a Bride adorned for her Husband; of the Tabernacle of God with men, of his
dwelling with them, and they with him, and that
God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and
that there shall be no more death, or sorrow, or crying, or pain: All this, I say, might very well be applied to the Church as victorious upon Earth;
but this description is determin'd, by what precedes and by what follows, to Eternal Glory; by
that which precedes, which is the decription of the
last day of Judgement, and by that which follows,
which is the description of everlasting Punishments; but the fearful and unbelieving, &c. shall
have their part in the lake which burns with sire and

The ninth Verse begins a new Vision, and a The oth will more perticular description of the blessed Reign of new Vision.

Christ upon Earth. In the same manner, as the H. Spirit, after he had in the 13th Chapter given an enigmatical and general description of the Antichristian Empire, under the image of the two Beasts, gives a more ample account of it in the 17th Chapt. So having in the 20th Chapt. described the reign of Christ, though in sew words, he set forth that reign more at length afterwards, that state of the delivered Church, under the image of a great City, called Ierusalem, as after having set out the Antichristian Church under the image of a Beast, and of an Empire, he represents it under the Emblem of a great City, called Bablon.

V.9. And there came unto me one of the seven Angels, which had the seven Viols, full of the seven last plagues; and talked with me, saying, come

Rr 2 hither 3

Part 2. hither; I will show thee the Bride; the Lambs wife.

'Tis in all likelyhood the last of those seven Angels, who had poured out the Viols, and the same who show'd unto the Prophet the great City, the Cha. 17.1. mother of Fornications. Then came one of the

mother of Fornications. Then came one of the feven Angels unto me, which had the feven Viols, and talked with me, saying; Come hither, I will show thee the fudgement of the great Whore, that sitteth on many Waters. As it was this seventh and last Angel, who had the Viols, by whom the ruin of Antichrist was effected; it doth most properly belong to him to show Babylon faln, and Ierusalem rebuilt.

V. 10. And he carried me away in the Spirit to a great and high Mountain, and showed me that great (ity, the Holy Jerusalem', descending out of Heaven from God. This is somewhat like what the Devil did unto Jesus Christ, when he carried him up into an high Mountain, and shows him all the Kingdoms of the world: what the Devil makes appear by illusion, St. John sees by vision. That he was carried, or Teemed to be carried, up into an high Mountain, makes it plain, that the Ierufalem he was to be made see from thence, was here upon Earth, and not the Triumphant Church in Heaven, though it be called the Holy Jerusalem descending out of Heaven from God. She shallbe descended from Heaven, because she shall abound in Graces which come from thence: she is called the great City, and tis the first time she is so called. 'Tis a detestable name, which in all the preceding Prophecy is given only to Spiritual Babylon. But 2/1s on this account, that then the Church shall possess the multitude of the Nations, as Antichri-Mianism dothat present.

V.11. Having the Glory of God, and her Light was

wus like unto a stone most precious, even like a Iasper Part 2.

Aone, clear as Cristal.

V. 12. And had a Wall great and high, and had twelve Gates, and at the Gates twelve Angels, and names written thereon, which are the names of the

iwelve Tribes of the children of Israel.

V. 13. On the East three Gates, on the North three Gates, on the South three Gates, and on the West three Gates. In the description of this City, we have every thing that is rich and precious, all fignifies its great Holiness, excellent Vertues, and perfect Peace; for they are the substantial Goods and real Treasures of the Church. It had a great & high Wall; by that is meant Divine Protection; which shows: also that 'tis the Church upon Earth, which is spoken of; for the Church in Heaven hath no need of

walls, being out of the reach of Enemies.

And had twelve Gates. We have observed before, that the number Twelve is frequently to be met with in this description, and that it is a facred number because of the twelve Patriarchs, the twelve Tribes, and the twelve Apostles; the Gates are the entries into this City, and so denote the recalling of the lews according to their twelve Tribes, from that great dispersion they are now under. That these twelve Gates have a particular The recal-relation to the People of the Iews, is plain by what Jews forefollows, That on the twelve Gates were written the told. names of the twelve Tribes of Israel. For by those Tribes of Ifrael, we may not understand the Church of the converted Gentiles, they have a distinct place in what remains of the description of the new Ierufalem. So the twelve Gates at the four Cardinal points of the World, East, North, South, West, are to the same effect as what God had said in another place, I will call my Sons from far, and my Daugh-

R r. 2

7 Cor. 3.

Part 2. ters from the ends of the Earth; I will say unto the North give up, and to the South keep not back.

At every one of those twelve Gates are twelve Angels; These are the twelve Apostles, called Angels or Pastors, who whether they shall be raissed from the dead or no, shall by their preaching and Doctrine guide the Iews to enter again into the Church, and open the gate unto them. For they are here described as Keepers of the Gates, who

both open and shut them.

V. 14. And the Wall of the City had twelve Foundations, and in them the names of the twelve Apofles of the Lamb. The protection, latery, and the Wall of the Church, depends on the foundations whereon she shall be built. Those foundations are Articles of Faith and Christian Venities, according to the Idea of St. Paul, who faith, there is but one Foundation, which is Jesus Christ; but on this foundation some build Hay and Stubble, but others Gold and precious Stones. These precious Stones and this Gold, fignify Pure Doctrine, as the Apostle doth sufficiently explain it. These are the foundations of the Church, which is built upon Truth. The Prophet gives twelve for the number of these foundations, because of the twelve Articles of Faith contained in the Creed; on these foundations were written the names of the twelve: Apostles; because they were the persons who publisht the Gospel, and maintained those Articles of faith by their preaching, and by their blood.

The Holy Ghost in what follow describes these foundations, and assigns a precious Stone to each

of'em.

V.19. And the foundations of the Wall of the City, were garnished with all manner of precious Stones;

the

the first foundation was lasper, the second Saphire, Part 2.

the third a Chalcedony, the fourth an Emerald.

V. 20. The fifth a Sardonyx, the fixth Sardius, the seventh Chrysolite, the eighth Benyl, the ninth a Topaz, the tenth a Chrysoprasus, the eleventh a la-

cinth, the twelfth an Amethist.

If we had leafure and time to spare, we might compare the twelve Articles of the Christian Creed to those twelve Stones, and see wherein every Article of Faith might symbolize with every Stone. Supposing that the Holy Spirit had regard to the order, in which the Church hath plac's the twelve Articles. But I fear left we should herein go beyond the intention of the Holy Ghost, and deliver things rather curious than folid; for the true design and scope of Figures and Mysteries is lost by stretching them too far. I suppose the design of the Holy Spirit, is only to show us in general, how valuable and precious are the Christian Verities. They who let go those Truths unto Hereticks, and reckon the Socinian Herefies to be tolerable, are far from esteeming them thus precious; and do not fufficiently understand the worth and excellence of Truth. I now return to the description of the Heavenly Ierusalem, i.e. of the Church in its last Period here on Earth.

V. 15. And he that talked with me had a golden Reed to measure the City, and the Gates thereof, and

the Wall thereof.

V. 16. And the City lyeth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth: and he measured the City with a Reed, twelve thousand furlongs: the length and the breadth, and the height of it are equal.

V. 17. And he measured the Wall thereof 144 cubits, according to the measure of aman, that is, of the

Angel.

Part 2.

V.18. And the building of the Wall of it was of Iasper; and the City was pure Gold, like unto clear. Glass.

What it is to measure in a propherical lease.

Tomeasure, is to make account of, to esteem, to reckon among things that are considerable. Wherefore in the eleventh Chapt. St. Iohn was ordered, to measure only the Temple and the Altar, and those who worshipped there. Not to value or make account of any but true Believers. But for the outer Court, it was faid unto him, Measure it not, I have left it unto the Gentiles. As to the outward part of the Church, make no account of it, for the Paganism of Antichrist and Popery shall be there establitht, and shall reign for the space of 42. Prophetic moneths, i.e. 1260 years. Here the H. Spirit measures the Holy Ierusalem throughout, not only the Temple and the Altar, but the Court that was before abandon'd to the New Pagans; and not only the Court, but the whole City: to measure the City, the Gates thereof, and the wall thereof; 'Tis to lignifie that in this last Christian Church of the last Period, every thing therin shall be Great and Good, worthy to be esteemed, and measured, and reckon'das things of value and confideration. Men do not measure waste and barren Heaths, fands, and rubbish; 'tis not worth the while: but Palaces, and fruitfull grounds, vineyards, and orchards, and the buildings of a City. This is the mystery of the measure.

But observe the difference between the Circumstances of the first measure in the 11th. Chap. and those of this second here, besides those we have

already taken notice of.

1. That the first measure reacheth only to the Court and the Altar, that was the Christian Church for the 3 first ages, as hath been said; but here

the

the measure extends to All, and even to the City, Part 2. which denotes the Primitive Christian Church to be very inconsiderable, compared with the Church of this last Period.

2. 'Tis S. Iohn that received the Reed in the IIth. Chap. to measure the Temple and the Altar; there was given me a Reed like unto a rod, and the Angel stood, and said, rise and measure the Temple. But here 'tisan Angel that measureth; an Agent

of an higher order than the Apostle.

3. Lastly, S. Iohn hath only a rod given him, a reed to measure with; a weak Justrument and of little value: but here the Angel measures with a Golden reed. All which sets forth the great excellence of the Church in this last period, that it should surpasseven the Primitive Church, as much as a city exceeds a Temple, an Angel a man, or

a Golden Rodan ordinary cane or reed.

The city was built foursquare; the square is an emblem of Rest, because that sigure of all others is most proper to keep firm; which signifies the tranquility and immutable Peace of this Church. The square also relates to the number Twelve, which occurs so often in this description: for 12 is a square number, that shows three on all sides. Three, a number of perfection as well as seven, to significe that on what side soever you look upon this Church, whether in regard of its Holiness, or Knawledg, or Peace, or Glory, she shall be every way perfect. These are the sour sides of the square, Holiness, Knowledg, Peace, and Glory; and this Perfection she hath from the number Twelve, viz. from the twelve Apostles.

He measured the City with the Reed 12 thousand Furlongs. This is not to be understood of the circumference of her Walls, or of their diamePart 2. ter, or their Heighth, but of the whole Body of the City taken together, as a Cube that contains 12 thousand furlongs, counting every thing. There are 12 foundations which are the 12 Apostles, or rather the 12 Articles of faith. Every foundation answers to a thousand Cubits, i.e. that every of the Apostles by his doctrine and preaching, did increase the Church, and contribute to its building, and to the gathering of the faints, in the same proportion, which a foundation of one cubical foot, or therabouts, hath to a thousand furlongs. This signifies the great

Increase and multiplication of the Church.

The length, the breadth, the Heigth of the City were Equal, that is, it was in all accounts a perfect Cube: throw a Die where you please, it will alway find a place to rest. So shall be the Church of the last period, what ever Commotions may happen, the shall not lose herrest, nothing shall be able to destroy or hinder it. Interpreters have no reason to make an objection here, that a City that is as high as large would be a monstrous pile; for every thing here is beyond the ordinary rules among men, to lignifie that this Holy Society shall not be governed as Humane societies now are. Besides this, the great Equality of this City in all its dimensions, seems to me to denote that admirable Equality between all the Saints, which shall take place in the seventh period of the Church; not that all difference of Conditions shall be absolutely laid aside; there shall still be Superiors and Inferiors, Rich and Poor, some to Govern, and others to obey; but those great distances between mens conditions shall then be. filled up by Charity and Love; wheras now they are inlarged and widened by Pride and wanity. Ther

Then he measured the Wall, 144 Cubits. Here Part 2. is the number 144, which is facred because of the number 12 which is its Root; 'tis easie to apprehend why the Wall is 144 Cubits, 'tis because it is raised upon 12 Foundations; and the wall of the City had twelve Foundations. Build upon twelve, raise another number by multiplying this by it self, and you make 144 for 12 is the square root of 144. Every building of the Church is raised upon the 12 Apostles, and in its raising the is multiplied, as in building upon 12, you make 144. and these 144 Cubits are not to be taken for the same thing with the 144 thousand who were marked, which are the whole body of the Saints. These 144 Subits are in the walls of the City, and not in the whole City. This wall is that which gives protection to the City and the Church; it is Truth, and the Holy Ministry, by whom that Truth is preached; fo that the 12 Foundations are the Principal Pastors with the Truths they teach, viz. the 12 Apostles: and the 144 Cubits are the whole Evangelical Mimistry, built upon the 12 Apostles as their first Teachers. He measured the wall, according to the measure of aman, i.e. of the Angel: that denotes, that the Angel in giving to a wall one hundred, forty four Cubits, founded upon twelve, hath therin followed the ordinary way of Computation among Arithmeticians, who by multiplying: twelve by it self, make one hundred forty four.

And the building of the wall was of laspar, and the City was of pure Gold like unto clear glass. The distinction of men according to their different qualities is conveniently and commonly enough made by the Emblem of Metals; men of low and base Spirits, such into degeneracy and vice;

are well represented by Lead. Iron is the Emblem of Cruel and hard-hearted persons, who are void of Pity. Brass doth well enough represent such as glitter and make a show of more than they are or have: for Brass imitates the colour of gold, but is short in value. Silver is an Emblem of those who are in some fort vertuous, but not in the first rank. Lastly, Gold is the Emblem of such spirits as are pure, solid, firm, and truly vertuous. This is that which the H. Ghost would teach us, that the Church, in this last Period, shall be made up of fuch persons, as are of sincere and approved piety, of a vertue that is bright and folid; therfore the City is faid not only to be of Gold, but of gold clear as Crystal. Nevertheless, asin every Church, the Ministry ought to possess a more eminent degree of Christian vertues than others; the wall, which fignifies the Ministry of the Church in the feventh Period, is faid to be of Iaspar, and precious stones, more valuable than gold.

V. 21. And the 12 Gates were of 12 Pearls, every several gate was of one Pearl. We have seen how the 12 Gates signifie the 12 Apostles; the Guards, Guides and Porters as it were of the Church: we might eafily discover a resemblance between the Apostles and Pearls; but 'tis sufficient to understand that the design of the H. Ghost is to show that these 12 Men are of an inestimable. value. All the riches of the world cannot be as sufficient price for 12 Pearls, big enough to make 12 Gates of Cities: and herewith we must know, that when the spirit of God puts so: high a price upon weak men like our felves when he calls them laspars and precious stones, the Gates and Foundations of a City, he doth not look:

upon 'em in themselves; but considers them with Part 2.' that treasure of the Gospell committed to their

charge.

This Gospell is the Pearl of great Price, which when one had found, he went his way, and sold all that he had to purchase it. This is the Treasure of which S. Paul speaks, when he saith, we have this treasure in Earthen vessels. The Apostles, with Evangelical truth in their Breasts, are the 12 foundations, the 12 Gates, and the walls of the Gity. They are Every thing with this; for Truth is every thing; and without it they are

nothing.

V. 22. And I (aw no Temple therin, for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are its Temple: This must be understood as the words of another Prophet, who speaking of the Church in this period; faith, Every man (hall not teach his Neighbour, for they shall be all taught of God; which doth not import that the Ministry shall be abolisht, but that the increase of Knowledg shall be so great, that ordinary men might ratherbe Teachers, than. need to be taught: doubtless there shall be Temples to the end of the world, and places fet apart tor publick worship. But it shall hardly be necessary to distinguish places for divine service; because God shall be every where served in perfection. The Lord and the Lamb shallbeits Temple. God shall dwell in them, and they in God; the union of holy souls with God shall be most intimate and reciprocal.

v. 23. And the City had no need of the sun, nor of the moon to shine in it: for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light therof. Here the sun and the Moon do signific created lights, which cause a succession of day and night, and these

Part 2. these Luminaries are Emblems of the manner wherin the light of Grace is now dispensi. There is now a mixture of Light and Darkness, of Day and Night, in the same Church, and in the same soul. It shall no more be thus in the Church of the seventh Period; The air of that Church shall be always full of Light. God shall abundantly impart knowledge to the Souls of the Saints, in a more immediate manner, without any created Luminary.

V. 24. And the Nations of them which are saved; shall walk in the Light of it: and the Kings of the Earth do bring their glory and honour into it.

V.25. And its Gates shall not at all be shut by

day: for there shall be no night there.

V. 26. And they shall bring the glory and honour

of the Nations into it.

V. 27. And there shall in no wife enter into it any thing that defileth, or that worketh abomination, and a lie, but they who are written in the Lamb's

book of Life.

Here is the perfect and compleat calling of the Gentiles, who shall joyn themselves with the converted tews, to compose this glorious Church. The Holy Ghost seems to intimate, as if there should be none but the Elect, and no Reprobates. At least, if there be any Hypocrites; that their number shall be so small; as not worthy to be counted.

Then he shewed me a pure River of water of life, clear as Chrystal, proceeding out of the Throne of God; and of the Lamb. 'Tis so well known that water in the Scripture stile signifies grace and the Divine Spirit, that 'tis needless to remark it. Ho every one that thirsts, come to the waters; out of his belly shall flow living waters: but he spake of the Spirit,

Spirit, which they should receive who believed on Part 2. him. So that the River which proceeds out of the Throne of God, is that vital Spring of Spirit and Grace, which God will most plentifully dispense to this Church. It is the fame River which the Chap, 47, Prophet Ezekiel faw coming out of the Temple: at first it was no higher then the anckels, but by little and little the increase was such, that you must be obliged to swim to pass over it. 'Tis the Emblem of that measure of Grace, which is always progreffive, and in these last and happy days, shall flow as the Sea.

V.2. In the midst of the street of it, and of either side of the River, was there the Tree of Life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every moneth, and the leaves of the tree were for the bealing of the Nations. This is almost copied from Ezekiel, fo that we may fee it describes the same thing. Ezekiel laid, that on the bank of the River; were very many trees on the one side and the other, . fruit trees, whose leaves shall not fade, neither shall the fruit thereof be consumed, it shall bring forth new fruit every moneth. This farther denotes Grace; which is our meat and drink, to fatisfy our hunger, and quench our thirst, which is the Mannain the Wilderness, and Water out of the Rock. The fruits of this tree shall be for the healing of the Nations. Ezekiel faith, the leaf thereof shall be for medicine. v. 12; That Grace which shall be our food, shall also supply the use of Physick. Every one may seehere a manifest allusion to the Earthly Paradise, to its Rivers, and to the Tree of Life that was there. To denote that the Church in this her last Persod shall be a true Paradife, where plenty and abundance of all bleffings may be met with. 'Tis of this reign, and of this last Period of the Church, that the last part

Part 2. of the eleventh Chapter, is to be understood. We have already seen how that Chapter is an Epitome of what shall befall the Church. In the first part, we have a short account of the happy state of the Church during the time of its purity. In the second, the reign of Antichrist is described, and the last persecution which the Church shall suffer. And in the Third, we have the glorious state of the Church after she hath subdued her enemies. This is the Prophecy.

Chap. 11. V. 15. And the seventh Angel sounded, and there were great voices in Heaven, saying, the Kingdoms of this World are become the Kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and he shallreign for ever and

ever.

V. 16. And the four and twenty Elders, who sat before God on their seats, fellupon their faces, and worshipped God.

V. 17. - Saying, we give thee thanks O Lord God Almighty, which art, and wast, and art to come, because thou hast taken to thee thy great Power, and hast

reigned.

V.18. And the Nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the Time of the dead that they should be judged, and that thou should figive reward unto thy Servants the Prophets, and to the Saints, and them that fearthy name, smal and Great, and should fleftroy them which destroy the Earth.

V. 19. And the Temple of God was open'd in Heaven, and there was seen in his Temple the ark of his Testament, and there were lightnings, and voices, and thundrings, and an Earthquake, and

great Hail.

We have observed, that the seven Trumpets followed upon the seven seals; and were not contemporary with em: the seven seals carry the

Prophecy almost as far as the fall of Paganism unto Part 2:

Constantine, the first Christian Emperor.

The seven Trumpets divide the rest of the Time, between Constantine, and his Christian Successors, to the end of the World. And the seventh Trumpet that sounds here, is the beginning of the last Period; which comprehends the fall of the Empires of the World; and particularly that of the Antichristian Kingdom, or the Papacy.

The seventh Angel sounded, and there were great voices. These are voices of Acclamation and joy. That Thunders and Lightnings are joyned to those

voices, signifies the preaching of the Gospel.

And the four and twenty Elders, who sat before God on their seats, fell upon their faces, and worshipped God, saying, we give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, &c. Tisthe Song and subject matter of thanksgiving, wherewith the Holy People should praise God, during the reign of a thousand years, when God shall have subdued all their Enemies. Observe here, that the four and twenty Elders appear alone, and begin the Song; whereas in the first Vision the living Creatures begun the Song; and the Elders followed'em. 'Tis not to exclude the living Creatures and the Ministry, in the last Period of the Church; but to fignify, that then the People shall be so filled with the Divine Spirit, that they shall not need to wait the inspiration and assistance of the Holy Ministry, to ingage them to praise God, and perform holy duties.

The Nations were angry, and thy wrath is come; i.e. the Nations of the Antichristian People, have executed their malice and fury, and thou hast avenged it by destroying their Empire. And the Time of the dead that they should be judged, and that thou shouldest give reward unto thy Servants the Pro-

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phetsi

Part. 2. phets, and to the Saints, and them that fear thy name, small and great. This doth not fignify the last judge-

ment, or the last Resurrection.

'Tis the first Resurrection, the Deliverance of the Church, her coming to the expected King. dom. This is fet forth after the same manner in the 20th Chapter of the Apocalyps, as hath been already feen, The Time of the Dead to be judged; he saith not, the Living and the Dead, or all the Dead; but speaks of the Church, which lay as dead during the reign of Antichrist, and shall rise again when that Kingdom is destroyed. The Dead shall be judged. And how? 'tis God will reward the faithfull and the Church by giving them Peace and a Kingdom. Tis a judgement of Grace, and of Beneficence. He speaks not of eternal Rewards, as appears by what follows: and to destroy those, who destroyed the Earth. Which is not a proper term to fignify eternal punishments, wherein nothing is destroyed: men continue under them for ever: fo that the ruin of the Antichristian Empire must be here meant.

Chap. 11.

V. 19. And the Temple of God was opened in Heaven, and there was seen in his Temple the Ark. of his Testament. The Ark is the sign of God's Covenant with the sews; so this Prophecy of the Ark in the Temple of God, signifies the recalling of the sews. The Temple of God was open: The Church shall be open to all Nations; all People shall resort to it; and among others, we shall see that People, who derive their Glory from the Ark of the Covenant.

CHAP. XXIV.

The Characters of the Kingdom of the Church. Eight are certain, and five doubtfull. What shall happen after this Kingdom. What is meant by Gog and Magog. There shall probably be a lesser kind of Antichrist a little before the end of the World.

Aving confirmed the Truth of this Reign of Christ upon Earth, we ought now to consider the Nature and Characters of it; they may be divided into two Classes; some that are doubtful, and others certain. It is fit that we begin with the certain. We are not to reckon among the Characters of this Reign, either the fall of the Babylonish Empire, or the conversion of the lews, or the conversion of the remaining Gentiles. For these things are to go before it. They can never be brought about, but with confusion and Tumult. The Popish Empire cannot fall, but it must cost blood, and make a mighty noise. The conversion of the lews must needs be attended with great Commotions among the People, and it may be violent confradictions. 'Tis likewise impossible to conceive that the Conversion of the Gentiles can be brought about, without the utmost endeavours of the Devil to hinder it: he will raise all his forces every where, to hinder the last establishment of this Kingdom of Christ, as he did in the first Ages of the Christian Church. So that we cannot doubt; but he will cause great opposition, not only by words, but it may be blows. Now this cannot belong to Sf2

Part 2.

the Kingdom of Christ, whereof the principal Character is Soveraign Peace. Infomuch that we thus conceive of it. I. The Papal Empire shall fall. 2. After that some years will be necesfary to abolish Sects and Parties, and compose the differences among Christians. 2. That after this. many Heathen Nations, and the Iews shall be converted; for it cannot be thought, that they should be converted, while Christians are so much at variance among themselves, and seeking the destru-Etion of one another. 4. After the Conversion of the Iews, the remainder of the most remote Nations shall also be converted; Now for all this there must be time; for should we think that God will act in a more miraculous manner in this, than in the establishment of the first Christian Church, Wherefore as the Christian Church was near an hundred years in its first setling, no less will be necessary perfectly to resettle it; and then shall that bleffed Kingdom come, which we expect; not but that there is some probability, that God may begin to compute the thousand years from the fall of Antichrist, even before the Conversion of the Iews and Gentiles, and so the fall of the Antichristian Kingdom, and the Conversion of the Nations, may in some fort be comprehended within the Reign of Christ, for a thousand years. But when we speak here of the Kingdom of Christ, we speak of it as in its perfection, which will not be till after these things are come to pass.

An extraordinary effusion of is the plentifull effusion of the Spirit of Godupon men.
the Spirit
The Prophecy of Ioel to this purpose, is one of
the first
certain
Character. will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your Sons
Chap. 2.
28, 29.
and your Daughters shall prophecy, your old Men

shall

shall dream dreams, and your young Men see visi- Part 2. ons; also on the servants and the hand-maid in those days will I pour out my Spirit. That lesser effusion of the Spirit, which the first Christians experienc't, is not enough to fill up the Sense of this Prophecy. 1. Because that did not extend very far; the number was not great of those who did pertake of it. 2. That did not last but a little while, for even before the death of the Apostles, the extraordinary gifts of the Spirit became rare; So that what was then, was properly but a presage and type of that large effusion of the Spirit, which should be in the last Period of the Church; not that all men shall then become Prophets, audbe inspired; but all shall be affifted and led by an extraordinary and all-powerfull influence of the H. Spirit.

2. From this first Character will arise a second, Thesecond viz. great Holiness. Great in respect of the de-great Holiness.

grees, and of the extent of it. In respect of de-ness. grees; for such as shall then be Holy, shall be incomparably more so than any are now, who are reputed such: and as to the extent of it, because the number of Holy persons shall be greater. Nevertheless, 'tis not to be understood, as if menshall then be altogether without fin, for they must dye. There must therefore be some remainders of sin; even the Holy Apostles did not cease to be Men, by being Saints. The like shall be in reference to men in this last Period. Neither isit to behop't that all men without exception, shall then be holy; but tis credible, that the number of the Good shall exceed that of the Wicked, as much as'tis now inferior to it. By Good men, I intend not those who are commonly called Honest men; of such there is yet a considerable number in the World; but such as shall be distinguisht by an extraordinary Piety, Sf 3

and

and Holiness; The number of such is now but Part 2. very small; but the greatest part of Men shall then be so. And for the Men of another Character, they shall then be as rare as now they are common. This great Holiness of Men in those days, is abundantly proved by the many Prophecies already mentioned, and which certainly have not hitherto been fullfilled.

The third Character, Purity of

3. From thence follows a third Character, viz. Purity of worship and Dostrine. Corruption in Reliworship & gion follows the corruption of manners. God cannot permit that any Church which is greatly corrupted in manners, should for any long time preferve Purity of Doctrine and worship; and therefore we find in the Papacy that natural conjunction of a great Idolatry, with a great corruption in manners. So on the other hand, God cannot suffer that a Church that is eminent for Holines, should decline from the Purity of Religion; wherefore we may be confident, that the Church in its last Period, shall not admit any alteration in the purity of its worship, or of its Doctrine, or in any thing of its Religion. Thereshall no Heresy be received in that Church; and I am perswaded, that Pelagianism, which is now so common, shall be quite extirpated; for then all men shall be full of God, and perceive and acknowledge him in every thing. Whereas the Pelagians, who prevail in so many places, do not see and own him any where, but make a God of Man, by making him Independent. These men are far enough from having a right Idea, of a Being infinitely perfect. I dare fay, that God is not much in those men, who feel and perceive so little of God.

4. The fourth Character of this Reign of Christ, is a Soveraign Peace. This is plainly revealed by der. Great Peace.

many express Prophecies. That the Wolf shall feed Part 2., with the Lamb, and swords be turned into ploughshares, and men shall not hurt or destroy one another. The Art of War which sprung from Hell, shall return thither. Nothing but the corruption and wickedness of the World doth now make it necessary. The Devil of Covetousness, and of Ambition, the spirit of Revenge, and the like, shall return to the bottomless pit, whence they came. And it shall no more be a point of honour to know how to massacre mankind, to storm Towns, and gain Battels, and destroy Countries, and cover the Fields with dead Bodies.

All s. Chara-5. This shall be a Kingdom of Humility. those vain Titles, which now serve for ornament Humbry. and pride, shall then be vanisht. Brotherly Love shall make all men equal; not that all distinction, and all dignities among men shall cease. This Kingdom is no Anarchy; there shall be some to govern, and others to obey. But Government shall then be without Pride and Infolence, without Tyranny, and without Violence. Subjects shall obey their Rulers, with an humble spirit; and Governors shall rule their Subjects, with a spirit of meekness and gentleness.

6. Allthose Arts which now serve the Pride and 6. Chara-Vanity of mankind, shall then be abolisht. 'Tis amy-ter, This bolishing sterious and deep design of God, that his Provi- of unlawdence permits the Reign of Vanity, in the place of full & vain Charity, which is retired and gone. What a multitude of People are maintained by this Reign of Vanity? for how could the Poor subsist, without the vanity of the Rich, who will have stately Houses, gawdy furniture, pompous garments of Gold, Silk, Point, Lace, and fair deliciously, and keep many attendants, and domestick Servants? by all these doth Sf 4

Part 2.

fublish that great Company of Artificers, Goldsmiths, Painters, and those that work in Tapistry, in Stuffs of Wool, Gold and Silk, Cooks, Pastrymen, Architects, Taylors, and such as make Point and Lace, &c. These comprehend above three quarters of the World, and all these must dye of hunger, if the several branches of humane vanity were not as so many secretand under-ground chanels, whereby Divine Providence distributes food and nourishment to so many persons. They therefore who would cut off all this Vanity, before the season of returning Charity, do confound the times and Characters of the different Periods of the Church. These are the Vanities of the World, and while the World reigns, they must have their course; but 'tis certain withal, that assoon as the Reign of Charity shall return, all these shall be quite banisht.

7. Character, The return of Charity.

7. And this is the feventh Character of the reign of Christ on Earth, that fervent charity shall be restored, and supply all the necessities of inferior perfons. By this athousand Channels shall be opened for the relief of the Poor, like those of vanity: And they who now live upon the Vanity of worldly men, shall then live upon the charity of the Saints. Inferiors are now vain and proud as well as Superiors, they learn and derive their vanity from that of those above 'em: and as Diogenes trampled under his feet the Houshold-stuff and pride of Plato, with a greater Pride than bis, so oftentimes the Pride and vanity of those, who grow rich by the vanity of others, is greater than that of the Rich themselves. It shall not then be thus; Every man shall be content with what is necessary: so that they to whom God shall have given plenty of wealth, shall make no difficulty therewith to supply the necessities of the Indigent. A community of Goods shall then take place,

place, like that which was seen in the first years of Part 2. the Church at ferusalem. Not that Men shall lose their property in the Goods they have, but every one shall dispense largely to such as need. As they who gathered more Manna than the rest had nothing over, and those who gathered less, had no want: That which thus happened in the Wilderness, was not only an Emblem, but a true Type of what shall be in this last Period of the Church. They who have more than others, in regard of possession, shall have no more than others, in respect of Use.

8. The face of the Church, as to the external s, Charapart of it, shall be uniform in its worship, in its Go-ace. Uniformity and Ceremonies. For that diversity and worship & mixture of colours which is at present, proceeds not Religion. I from the Spirit of God. This uniformity it may be shall not be such as to remove every little difference: but there shall be none left that is effential, none that may be called evil; all that which savors of Pride and Tyranny, shall be banisht from the Government of the Church; and that which serves only for Pomp, shall not be admitted into its Cere-

monies. Thus much for the certain Characters.

1. The doubtful Characters are; First, The Destruction of Christ into this World, to reign visibly here. full Characters of Christ into this World, to reign visibly here. full Character of Christ into this World, to reign visibly here. full Character of Christ into this much. The latter faith, that the Son of Cend from man, i. e. Jesus Christ, came to the ancient of days, and that Dominion and a Kingdom was given him.

And St. Iohn saith, that the Saints shall reign with Christ a thousand years. I would not be too consident, that this ought to be understood of a visible descent and abode of Christ upon Earth; yea, I do not believe it probable. But to me it seems very Evident, that this Reign shall begin with some mira-

sulous

Part 2. culous appearance of our Lord in his Glory. After which he shall go back to Heaven, and from thence govern this victorious Church. Mr. I. Mede, and others after him, would make this reign of Christ for a thousand years, to be the Day of Indgement, and that within this time shall be the Resurrection of the dead. Others fay, that the Resurrection, and last Indgement, shall be before this Reign of Christ; but I dare not determine that.

2. Doubtfull Charader, whether all earthly Powers shall be a. belisht. Dan.7. 115 12. 0

2. It is likewife dubious, whether all the Powers of the World must then be abolisht. Which those words of Daniel seem to signify, The Beast was slain, and his Body destroyed, and given to the burning slame. Concerning therest of the Beasts, they had their Dominion taken away; yet their lives were prolonged for a season and a Time. Beasts do certainly denote States and Empires; fo that it feems as if all Soveraign Power, i.e. Monarchical, should be taken away; and that Christ alone should rule by his Vicegerents. I leave this undefided. But to me it feems probable, that the government of the World, shall assume the ancient form of the Commonwealth of Ifrael: That it shall be a Theocrafy: that God will establish Judges and Governours, by a a perticular instinct of the People and their guides; that he will instruct them in his will by inspired Persons, whose orders shall be punctually followed.

Doubtder. whether the Martyrs shall be raifed. Ber. 20,4.

3. Tis also uncertain, whether the Martyrs shall full Chara- rife, to be the Administrators of this Kingdom. 'Tis true, St. Iohn feems to fay foin express words, & the Souls of those who were beheaded for the Testimony of lesus, &c. shall live andreign with Christ a thousand years. Though I have some difficulty to be of that opinion, yet I know not what to answer to that Text; for if it intend only the deliverance of the Church in general, under the Emblem of a Re-Surrection;

surrection; what need was there to mention only Part 2. the Martyrs? It is faid, that the discourse is not of Bodies, but of Souls: and that the original word doth not fignify to rife again, but only to live: and the Souls of those who were beheaded shall live. But first, 'tis well known, that Souls dye not, and consequently cannot be faid to rife, but as they reassume their Bodies. 2. The learned know also, that the Soul is often put for the whole person, especially when the resurrection is spoken of, witness that pasfage, Thou wilt not leave my Soulin the Grave. Lastly, I am not subtile enough to discern the difference, between living again, and rising; I always thought they were two words of the same import. And I think it were easy to prove, that those who have been beheaded, cannot live again but by a Refurrection. 'Tis true, in the fourth Verse'tis only said, they shall live; but'tis plain by the fifth Verse, that to live and to live again, in the Text are the same thing. For'tis added, that the Rest of the dead should not live again, till the thousand years were accomplisht. The other dead men spoken of, v.4. must then live again at the beginning of the thousand years. Farther, without this, I know not what our Lord Jesus Christ would say to his Apostles in those words. Verily, I say unto you, that you who Matth. 19. have followed me in the regeneration, when the Son 28. of man is fat on the Throne of his Glory, you shall sit upon twelve Thrones, judging the twelve Tribes of Israel. What ever sense is given to these words, I cannot find any thing that gives me satisfaction. Should it be understood of the last Indgement, to the fame effect, as St. Paul speaks, We shall judge the World, and we shall judge the Angels; that seems to be but a small matter, that deserved not to be so folemnly ushered in, with a verily I say unto you. For

For after all, 'tis but in a figurative sense that we shall then judge the World, by approving the sentence of Christ, who alone shall be the Indge. Moreover, I know not why our Lord should restrain that judgement to the twelve Tribes of Ifrael, judging the twelve Tribes of Israel; for the Saints, as the words are taken, shall judge the whole World: even the wicked too. Wherefore it cannot be faid, that the Church is to be understood by the twelve Tribes of Israel. Once more, the Saints shall judge the World more than they shall the Church; for besides their approbation of thesentence given against the World, they shall bear witmess against them, which they shall not do in reference to the Church.

I do not find much more reason for another sense of this Text, which some of late have given it. They say the Time of the Regeneration, is the Time of the Church from Jesus Christ to the end of the World. That during all that time, for 1600 years, the Apostles have satas it were on Thrones, to judge the Church, because we consult them, and have recourse to their Oracles. But, 1. Tis a strange abule of words, to call by the name of Regeneration fuch corrupted times, as those of the Church for the last twelve hundred years. 2. 'Tis to take the words in a very figurative sense indeed, to call that which the writings of the Apostles do at this day, sitting upon Thrones, and judging the twelve Tribes of Israel. 3. Lastly, I know not why the twelve Tribes of Ifrael should come into this promise, and why they only; since they are altogether excluded from the Covenant; and are not governed by the writings of the Apostles. I confeis then, that I find nothing therein but what is obscure.

But all is plain, if by Regeneration I understand

the happy Reign of Peace, and Righteousness, and Part 2. Charity. For the Church must be greatly renewed to reach that bleffed state. Then indeed, the Son of man shall be sat on the Throne of his Glory. shall then have the full Dominion, whereas now he reigns as it were but by halves: and after the end of this World, he shall reign no longer; for then he shall have delivered up the Kingdom to God his Father. If we suppose that then the raised Apostles, shall be at the head of the twelve converted Tribes, and shall govern them, and send their orders by them to the rest of the World, according to which all other Governours throughout the Earth shall manage themselves. If I say, this be supposed, no Text can be plainer. The word Thrones will then be taken in its natural fignification, and to Indge will signify the same, as it doth throughout the Scripture, perticularly in the book of Iudges, where we read that Iephta, and Sampson, and Samuel, judged Ifrael so many years. Lastly, by this means we shall understand why the twelve Tribes of Israel are mentioned: 'tis because the Apostles are to have a perticular care and overlight of them, as being their own People, although their authority shall be universal. I confess this seems to me most probable. Nevertheless I determine nothing, but suspend my judgement.

4. I leave it also as doubtful, whether Ierusalem 4. Doubtshall be rebuilt, tobe the seat of Christ's Kingdom; full Charato say the truth, as I believe that the Ierus shall ther Jerumeet together in their own Country, I see no reason salem shall why they should not rebuild the City of Jerusalem. Which being rebuilt, will doubtless be the most illustrious City in the World; and if you will, the seat of the universal Empire; not of an Earthly Monarchy, that hath its Armies, Tributes, Customes,

Part 2. Forts, and Governours, spread throughout the Earth; but it shall be the principal feat, whence shall flow the Orders and Oracles of Iesus Christ, whereby the whole World shall be governed.

5. Doubtfull CharaKingdom shall last. A thousand years are exprest:
der. The
duration of oftentimes determinate numbers are put for indethis Kingdom.

But I see no inconvenience will follow, if
we take that number in its natural signification, and
I am of that opinion.

After this Reign of a thousand years; there is a great Event to be brought about, set forth in these

words.

V.7. And when the thousand years are expired;

Satan shallbe loosed out of his prison.

V. 8. And shall go out to deceive the Nations, which are in the four quarters of the Earth, Gog and Magog, to gather them together to battel; the number of whom is as the sand of the Sea.

V. 9. And they went up on the breadth of the Earth, and compassed the Camp of the Saints about, and the beloved City: and fire came down from God

out of Heaven, and devoured them.

y vhat shal happen after the thousand years explained.

Chap. 20.

I see but one sense can be given to this: that you may comprehend it, you must know, that we are not to take those promises of the conversion of all Nations, and of all menin perticular, in such a strict and rigid sense, as to admit of no exception. I have already told you; that the Church shall then as far exceed the World; and the Good the wicked, as now the World and the Men of the World do the Good. Therefore there shall then be some remaining people not converted. They shall be suppress and kept under during the thousand years, and shall not molest either the Peace or Purity of the Church. But at the end of this Period, their numbers

bers shall be increast, and become very considera-Part 2: ble. And before the end of the World, a cruel perfecution against the Church shall arise from them; and because the number of three and half is satal for persecutions, 'tis not unlikely that this shall also last three years and half before the end of the World. During three natural years and half, the Sanctuary was shut up, and prophaned by Antiochus. For three years and half, Iesus Christ preacht in an afflicted state: for three prophetical years and half, the two witnesses prophecied clothed in sackcloth: for three prophetical days and half, i.e. three natural years and half, these two witnesses should remain dead in the streets of the

City.

So to me it seems probable, that the last Persecution, after the thousand years of Rest, shall last three years and half, and then may come the Antichrist of St. Irenaus; whom I will so far honour, as to believe that he had learnt the Mystery of this last Persecution from some Apostolical Persons, which he confounded with the reign of the Apocaliptical Beast, for 1260 days. Neither is it improbable, but that the Ring-leader of this last Persecution may be a lew: for there is no mean to be found among that People; they are all either very Good or very Bad. They who shall live when the Iews shall be converted, shall be able to Divine something of it. For if they then see a remnant of obstinate lews, cantonize themselves in some corner of the World, and relift the general stream of Conversion, there will be some ground to believe, that this shall be the first bud of that Great Rebellion, which the Providence of God referves for the end of the World. And so it may be there shall arise a Iew,

Part 2.

as St. Irenaus said, pretending to be the Messiah; who shall persecute the Church, and reign for three years and half before the end of the World, and be destroyed within a few days before the last Indgement: This shall be the Diminutive of the great Antichrist, which should not be confounded with the Man of sin, of whom Saint Paul speaks, nor with the Beast, in Revel. 13. nor with the Woman, chap. 17. nor with Babylon, chap. 18. The Fathers who lived near the Apostles time, it may be heard some discourse of this, and that probably gave occasion to the mistake. This is the most that can be said with any pretence of reason; to excuse St. Irenaus; and those of the Ancients who followed him, in the descrie ption of Antichrift. Gog and Magog are names borrowed from Ezekiel, which in my opinion do not fignify the same People in both places. Here it denotes in general the Enemies of the Church. Nevertheless, I know nothing concerning it with any great certainty.

CHAP. XXV.

An Answer to the reasons of the Anti-millinaties, against the Reign of a thousand years.

A Ccording to the Method of a Regular Difputation, I come now to answer the Reasons of the Anti-millinaries. But most of them are so weak, that they hardly deserve to be considered, but that the mention of 'em will serve as a further proof; to consirm the truth of our seventh Period. For 'tis a very good Argument for any opinion, to be supported ported on the one hand by powerfull and weighty Part 2. and slender ones. Those Gentlemen have the plurality of voices on their side, and are doubtless men of worth and learning. 'Tis nevertheless true, that they have suffered themselves to be born down with the stream, without much mind-

ing it.

1. First, they say, that the Scripture speaking of First ob Christ's fecond coming, never speaks of any other jection. than that, when he shall appear in the Clouds of to come, Heaven, attended with Angels and Archangels to day of raise mankind, and judge the quick and dead. Where-jugdment. as we suppose a kind of a clandestine coming of Christ, to settle a Kingdom upon Earth, which the Scripture knows nothing of: for it speaks of no future Kingdom of Christ, that is yet to be, save that which he shall have in Heaven, after the distribution of Eternal Rewards and Punishments. I anfwer. 1. These men suppose by this Argument, a Kingdom of Christ in Heaven after the last judgement; but there is no fuch Kingdom, neither shall there ever beany; on the contrary, St. Paul doth expressy tell us, that he shall then cease to reign, and give up the Kingdom into the hands of his Father. 1 Con. 171 So that fince we are assured from Scripture of Christs coming to reign, it must be before the end of the World; for the Kingdom of Christ the Mediator shall then be finisht. 2. 'Tis supposed in this objection, that the Scripture speaks of no more than one coming of Christ, which shall be accompanied with the voice of the Arch-angel; to fummon the Dead to judgement. This is plainly to suppose the thing in Question: and those who have read the fore-going Chapters, with attention, and without prejudice, will still believe, that there

is a first coming of Christ, and it may be a first Resur-Part 2. rection. 3. Lastly, who can be certain, that this coming of Christ, to establish his Kingdom upon Earth, shall not be in that manner, with the voice of an Arch-angel, and in great magnificence and Glory? Who can prove, that at that first coming of Christ he shall not raise some of the dead, as St. Iohn feems exprestly to have fore-told? all the little reafons pretended from Conveniency and Inconveniency, which are here alledged, will have much ado to relift the evidence of so express a Text; and of that, Matth. 19. Verily, I say unto you, that in the Regeneration, when the Son of man shall be sat on the Throne of his Glory, you shall also sit on twelve Thrones, judging the twelve Tribes of Israel.

2. Object. Christ is to the world.

2. The next thing alledged, is that the Heaven's are to contain Jesus Christ till the restitution of all Heaven, till things. The restitution of all things, that they say the end of is the End of the World; and so Jesus Christ must be confined to Heaven till the end of the world: and consequently, shall not come to settle a Kingdom upon Earth for a thousand years. If this were true; that Christ must stay in Heaven till the end of the World, might he not destroy his Enemies, give Peace to his Church, and govern it in Peace by his Prophets and Servants, without coming in Person from Heaven? Moreover, in case our Lord should for a short space come down from Heaven, to establish a Kingdom for a thousand years, and to give his feal to the Conversion of all Nations, by some glorious Apparition, returning back to Heaven immediately after; might it not be faid, not with standing this, that the Heavens shall contain him till the end of Time? So small an interruption of his abode in Heaven could not hinder, but that the heavens may still be reckon'd the place of his abode. Laftly.

Lastly, how will they prove, that by the Restitution Part 2. of all Things, the end of the World is to be understood? on the contrary, that end is represented as the Overturning, and not the Restitution of all things. The Heavens, the Stars, the Elements shall be burnt up, and destroyed by fire. 'Tistrue, after this there shall be new Heavens, and a new Earth; but the Scripture doth more frequently describe the end of the world, by an universal confusion, and Overturning, than by the new Heavens which shall follow. And the new Heavens in most places of Scripture lignify the Renovation of the Church, in its last Period of a thousand years. So that I hardly make any doubt, but that by the Restitution of all things, Chap. 8. Acts, we are to understand the Establishment of the Church, before the end of the World.

3. The third Argument of the Anti-millenaries 2. Argum, is this, that such a state of Peace and tranquillity, as we Peace and promise to the Church, doth not at all agree with what are not to the H. Scripture speaks of the Persecution and afflicti- be the Lot ons, that the Church and the Faithfull are always to Church. meet within this World. 1. Ought not this to be mutually granted, that the whole is to be denominated from the major part? for fix thousandyears the Church was to be persecuted, and in a low Condition; and in a feventh Period, she shall have Reft: And shall we count it strange, that the Holy Ghost doth for the most part, speaking of the state of the Church here below, as a low and miserable condition, and that he faith very little of her state of Glory; fince the difference between the first and second state, is as fix to one? 2. I answer, that they suppose that which is not true, viz. that the Scripture speaks of the Church, as being alway in a state of suffering. On the contrary, more places can be brought wherein her Prosperity and Peace are promised, than Tt 2

Part 2. of those where she is threatned with calamity and persecution. We may see the truth of this in the preceding Chapters, where I have shown that Empire, and a Kingdom, Peace, and Prosperity, are promised to the Church of Christ, in such a manner as hath never hitherto been fulfilled. 4. After this, they tell us, that when God de-

a. Object. WVhen Christ shall come, the Church shall be most corrupt.

Math. 24.

V. 12. 24. Luke 18. €. 8.

scribes those Times, which shall immediately precede the end of the World, instead of representing them as agolden Age, they are painted out as an Age of Iron and darkness. Iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold; false Prophets and false Christs shall arise, they shall work signs and wonders, to deceive if possible the very Elect. The coming of the Son of man shall be as the days of Noah. When the Son of man shall come, he shall not find faith upon Earth. And 2 Ep. The sal. 2. chap? tis said, the Lord shall destroy the man of fin, by the brightness of his coming. But all this is grounded on a false supposition; viz. that there Thall be no other coming of Christ, but for the last & final Judgement, which is not true: the coming of Christhere spoken of, is that to settle the Peace, and Glory, and Kingdom of his Church; and we may be certain, that this is meant in almost all the Passages, where the coming of Christis spoken of. It is true, that when Christ shall come to destroy the Antichristian Kingdom, he shall not find true Faith upon Earth, that is, very little of it. Experience confirms this; for we are now in that very time. Farther, when Christ shall come the third and last time, for the last Judgment, it may well be, that there shall be a great scarcity of faith & piety in the World at that time; for Gog and Magog shall be increas't, there shall be a great seduction upon Earth, and a great affliction upon the Church. So that these Prophecies shall have their accomplishment whenever Christ comes.

They

They were fulfilled at his first coming, when he came Part 3. in the flesh; for the Church was then exceedingly corrupted; and fo at his fecond coming, when he shall come to destroy the Antichristian Kingdom: Forin our days, there is a very great corruption, and shall be at his third coming; for at the end of the world, there shall be an Insurrection against the Church, and

against the Son of God.

5. It will farther follow, fay these Gentlemen, s. Object. The day of that the Hour and the day of Indgement would not then Judgment be unknown, as our Lord J. Christ hath said it is. For would not if justafter the fall of the Antichristian Empire, the unknown. reign of Christ for a thousand years must take place, we likewise know, that at the end of that Reign of a thousand years, shall be the day of Judgment. First, you must know, that our Lord J. Christ saith not, that the day of the last Judgment shall be alway concealed: he only faith, that no man then knew it; concerning that day, faith he, knoweth no man. That depends on the fixing the time of the 1260 years, for the reign of Antichrist. Now no man knew for certain, at that time, when the 1260 years should begin. God did not permit that it should be well known, till this last Age, which is as also the last of the reign of Antichrist for 1260 years. Moreover, after having well fixthe Epocha of the birth of Antichrist, that we may discover his end, yet can we not thereby come to the exact knowledge of the day of Iudgement. i. Because we know not whether the thousand years of the reign of the Church, must begin just at the end of the 1260 years of the reign of Antichrist. We may fay the contrary, without faying any thing that is improbable, that the thousand years are not to be computed, but from the compleat establishment of the Kingdom of Christ. 2. We cannot tell whether the Period of a thousand years is to be exactly so much Tt 3 neither

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neither more or less; for the H. Ghost is not so critical and precise, and often makes use of a round and certain number, to fignify one that is uncertain, unless when he makes use of a broken number, as three and balf; for then we cannot doubt, but we are to reckon exactly fo much. So that these two things being always doubtfull, we can never know the precise time of the Judgement day.

6. Object. The world would then

while.

6. After this, they fay, that if the Church must reign a thousand years on Earth, the World is yet to last for. 1ast a long a long time, which is not likely it should, because the Apostles even in their days spoke of the end of the world as a thing approaching, and near at hand. We are in the last times, saith St. Paul. The coming of I. Christ is at hand, saith St. James. My little children, It is the last time, faith St. John. They ought to confess, that these passages make against them, instead of being for them. The Apostles called their Days, the last times, and the last hour, and yet almost two thousand years have passed since. Those Texts therefore must not be taken in too rigida sense. We have spent one Chapter on purpose in this Book to explain those Passages.

7. Object. The Scripture

7. Lastly, they tell us, that according to the Scriptures, at the coming of our Lord J. Christ, All the speaks but Dead must be raised at once, the Righteous and the of one Re-Wicked: which agrees not with the supposition of the Millenaries, who would make one part of the Dead to rife at the beginning of the reign of a thoufand years, and the rest at the end of it. But how can any one say, that the Scripture saith that, when it speaks the quite contrary; that one part of the Dead, must rise first, which is the first Resurrection; and that the Rest of the Dead are not to rise till the thousand years are fullfilled? There are some passages, 'tis true, wherein the Resurrection of the Good and Bad

Bad is spoken of, as that which shall be at the same Part 2. time; and so it shall accordingly be: for this first Resurrection will be but of a very few, viz. of the Ancient Martyrs. The remainder of the Faithful Thall not be raised, till the end of the World. Many Dead were risen with Christ, when he rose, and are certainly with him, body and foul in Heaven. Notwithstanding this, the Scripture speaks of the Refurrection of all the Dead, as a thing deferr'd and adjourn'd to the last Day: because one little Exception destroysnot a general Rule. 'Tis strange that these Gentlemen find so much difficulty in this first Resurrection! Methinks they should remember, the many Saints who were raised with Christ. Why may not Christ raise some of the New Testament Saints, at the coming of his Kingdom, as well as raise some of the Ancient Patriarchs, when he rose from the Grave? However, notwithstanding all that I have said on this subject of that first Resurrection, I once again declare, that I am not follicitons to decide it. Therefore I have and do again place it among those things which are doubtful. I am informed, that the learned and famous Prof. Mr. Witfius of Virecht, hath thought fit to declare his mind on this subject, in some publick Lettures. Iam told, that he agrees with me concerning a great change, which is to be in the Church, before the end of the World, with respect to Manners; Union in Do-Etrine, and the spreading of the Christian Faith, as well among the lews, as among the Nations which as yet are Pagan. He is also willing, that the Iews Dextifund hope to return to their own Land, and rebubus Is raelis. e.g. build Ierusalem. I would ask no more, and am more \$1.8 cap. rejoy't to meet with the concurrence of so greata 11. \$17. man in that which is Essential, than I can be troubled that he differs from me, concerning that first Re-

furrection ;

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Part 2. furrection: for I must acknowledge, that I meet

furrection: for I must acknowledge, that I meet with very great difficulties about it. But when I look upon it on that side, and in that manner, as I have represented it, I find it to be very probable: Nevertheless, I am far from being fully perswaded of the Truth of it, as I am concerning those Arris-

cles wherein we two agree. These I think are all the Objections wherewith these Gentlemen oppose us. For I regard not what they fay, when they tell us, That this Re on of a thousand years is a lewish vision, a Fancy derived from the impure Fountain of their Traditions. This is to declaim, and not to prove. 'Tisnot impossible but there may remain fomething that is good among the Traditions of the Tews; at least, St. Paul and St. Inde believed so. The first learnt from their Tradition the names of the Magicians of Egypt; who opposed Moses; and likewise those words of Moles, I exceedingly quake and fear, which we no where read in the Old Testament: And St. Inde learnt from thence the combat of Michael the Arch-angel with the Devil, for the body of Moses; also the Prophecy of Enoch. They urgelikewise against us a multitude of ancient and modern Authors. But I had rather give credit to Instin Martyr, and Papias, who might have seen St. Iohn, than to all those who have wrote since. God hath his particular reasons, why he will not that the Propheries should be understood in every Age.

FINIS







